

Forming Disciples for the New Evangelization

Archdiocesan Religion Curriculum Guide



Grade 2

“At the center of every process of catechesis is the living encounter with Christ.” This curriculum looks at the five tasks of catechesis that flow from the four pillars of the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* rooted in Sacred Scripture. The standards and indicators guide the catechist to help disciples in formation to realize the intimate connection between our Catholic faith and hope lived daily in charity. These five interconnected tasks of catechesis “are inspired by the way in which Jesus formed his disciples.” (DC 75, 76)

Catechesis with adults welcomes persons in their concrete existential situation and unique religious experiences. Listening to the questions and experiences of faith adults bring is essential to proclaim and teach Jesus Christ effectively. “Catechesis with adults is therefore configured as a personal and community learning process, aimed at the acquisition of a mentality of faith ‘until we all attain [...] the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ’” (Eph 4:13, DC 260)

“The definitive aim of catechesis is to put people not only in touch but in communion, in intimacy, with Jesus Christ: only he can lead us to the love of the Father in the Spirit and make us share in the life of the Holy Trinity.” (CT, 5)



Archdiocese for the Military Services, USA Office of Faith Formation

Task of Catechesis I: Leading to Knowledge of the Faith

Professing What We Believe

Catechesis has the task of fostering the knowledge and exploration of the Christian message. In this way it helps the believer to know the truths of the Christian faith, introduces him to the knowledge of Sacred Scripture and the Church's living Tradition, fosters knowledge of the *Creed* (*Symbol of the faith*) and the creation of a coherent doctrinal vision that can be used as reference in life. It is important not to underestimate this cognitive dimension of the faith and to be attentive to integrating it into the educational process of integral Christian maturation. A catechesis, in fact, that sets up an opposition between content and the experience of faith would show itself to be worthless. Without the experience of faith, one would be deprived of a true encounter with God and with one's brothers; the absence of content would block the maturation of faith, keeping one from finding meaning in the Church and living the encounter and exchange with others. (DC, 80)

In all the baptized, from first to last, the sanctifying power of the Spirit is at work, impelling us to evangelization. The people of God is holy thanks to this anointing, which makes it infallible *in credendo*. This means that it does not err in faith, even though it may not find words to explain that faith. The Spirit guides it in truth and leads it to salvation. As part of his mysterious love for humanity, God furnishes the totality of the faithful with an instinct of faith—*sensus fidei*—which helps them to discern what is truly of God. The presence of the Spirit gives Christians a certain connaturality with divine realities, and a wisdom which enables them to grasp those realities intuitively, even when they lack the wherewithal to give them precise expression. (*Evangelii gaudium* no. 119)

“Catechesis is placed at the service of the believer's response of faith, enabling him to live the Christian life in a state of conversion. This is in essence a matter of fostering the internalization of the Christian message, through that catechetical dynamism which in its progression knows how to integrate listening, discernment, and purification.” (DC no. 73)

Catechesis draws its message from the Word of God, which is its main source. Therefore, “it is essential that the revealed word radically enrich our catechesis and all our efforts to pass on the faith” (EG 175). Sacred Scripture, which God has inspired, reached the depths of the human spirit better than any other word. The Word of God is not exhausted in Sacred Scripture, because it is a living, active and effective reality (cf. Is 55:10-11; Heb 4:12-13). God speaks and his Word is manifested in creation (cf. Gn 1:3 ff.; Ps 33:6, 9; Wis 9:1) and in history. (DC 91)

**Pillar I: The Profession of Faith -Professing what we believe
Grade 2**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis I: Leading to Knowledge of the Faith	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 1 Creed: Know, believe and proclaim the living Triune and redeeming God as revealed in creation and human experience, in Sacred Scripture and Apostolic Tradition, and as entrusted to the teaching office of the Church.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.01.01	Show understanding that God reveals himself in the Holy Trinity -three Persons in one God.	Mt 3:13-17; 17:1-9	176-178	27	51-53, 62
2.01.02	Identify Jesus Christ as the Son of God , one with the Father and the Holy Spirit.	Jn 10:30-; 14:26	441-445, 454	83	81-83
2.01.03	State that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.	Lk 1:26-38	495, 509	95, 98, 99	469
2.01.04	State that Jesus Christ suffered under Pontius Pilate, died on the cross and was buried.	Jn 18-19	571-630	112-124	91-93
2.01.05	Show an understanding of the Resurrection ; that God raised Jesus from the dead.	Acts 13:26-43	651-655, 658	131	93-96
2.01.06	State the meaning of creed ; a short summary of our key beliefs.	Mt 16:15-16 1 Cor 15:1-4	<i>Creed</i> , p. 873	33	<i>Creed</i> , p. 508
2.01.07	Recognize human persons as made in the image and likeness of God and meant to live forever with God.	Gen 1:26-28 Wis 2:23	1701-1709	358	66-68, 316
2.01.08	Understand that God gives us the gift of grace ; a participation in the life of God.	Jn 1:12-18; 17:3 Rom 8:14-17 2 Pet 1:3-4	1996-1999, <i>Grace</i> , p. 881	423	<i>Grace</i> , p. 514
2.01.09	Name Mary as Jesus' mother, the Mother of God .	Lk 2:1-7	495, 509	95	<i>Mother of God</i> , p. 520
2.01.10	Describe Mary as the Mother of the Church .	Jn 19:25-27	963-970	196-197	146, 148, <i>Mother of the Church</i> , p. 520

