

Forming Disciples for the New Evangelization

Archdiocesan Religion Curriculum Guide



Grade 6

“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 6

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
6.01.01	Show understanding of the actions of a Trinitarian God as revealed in Scripture and Tradition and stated in the Creed.	Mt 28:19, Mt 11:27	232-237, 240-248	44-47	See <i>Nicene Creed</i> , 46, 51-54
6.01.02	Describe God as the creator of the universe and as the creator of humanity.	Ps 115:16, 19:2, Mt 5:16	325-327, 342-344	59, 63	53-56, 63, 67-68
6.01.03	Describe the fall and the sinfulness of humanity as Original Sin , a reality of human existence.	Gen 2:17, Gen 3:1-11	396-399 404, 419	75-78	68-70
6.01.04	State how God shows deep love and care for humankind regardless of our sinfulness.	Isa 43:1-7, Gen 3:9, 15	218, 410- 412	78	63
6.01.05	Show understanding that God gives human beings free will to love and serve him out of free choice.	Gen 1:26-28, Sir 15:14	307-308, 1730-1733	56, 363	68
6.01.06	Describe how in God's providence all people are destined for union with him.	Wis 11:24-26	302-306 321	55	56
6.01.07	Show understanding that God communicates with people revealing his plan for us.	Mt 6:31-33	302-306, 323	55	56
6.01.08	Explain that we will be raised after death into eternal union with God (heaven) or separation from him (hell).	Lk 16:26 1 Jn 3:2	1022, 1051	204, 208	154-155, 161
6.01.09	State the meaning of incarnation , a mystery of our faith.	Phil 2:5-8	461-463	45, 85-86	83-86, See <i>Incarnation</i> , 515

Pillar I: The Profession of Faith -Professing what we believe
Grade 6

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
6.02.01	Show familiarity with the role of the patriarchs in the unfolding of God's revelation to his people.	Gen 17:5, 12:3, Deut 28:10	59-64, 72	8	464
6.02.02	Trace the unfolding of God's revelation through the history of the Chosen People of Israel.	Rom 11:17-18, 24	59-64	8	13
6.02.03	Describe the events of the Book of Exodus and its significance in the history of the Chosen People of Israel.	Ex 3:6, 3:13-15	203-219	38-42	14
6.02.04	Show understanding of redemption and salvation through the revelation of God's Word in Sacred Scripture.	Gen 10:5, 1 Tim 6:14	54-67	6-9	12-15
6.02.05	Show understanding of how God made covenants with the Chosen People as a sign of his faithfulness.	Gen 14:18, Heb 7:3, Jn 11:52	58-62, 70-73	7-8	12-15
6.02.06	Identify God's name YAHWEH in the Book of Exodus.	Ex 3:6, Ex 3:13-15	205-208	38	11-12
6.02.07	State the significance of the Ark of the Covenant in the difficult journey of the Israelites through the desert.	Ex 25:16, 31:18, 32:15	2058, 2130	8	14, 18, 131
6.02.08	State the meaning of monotheism and its connection to the Jewish understanding of God.	1 Cor 4:7, Ps 116:12	222-227	43	339-349
6.02.09	Show understanding of the connection between God's covenant and the entry into the Promised Land.	Mt 3:13	1222-23	7-8	14, 18, 281, 508
6.02.10	State the role of the judges in the Old Testament.	Jgs 3:7-16:31			
6.02.11	State the role of Samuel in the choice of the first kings of Israel.	1 Sam 10-12			
6.02.12	Identify the major prophets of the Old Testament and their role in the history of Israel. (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel)	Lk 24:44, Phil 2:7	687-688, 702-706, 743	140	24, 336, 355

**Key Element I
Knowledge of the Faith
Grade 6**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis I: Leading to Knowledge of the Faith	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
6.02.13	Identify the Gospel of Matthew as a synoptic Gospel containing most of the Gospel of Mark, along with other material.	Mt	124-127	22	26
6.02.14	Describe the beginning of Jesus' ministry in Capernaum, the call of the first disciples and the beginning of his ministry.	Mt 4:12-25	535-537	108-109	
6.02.15	State how Jesus challenges his disciples to be salt and light.	Mt 5:13-16	541-546		
6.02.16	State how Matthew 15 - 20 uses conflict to enhance the difference between Jesus' understanding of his ministry and the Jewish leaders' and the disciples' understanding.	Mt 15-20	535-537	21	
6.02.17	State the heightening conflict between Jesus' use of authority and the Jewish leaders' use in Matthew 21-25 through the use of events and predictions.	Mt 21-25	547-550	21	
6.02.18	Show understanding that the use of conflict in the story of Jesus' death creates opportunities for understanding Jesus' true identity in Matthew 26-27.	Mt 26-27	571-591	22	
6.02.19	State the importance of Matthew's use of the Old Testament as a prefiguring device.	Mt 1:1-2:23	522	21, 23	