**Pillar I: The Profession of Faith -Professing what we believe
Grade 2**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis I: Leading to Knowledge of the Faith	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 2 Sacred Scripture: Read, pray with and communicate God's revelation and salvific plan in the living Word of God.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.02.01	Show understanding that the Bible tells who God is and how we live as God's children.	2 Tim 3:16-17	105-108, 135-136	18	24, 327-28
2.02.02	Understand that both the Old Testament and the New Testament tell how God came to his people so that they could know him, love him and serve him.	Lk 1:67-80	121-130	21-22	24, 104, 328
2.02.03	Identify the Gospels as stories about Jesus' life, teaching, death, and resurrection.	Mt 1:1-17 Mk 1:1 Jn 1:1-18	124-127	22	514
2.02.04	Recognize that Jesus died and rose to save us.	Jn 3:16 Gal 2:19-20 1 Cor 15:14	512-521, 561-562	101	91-94
2.02.05	Explain the meaning of the parables of the lost sheep and the lost son.	Mt 13 Lk 15:1-7 Lk 15:11-32	546, 1439, 1465	107	157, 160, 235, 246-247
2.02.06	Explain meaning of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.	Jn 6:1-13	1335	108	216
2.02.07	Show understanding of Jesus as the Bread of Life and his Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist.	Jn 6:35, 51	1338	112	216
2.02.08	Show understanding of Jesus' last meal with his disciples as a special sharing of his love.	Lk 22:14-20	610-611	120	215-217
2.02.09	Describe how we are to forgive as Jesus forgave.	Jn 8:1-11	2838-39; 2862	594	242, 488
2.02.10	Give examples of what Jesus did after he was raised from the dead.	Mt 28:8-20 Mk 16:9-20 Lk 24:13-42	639-644, 656-657	127	94



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Task of Catechesis II: Initiating into the Celebration of the Mystery

Being filled with God's grace

Catechesis, in addition to fostering the living knowledge of the mystery of Christ, also has the task of assisting in the comprehension and experience of liturgical celebrations. Through this task, catechesis helps the believer to understand the importance of the liturgy in the Church's life, initiates the person into the knowledge of the sacraments and into the sacramental life, especially the sacrament of the Eucharist, source and summit of the life and mission of the Church. The sacraments, celebrated in the liturgy, are a special means that fully communicate him who is proclaimed by the Church. (DC no. 81)

Catechesis, moreover, educates the believer in the attitudes that the Church's celebrations require: joy for the festive quality of celebrations, a sense of community, attentive listening to the word of God, confident prayer, praise and thanksgiving, awareness of symbols and signs. Through conscious and active participation in the liturgical celebrations, catechesis teaches the believer to understand the liturgical year, the true teacher of the faith, and the significance of Sunday, the day of the Lord and of the Christian community. Catechesis also aids in the appreciation of the expressions of faith found in popular piety. (DC no. 82)

The liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed; at the same time, it is the font from which all her power flows. For the aim and object of apostolic works is that all who are made sons of God by faith and baptism should come together to praise God in the midst of His Church, to take part in the sacrifice, and to eat the Lord's Supper. The liturgy in turn moves the faithful "filled with the paschal sacraments," to be "one in holiness" ... the renewal in the Eucharist between the Lord and man draws the faithful into the compelling love of Christ and sets them on fire. (*Sacrosanctum concilium* no. 10)

Catechesis, in fact, is set in motion by a first effective encounter between the one being catechized and the community that celebrates the mystery, which is to say that catechesis

reaches its true fulfillment in the liturgical life of the community. Catechesis therefore cannot be thought of merely as preparation for the sacraments, but must be understood in relationship to liturgical experience. “Catechesis is intrinsically linked with the whole of liturgical and sacramental activity, for it is in the sacraments, especially in the Eucharist, that Christ Jesus works in fullness for the transformation of human beings.” Therefore, liturgy and catechesis are inseparable and nourish one another. (DC no. 96 and CT no. 23)

The Christian’s formative journey, as attested to in the *mystagogical catecheses* of the Church Fathers, always had an experiential character, but never neglecting the understanding of the faith. The living and persuasive encounter with Christ proclaimed by authentic witnesses was critical. Therefore, one who introduces another to the mysteries is first of all a witness. This encounter finds its source and summit in the celebration of the Eucharist, and it is deepened through catechesis. (DC no. 97)

In the Church's Liturgy, in her prayer, in the living community of believers, we experience the love of God, we perceive his presence and we thus learn to recognize that presence in our daily lives. He has loved us first and he continues to do so; we too, then, can respond with love. God does not demand of us a feeling which we ourselves are incapable of producing. He loves us, he makes us see and experience his love, and since he has “loved us first”, love can also blossom as a response within us. (Pope Benedict XVI, *Deus Caritas Est*, no. 17)

Pillar II: The Celebration of the Christian Mystery -Being filled with God's grace
Grade 2

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis II: Initiating into the Celebration of the Mystery	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 3 Sacraments: Understand, participate in and embrace the sacraments of the Church as effective signs of God's grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church to encounter the merciful love of God.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.03.01	Define sacrament as a physical sign instituted by Christ that gives us grace .	2 Pet 1:3-11	1127-1129, 1155	238	<i>Sacrament</i> , 526
2.03.02	Identify the Sacraments of Christian Initiation (Baptism, Eucharist, and Confirmation) .	Acts 8:14-17	1212	251	183
2.03.03	Exhibit understanding of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist under the form of bread and wine.	Jn 6:1-71	1333-1375, 1413	282	223-224
2.03.04	Describe the Sacrament of the Eucharist as uniting us to God and one another.	Jn 15:1-17	1391-1392	280	224-227
2.03.05	Describe confirmation as the sacrament that completes the grace of Baptism by a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit.	Acts 2:1-4	1289, 1302-1305	266, 268	207-210
2.03.06	Distinguish between mortal sin , venial sin , and accidents for sacramental preparation.	1 Jn 5:17	1854-1864, 1874-1875	394-396	311-315
2.03.07	Define Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation as a sacrament of forgiveness of sin and healing.	Jn 20:22-23	1421	295, 306	235-237
2.03.08	Define Baptism as a sacrament that makes one a member of the Christian community and part of the Body of Christ.	1 Cor 12:12-26	1262-1274, 1279-1280	263	193
2.03.09	Know that a man and a woman enter into a covenant of love through the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony.	Gen 1:26-27	1612, 1625	337-338	281

Pillar II: The Celebration of the Christian Mystery -Being filled with God's grace
Grade 2

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis II: Initiating into the Celebration of the Mystery	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 4 Liturgy: Know, understand and celebrate the liturgical rites of the Church as expressed in the church year and celebrated in the Eucharist as the source and summit of Christian life and mission of the Church.				
2.04.01	Explain that at Mass we gather together as God's family and pray the responses.	Acts 2:42-47	1348-1355	277	170-171, 178
2.04.02	Recognize the Eucharist as the greatest prayer in the life of the Church.	Mt 26:26-29	1324	250, 274	225-229
2.04.03	Show awareness of the activity of the Holy Trinity in the rites of the sacraments.	2 Cor 9:15 Eph 1:6	1083	221	169
2.04.04	Identify the essential elements in the Rite for receiving the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation including confession of sin, contrition, firm amendment, absolution, and penance.	1 Jn 1:9 Jas 5:16	1450-1460, 1487-1492	303	245
2.04.05	Model the elements of the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation and show familiarity with them.	1 Jn 1:9 Jas 5:16	1440-1449	302	237-242
2.04.06	Help the young disciples make an examination of conscience. [Mt 5:1-12; 19:16-30]	Psalm 139	1454	303	236-237, 314-315
2.04.07	Identify the Gloria as a song of praise to the Holy Trinity	Lk 2:13-14	1090	221	218
2.04.08	Identify the major parts of the Mass as the Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist and the prayer responses.	Acts 2:42	1349	277	218
2.04.09	Identify the Prayer of the Faithful as the final part of the Liturgy of the Word.	Acts 2:42	2629-2633, 2646-2647	553	218
2.04.10	Understand that during the Eucharistic Prayer the priest consecrates the bread and wine using the words of Jesus and changes the bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ; this is called transubstantiation.	Mt 26:26-28 Lk 22:14-20	1376-1377	283	219-220, 223