Archdiocese for the Military Services, USA Office of Faith Formation

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 6

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
6.03.01	Describe the sacraments as efficacious signs of God's grace .	Rom 6:19	1127-1128, 1131	229-231	169
6.03.02	Describe each of the seven sacraments as instituted by Christ with references from Sacred Scripture.	Lk 5:17, 6:19, 8:46	1114	224	166-169
6.03.03	Explain how the seven sacraments are entrusted to the Church and accompany a person from life to death.	1 Cor 15:42-44	1680-1683	354	169
6.03.04	State the sacraments that have an indelible character and describe elements of this character.	Jn 6:27, 2 Cor 1:22, Eph 1:13, 4:30	698, 1121	227	271, 526 <i>Sacramental Character</i>
6.03.05	Describe meaning of sacramental and give examples.	Eph 1:3	1667-1679	351, 353	293-298
6.03.06	Understand Holy Matrimony as a vocation that is a sacrament geared toward the mission of the Church.	Gen 2:24 Mt 19:6	1641, 1655-58	337, 341, 346	283-285
	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.				
6.04.01	Identify the functions of ordained and non-ordained ministers at Mass and explain the difference in roles.	Heb 5:1-10	1562-1568, 1595	328-329	264-265
6.04.02	Identify Scripture readings for Sundays in the liturgical year and trace the life of Christ through these readings.	Gospels	1194	242	178
6.04.03	Name all of the holy days of obligation in the United States.	Acts 2:42-46 Heb 10:25	1389, 2177	289	514
6.04.04	Describe and practice how Sacred Scripture is to be read during Mass.	Lk 24:25-27, 44-46, Rom 12:6	109-119, 137	19	171-172, 175, 177



Archdiocese for the Military Services, USA Office of Faith Formation

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 6

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
6.05.01	Describe and define the covenant God established with his people.	Gen 10:5	54-64, 68-72	7-8	17-18
6.05.02	Explain that we receive wisdom and understanding from God's Spirit in the Church which helps us to know how to act.	Ps 143:10	1830-1831, 1845	389	207-209
6.05.03	Relate living a Christ-like life with keeping God's covenant.	Mt 5:3-12	1716-1717	360	318
6.05.04	Identify that we learn how to live good lives through the teachings of Scripture.	Rom 1:16, 1 Cor 15:28	120-133	20-24	327-328
6.05.05	State how Original Sin makes Christian living more difficult, but that Christ overcame sin and also helps us to do so.	Gen 2:17	396-412, 418-420	75-78	68-69
6.05.06	Identify scriptural examples of being called to be faithful to the love, justice and mercy of God's reign.	Rom 5:20 Jn 3:17	1832	390	312-313
6.05.07	Define the three sources of a moral act (object, intention, and circumstances).	1 Tim 5	1749-1754	367	311-312

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 6

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis III: Forming for Life in Christ	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	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.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
6.06.01	Show understanding that Christian living is the gift of active discipleship in Jesus Christ.	Rom 1:17, Gal 5:6	1814-1829	386-388	450-455
6.06.02	State the meaning of natural law and give examples.	Rom 10:4	1954-1960, 1978-1979	416	327-328, 335
6.06.03	Recognize that the state must protect the rights of its citizens through socially just laws.	Mt 25:40	1928-1933, 1943-44	411-414	419
6.06.04	State that we are obligated to keep promises, oaths, contracts and covenants (such as marriage).	Mt 10:32, 1 Tim 6:12, Jas 2:7	2142-2155, 2160-2164	447-449	419
6.06.05	Compare and contrast contract and covenant .	Gen 10:5	56, 62-66, 873, 2411	506	281
6.06.06	Show understanding that the Christian virtues of purity of heart and chastity help us to respect others.	Mt 5:37	2337-2341	488-490	405-406
6.06.07	State how the family is the foundation of human society.	Jas 1:27	2207-2208	457	379, 383
6.06.08	Show an understanding that we have a responsibility to work for the common good of society, and illustrate ways that we each can work for the common good.	Mt 25:31-46	1910-1912	409	325-327
6.06.09	Understand that in Baptism we are all made brothers and sisters in Christ, and give examples of how the varied ethnic cultures make significant contributions to the Church.	Rev 7:9, Eph 4:3	774-776, 780, 814	152	127, 193- 198
6.06.10	Compare and contrast free will and freedom.	Rom 6:17	1730-1737	363-364	310-311
6.06.11	Illustrate how, like the prophets, we are called to speak out against injustice and suffering.	Lk 17:33	1895-1896	404	325-327