**Pillar II: The Celebration of the Christian Mystery -Being filled with God's grace
Grade 2**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis II: Initiating into the Celebration of the Mystery	Scripture	<i>CCC</i>	<i>Compendium</i>	<i>USCCA</i>
2.04.11	Explain that the tabernacle in a Catholic Church is where the Eucharist is kept before and after communion and usually in the Blessed Sacrament Chapel in military settings.	Ex 40:9	1183	246	233
2.04.12	Exhibit understanding that the priest ends Mass by sending us forth to love and serve others by sharing the good news and doing good works.	Mt 28:19	1134	231	176, 225-227, 229
2.04.13	Identify that the Church celebrates the liturgical seasons of Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, and Ordinary Time throughout the year as celebrations in the life of Jesus, Mary, and the saints.	Eccl 3:1-8	1168-1173, 1194-1195	242	173
2.04.14	Understand that attending and participating in Mass every Sunday is essential to profess, celebrate, live and pray our faith in Jesus Christ as Christians.	Acts 2:42	1389, 1391-1397	274, 289, 292	224-225



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Task of Catechesis III: Forming for life in Christ

Imitating Jesus Christ

Catechesis has the task of making the heart of every Christian resound with the call to live a new life in keeping with the dignity of the children of God received in Baptism and with the life of the Risen One that is communicated through the sacraments. This task consists in showing that the response to the lofty vocation to holiness (cf. LG 40) is a filial way of life that is capable of bringing every situation back to the way of truth and happiness that is Christ. In this sense, catechesis instructs the believer in following the Lord according to the dispositions described in the Beatitudes (Mt 5:1-12), which manifest his very life. “Jesus explained with great simplicity what it means to be holy when he gave us the Beatitudes (cf. Mt 5:3-12; Lk 6:20-23). The beatitudes are like a Christian identify card (Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Gaudete et exsultate*, March 19, 2018).” (DC no. 83)

In the same way, the catechetical task of educating the believer to the good life of the Gospel involves the Christian formation of the moral conscience, so that in every circumstance he may listen to the Father’s will in order to discern, under the guidance of the Spirit and in harmony with the law of Christ (cf. Gal 6:2), the evil to be avoided and the good to be done and putting this into practice with diligent charity. This is why it is important to teach the believer to draw from the commandment of charity developed from the Decalogue (cf. Ex 20:1-17; Dt 5:6-21) and from the virtues, both human and Christian, guidelines for acting as Christians in the different areas of life. Not forgetting that the Lord came to give life in abundance (cf. Jn 10:10), catechesis should know how to point out “the attractiveness and the ideal of a life of wisdom, self-fulfillment and enrichment: so as to make believers “joyful messages of challenging proposal, guardians of the goodness and beauty which shine forth in a life of fidelity to the Gospel (cf. EG 168).” (DC no. 84)

The response to the common Christian vocation is realized in an incarnate manner, because every child of God, according to the measure of his freedom, listening to God and recognizing the charisms entrusted by him, has the responsibility of discovering his own role in the plan of salvation. Moral instruction in catechesis is therefore always imparted against a vocational background, looking first of all at one’s life as the first and fundamental vocation. Every form of catechesis is to do all it can to illustrate the dignity of the Christian vocation, to provide accompaniment in the discernment

of specific vocations, to help the believer to solidify his state in life. It is up to catechetical action to demonstrate that the faith lived in a commitment to loving as Christ did, is the way to foster the coming of the kingdom of God in the world and to hope in the promise of eternal beatitude. (DC no. 85)

Parents are also responsible for shaping the will of their children, fostering good habits and a natural inclination to goodness. This entails presenting certain ways of thinking and acting as desirable and worthwhile, as part of a gradual process of growth... Moral formation should always take place with active methods and a dialogue that teaches through sensitivity and by using a language that children can understand. It should also take place inductively, so that children can learn for themselves the importance of certain values, principles and norms, rather than by imposing these as absolute and unquestionable truths. (*Amoris laetitia* no. 264)

In the twilight of life, God will not judge us on our earthly possessions and human success, but rather on how much we have loved. (St. John of the Cross)

Truly, matters in the world are in a bad state: but if you and I begin in earnest to reform ourselves, a really good beginning will have been made. (St. Peter of Alcantara)

Turn now to consider how these words of our Lord imply a test for yourselves also. Ask yourself whether you belong to his flock, whether you know him, whether the light of his truth shines in your minds. I assure you that it is not by faith that you will come to know him, but by love; not by mere conviction, but by action. (Pope St. Gregory the Great)

If we completely rejoice the heart of God, let us strive in all things to conform ourselves to His divine will. Let us not only strive to conform ourselves, but also to unite ourselves to whatever dispositions God makes of us. Conformity signifies that we join our wills to the will of God. Uniformity means more. Uniformity means that we make one will of God's will and our will. In this way we will only what God wills. God's will alone is our will. (St. Alphonsus Liguori)

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 2

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis III: Forming for Life in Christ	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 5 Conscience: Form, develop and influence a moral conscience informed by Church teachings to discern, with the guidance of the Holy Spirit, evil to be avoided and the good to be pursued by imitating the beatitudes and practicing the commandment of love at the heart of the decalogue.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.05.01	Introduce the meaning of grace and how grace affects the way we live our lives.	Jn 1:12-18 Rom 8:14-17 2 Pet 1:3-4	1996-2000, 2005, 2021	423-425	328-330
2.05.02	Define and give examples of making good choices.	Lk 10:29-37	1755-1760	368	310-311
2.05.03	Introduce the understanding that God gives us a free will to choose what is right and to avoid evil so that we might be able to choose Him freely.	Dt 30:15-20	1730-1737, 1739-1742	363-366	320
2.05.04	Recall that we love because God has loved us first.	1 Jn 4:19	358-359	67-68	73
2.05.05	State that sin is when we choose to do wrong or not to do good when we ought to.	Gen 3:1-24	1734-1737	363	310-311
	Standard 6 Christian Living: Educate, understand and practice living the moral teachings of the Church in light of the Gospel message through a life of discipleship in Jesus Christ expressed in love for God, conversion, positive self-image, personal integrity, social justice, the dignity of the human person and love of neighbor.				
2.06.01	Recognize ourselves as good and deserving of love, created in God's image and likeness.	Gen 1:27	355-358	66	319
2.06.02	Explain that God created us to know, love, and serve him.	Mt 12:28-34	356-358	6-7	7-8
2.06.03	Discuss that respect for ourselves and others includes telling those who are harming us, themselves or others (for example, by bullying) to stop or seeking help from parents or other adults when they do not stop.	Mt 18:15-20	1877-1882	401-402	389-390
2.06.04	Identify how the Ten Commandments and Beatitudes guide us to love God and to love other persons as our brothers and sisters.	Ex 20:1-17 Mt 5:1-12	2055-2056, 2063-2071	434-435	327-328



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Task of Catechesis IV: Teaching Prayer

Pray with Jesus Christ

The Catechism of the Catholic Church identifies three ways or expressions of prayer leading to composure of heart: vocal prayer, meditative prayer and contemplative prayer (CCC nos. 2700-2724). These three expressions of prayer are further defined by the four core forms or types of prayer, namely, adoration, contrition, thanksgiving and supplication (ACTS) (CCC nos. 1451, 2623-2649).

“Prayer is first of all a gift from God; in fact, in every one of the baptized ‘the Spirit himself intercedes for us with sighs too deep for words’ (Rom 8:26). Catechesis has the task of educating the believer for prayer and in prayer, developing the contemplative dimension of Christian experience. It is necessary to teach him to pray with Jesus Christ and like him: ‘To learn to pray with Jesus is to pray with the same sentiments with which he turned to the Father: adoration, praise, thanksgiving, filial confidence, supplication [contrition] and awe for his glory. All of these sentiments are reflected in the Our Father, the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples and which is the model of all Christian prayer [...] When catechesis is permeated by a climate of prayer, the assimilation of the entire Christian life reaches its summit.’” (GDC no. 85; DC no. 86)

“This task implies the teaching of both personal prayer and liturgical and community prayer, initiating the believer into the permanent forms of prayer: blessing and adoration, petition [contrition], intercession, thanksgiving, and praise. There are several well-established means for achieving these ends: the prayerful reading of sacred scripture, in particular through the liturgy of the hours and *lectio divina*; the prayer of the heart called the Jesus prayer, the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary through practices of piety like the holy Rosary, supplications, processions, etc.” (DC no. 87; CCC 2626-2649; CCC 435)

“Spirit-filled evangelizers are evangelizers who pray and work... What is needed is the ability to cultivate an interior space which can give a Christian meaning to commitment and activity. Without prolonged moments of adoration, of prayerful encounter with the word, of sincere conversation with the Lord, our work easily becomes meaningless; we lose energy as a result of weariness and

difficulties, and our fervor dies out. The Church urgently needs the deep breath of prayer.” (*Evangelii gaudium* no. 262)

“God draws every human being towards himself, and every human being desires communion with God. Prayer is the basis and expression of the vital and personal relationship of a human person with the living and true God: ‘God tirelessly calls each person to that mysterious encounter known as prayer.’ His initiative comes first; the human response to his initiative is itself prompted by the grace of the Holy Spirit... In prayer, the Holy Spirit not only reveals the identity of the Triune God to human persons, but also reveals the identity of human persons to themselves.” (GDC no. 34 and CCC no. 2567)

“The issue is the primacy of God... If a man's heart is not good, then nothing else can turn out good either.” (Pope Benedict XVI, *Jesus of Nazareth*, New York: Doubleday, 2007, 33-34)

**Pillar IV: Christian Prayer -Praying with Jesus Christ
Grade 2**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis IV: Teaching Prayer	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	PRAYER: Know and participate in the Catholic tradition of prayer and acknowledge prayer as the primary way we deepen our knowledge of God in the community.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.07.01	Memorize and recite an Act of contrition prayer.	Psalm 51	1451	See <i>Act of Contrition</i> p.191	<i>Acts of Contrition</i> 536
2.07.02	Identify the Sign of the Cross as a prayer to the Trinity.	Mt 28:19	<i>Sign of the Cross</i> , p.899	<i>Sign of the Cross</i> , p. 181	<i>Sign of the Cross</i> , 533
2.07.03	Recognize that Jesus prayed to God His Father and taught us to say the "Our Father."	Mt 6:6-13	2608-2614 2621	544	466-467
2.07.04	Memorize and recite the Apostles' Creed.	Dt 11:18	<i>Apostles Creed</i> , 49	<i>Apostles Creed</i> , p. 15	<i>Apostles Creed</i> , 532
2.07.05	Write and recite a prayer for someone special who has died. [Jn 11:38-44; 14:12]	Mt 9:23-25 Lk 7:11-17	958, 1032	See <i>Eternal Rest</i> , p. 181	161
2.07.06	Memorize and recite the Hail Mary to praise God and to ask for Mary's intercession.	Lk 1:26-38, 42	2676-2678, 2682	<i>The Hail Mary</i> , 181, 562-563	532
2.07.07	Recognize prayer as blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise.	1 Thes 5:16-18	2626-2649	550-556	467-468
2.07.08	Identify prayer as communication with God who loves us by introducing imaginative prayer through Biblical stories.	Mk 14:32-42	2558-2565, 2590	534	463
2.07.09	Recognize psalms and hymns as prayers.	Col 3:16	1156-1158, 1191	239	177
2.07.10	Explain that at Mass we gather not just to listen and pray responses but to pray the whole Mass.	Rev 5:13	1348, 1368-1372, 1414	281	218
2.07.11	Show an understanding of the prayer of adoration during Mass and before the Blessed Sacrament.	Mk 9:2-9	2628	552	477



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Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life

Belonging to the Catholic Church as Co-responsible Missionary Disciples in Communion

The faith is professed, celebrated, expressed, and lived above all in community: The communitarian dimension is not just a ‘frame,’ an ‘outline,’ but an integral part of the Christian life, of witness and of evangelization” (Francis, general audience (January 15, 2014). This is well expressed in the classical principle: “Idem velle atque idem nolle -to want the same thing, and to reject the same thing -was recognized by antiquity as the authentic content of love: the one becomes similar to the other, and this leads to a community of will and thought” (Benedict XVI, Encyclical Letter *Deus Caritas Est*, December 25, 2005, 17). What makes this possible is cultivating a spirituality of communion. This makes one able to see the light of the Trinity reflected in the face of one’s brother as well, feeling through the profound unity of the mystical Body that he is part of oneself; sharing his joys and sufferings in order to perceive his desires; taking care of his needs; offering him a true and profound friendship. Looking above all at what is positive in the other in order to cherish him as a gift from God helps one to reject the selfish temptations that lead to competition, careerism, distrust and jealousy. (DC no. 88)

Catechesis, in reference to preparation for community life, therefore has the task of developing the sense of belonging to the Church; teaching the sense of ecclesial communion, promoting the acceptance of the Magisterium, communion with pastors, fraternal dialogue, forming believers in the sense of ecclesial co-responsibility, contributing as active participants to building up the community and as missionary disciples to its growth. (DC no. 89)

Being Church means being God’s people, in accordance with the great plan of his fatherly love. This means that we are to be God’s leaven in the midst of humanity. It means proclaiming and bringing God’s salvation into our world, which often goes astray and needs to be encouraged, given hope and strengthened on the way. The Church must be a place of mercy freely given, where everyone can feel welcomed, loved, forgiven and encouraged to live the good life of the Gospel. (*Evangelii Gaudium* no. 114)

The Church, by her nature a dialogical reality in that she is an image of the Trinity and is enlivened by the Holy Spirit, is committed in an irreversible way to the promotion of the unity of all the disciples of Christ. Life all ecclesial activities, catechesis as well is intrinsically marked by an ecumenical dimension, in the wake of the movement elicited by the Holy Spirit that drives the Catholic Church to seek perfect unity with the other Churches or Christian confessions according to the will of the Lord, on the basis of Baptism, Sacred Scripture, the common heritage of faith, and in particular today the powerful shared experience of martyrdom. On the one hand, the proclamation of the Gospel and catechesis are at the service of dialogue and ecumenical formation; on the other, the commitment to Christian unity is itself a credible way and instrument of evangelization in the world. (DC no. 344)

An attitude of openness in truth and in love must characterize the dialogue with the followers of non-Christian religions, in spite of various obstacles and difficulties, especially forms of fundamentalism on both sides. Interreligious dialogue is a necessary condition for peace in the world, and so it is a duty for Christians as well as other religious communities. This dialogue is in first place a conversation about human existence or simply, as the bishops of India have put it, a matter of “being open to them, sharing their joys and sorrows.” In this way we learn to accept others and their different ways of living, thinking and speaking. We can then join one another in taking up the duty of serving justice and peace, which should become a basic principle of all of our exchanges. A dialogue which seeks social peace and justice is in itself, beyond all merely practical considerations, an ethical commitment which brings about a new social situation. Efforts made in dealing with a specific theme can become a process in which, by mutual listening, both parts can be purified and enriched. These efforts, therefore, can also express love for truth. (*Evangelii Gaudium* no. 250)

At all times and in every race, God has given welcome to whosoever fears Him and does what is right. God, however, does not make men holy and save them merely as individuals, without bond or link between one another. Rather has it pleased Him to bring men together as one people, a people which acknowledges Him in truth and serves Him in holiness.” (*Lumen Gentium* no. 9)

Evangelization means bringing the Good News of Jesus into human situations and seeking to transform individuals and society by the divine power of the Gospel itself (Go and Make Disciples no.15). Evangelization is an ecclesial process, inspired and supported by the Holy Spirit, through which the Gospel is proclaimed and spread throughout the world (DC 21).

In this renewed awareness of her vocation, the Church is also re-envisioning catechesis as one of her works *in a missionary going forth*. This means being willing to seek out the glimmers of truth that are already present in various human activities, trusting that God is mysteriously active in in the heart of the human being before this has been explicitly reached by the Gospel. In this sense, she will find ways to draw near to the people of our time, walking alongside them wherever they happen to be. Catechesis, moreover, forms believers for mission, accompanying them in the maturation of attitudes of faith and making them aware that they are *missionary disciples*, called to participate actively in the proclamation of the Gospel and to make the Kingdom of God present in the world.” (DC no. 50)

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 2

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 8 Catholic Church: Introduce, understand and share in the mystery of the Church, the Body of Christ, the community of believers, as expressed in the Church's origin, mission of evangelization, hierarchical structure, marks, charisms, members and the communion of saints.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.08.01	State that the Church was started by Jesus to help him spread the Good News and to baptize people as his disciples.	Acts 2:1-47	849-851	172	183-184
2.08.02	Show understanding that all baptized members of the Catholic Church are called to participate in the sacraments by attending Mass, going to Confession, serving others out of love of God and neighbor, praying daily and to recognize the authority of the Pope and bishops.	Jn 17:11	830-838, 868	166-168	115-123
2.08.03	Articulate how the Church continues the mission of Jesus Christ.	Mt 28:19-20	830-831, 868	166	138
2.08.04	Explain how the Catholic Church is a sign of God's love for the world.	Jn 13:35	774-776, 780	152	115-116
	Standard 9 Ecumenism: Introduce, understand and participate in the call of the Church to be a sign of unity in the world through knowledge of and collaboration with Eastern Catholic, Orthodox, and Christian churches.				
2.09.01	Understand that Jesus founded the Catholic Church that we might all be one so that the world may believe that the Father sent him.	Jn 17:20-23	813-822, 866, 870	161-164	22, 114, 118-121
2.09.02	Understand that we pray for unity in the Church because Jesus also prayed "that they all may be one."	Jn 17:20-23	820-822, 866	164	22
2.09.03	Understand that other Christians share a common baptism and belief in Jesus even though they do not share the fullness of all that Jesus taught us.	Eph 4:5-13	816-870, 820-822, 866	162-163	129-131
	Standard 10 Interpersonal Relationships: Introduce principles of Catholic theology of the body to cultivate healthy and safe relationships.				
2.10.01	Give examples of how we can treat others the way Jesus treated others.	Mt 9:35-38	1970	420	87, 309, 32-327
2.10.02	Illustrate ways in which we can respect and care for our bodies and others.	1 Cor 6:19-20	990-991	202-203	400-401

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2.10.03	Explain what we mean when we say we are created in God's image.	Col 1:15-20	1, 355, 374, 1934, 1945	1, 412	67-68, 73
2.10.04	Show understanding that we respect others and ourselves as human persons belonging to the family of God	Eph 6:1-4	2232-2233	455-462	67-68, 73
2.10.05	Know that we should respect our parents.	Eph 6:1-4	2214-2220, 2251	459	377-378
	Standard 11 Vocation Discernment: Understand, discern and undertake discipleship in Christ as a response of faith within the mission of the Church by living a specific call in the life of the Church.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.11.01	Explain that all Christians follow Jesus as the Way, the Truth, and the Life.	Jn 14:6	422-424	79	79-86
2.11.02	Describe the role of the priest as minister of the Eucharist and the Sacrament of Penance/Reconciliation.	Jn 10:14	1333-1377, 1440-1449	276-284, 302	264-271
2.11.03	State that God calls some to marriage, some to priesthood/religious life and some to be single.	Jr 29:11-13 Mk 1:16-20	1601-1605, 1536-1546	337-338, 322-324	279-280, 452,
	Standard 12 Catholic Social Teaching: Introduce, critique, and apply social justice and stewardship principles to societal situations in a way that acknowledges and affirms the dignity of the human person, the common good of the community and care of creation.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.12.01	Define “created in God's image” as the dignity of the human person.	Gen 1:26-28	355-358, 1934-1935	66, 412	67-68
2.12.02	State how, as Christians, we promise to care for all of God's creation.	Gen 2:15	2415-2418, 2544-2547	506, 531-533	424, 451
2.12.03	Show understanding that we respect others and ourselves as human persons belonging to the family of God.	Eph 6:1-4	355-361, 1877-1880	67-68, 401	376-377
2.12.04	State that we are called to share what we have with others.	Mt 25:31-46 Jn 6:1-15	2534-2540, 2544-2547, 2551-2557	531-533	449-450

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	Standard 13 Interreligious Dialogue: Introduce, understand and participate in the call of the Church to be a sign of unity in the world through knowledge of and collaboration with Jews, Muslims, and all faith traditions beyond Christianity by being witnesses of faith.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
2.13.01	Exhibit understanding that many people believe in God even though they are not baptized and know that God loves them.	Jn 13:34-35	816-817, 839-845	162, 169-170	129-131
2.13.02	Know that we respect people of all faiths because God loves all people.	Jn 13:34-35 Gen 1:27 Col 1:15	816-817, 839-845	162, 169-170	129-131
	Standard 14 Missionary Discipleship: Initiate, cultivate and send baptized and confirmed Catholics to be active participants in the evangelizing mission of the Church by proclaiming and teaching the person of Jesus Christ, nurtured by the Holy Eucharist and the community.				
2.14.01	Demonstrate how and when you might share your story of faith in Jesus with others. [Acts 16]	Mt 28:19-20 Jn 4:29; 20:18 Lk 24:32-35	425-429	80	499-502
2.14.02	Recognize and share with others that God sent his greatest gift, his son Jesus, to show us how to live on this earth and the “highway” to heaven.	1 Pt 2:21	1-25, 27-30, 44-45	1, 2	79-80, See <i>Meditatio</i> <i>n</i> , 86-87
2.14.03	Recognize that the Eucharist is a sacrament of love and service.	Jn 13:1-20	1391-1397, 1416	292	215-217
2.14.04	Explain the meaning of "Blessed are the peacemakers."	Mt 5:9	2302-2303	480	308-309
2.14.05	Identify the different ministries carried out by bishops, priests, religious men and women, deacons, lay leadership as missionary disciples of Jesus Christ and ways to become saints in and through the Catholic Church.	Mt 28:19-20	874-877, 914-916, 1568-1571	179, 192-193, 325-336	135, 139, 266
2.14.06	Discuss that one way to be holy is to care for the earth and its resources as a gift from God.	Gen 1:26-28	325-327, 337-349, 353-354	59, 62-65	424, 451