Archdiocese for the Military Services, USA Office of Faith Formation

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 6**

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis IV: Teaching Prayer	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	Standard 7 Prayer: Form a personal relationship with Jesus Christ by learning the Catholic tradition of prayer and leading a life of prayer as the primary way we deepen our knowledge of God personally and in the community.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
6.07.01	Identify psalms as prayers found in the Old Testament that Jesus liked to pray.	Bk of Psalms	2579, 2585-2589, 2596- 2597	540	465-466
6.07.02	Recognize the Eucharistic Liturgy as the community's central act of worship.	Jn 13:1, Gal 2:20	1378-1381, 1418	286	220-222
6.07.03	Identify the elements of the Lord's Prayer .	Mt 6:9-15	2803-2806	587-598	493-494
6.07.04	Recognize that the prayer of Christians is grounded in the Word of God as presented in Scripture and passed on through Tradition .	Titus 2:13, Lk 11:1	2759-2760, 2773	578	473
6.07.05	Identify the Gospels, wisdom books and other books in Sacred Scripture as helpful for meditative prayer called <i>lectio divina</i> .	Rom 1:16, Jn 4:14, Mk 4:4-7, 15-19	121-127, 2652-2662, 2705-2708, 2723	22, 558, 570	473-474
6.07.06	Identify and list the four types of mysteries of the Rosary : Joyful, Luminous [Mysteries of Light], Sorrowful, and Glorious.	Search Gospel references	1674, 2678, 2708	See <i>the Rosary</i> , p. 189	See <i>Pray the Rosary</i> , 539
6.07.07	Define the five types of prayer; namely, blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving and praise and find examples in the Bible.	Eph 1:3-14, Rom 15:30, Rom 8:34, 1 Thes 5:18, 1 Cor 8:6	2626-2649	550-556	467-468
6.07.08	Participate actively in the Catholic faith community's celebration of the Sunday Mass as a family, and make the effort to attend daily Mass.	Acts 2:42-46, 1 Cor 11:17, Heb 10:25	2177-2185, 2192-2193	453	166-168, 172-173, 225-227



Archdiocese for the Military Services, USA Office of Faith Formation

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 6

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
6.08.01	Realize that the mission of Christ and the Holy Spirit is brought to completion in the Church, which is the Body of Christ; the Church, guided by the Holy Spirit, continues Christ's saving work, especially through the Sacraments.	Jn 15:8, 16, Rom 8:26	738-741, 1135-1137	146, 233	168-171
6.08.02	Discuss the Church's visible bonds of unity: one origin, one baptism, and an unbroken line of apostolic succession beginning with Peter.	Eph 4:3, Col 3:14	813-816, 866, 870	161-162	127-129
6.08.03	Explain and celebrate the Pope as the leader of the Catholic Church throughout the world.	Lk 6:13, Jn 21:15-17	880-896, 939-940	182-187	113, 129- 131
6.08.04	Relate that the Church is a community of God's people called to continual reform and renewal.	1 Jn 1:8-10, Mk 1:15	821, 827, 1427-1428	165, 299	121, 403- 404
6.08.05	Describe the Magisterium as the teaching office of the Church, the college of bishops in communion with the Pope.	Lk 10:16, Jn 8:31-32	85-90, 95, 100	16-17	23-33, 132-134
6.08.06	State evangelization as central to the mission of the Church in which all Catholics have a role.	1 Jn 1:1-4, Phil 3:8-11	425-429	80	134-137
6.08.07	Identify the Church as the beginning seed of the kingdom of God on earth.	Mt 28:19-20	767-769	150	117

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 6

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	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.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
6.09.01	Explain that the Pope is the successor of the Apostle Peter and thus the leader of the Roman Catholic Church and a sign of our unity.	Mt 16:18, Jn 21:15-17	881-882, 936-937	182	130, 265-266, See <i>Pope</i> , 523
6.09.02	Review how our friendship with other Christians means that we can both recognize what we share in common but also be honest about how we differ.	Eph 4:3, Col 3:14	813-822, 866, 870	161-164	22, 129-130
6.09.03	Identify where in the New Testament Jesus prayed "that they all may be one" and recite that prayer.	Jn 17:20-23	820-822, 866	164	127-129
6.09.04	Understand that Eastern Catholic Churches in union with the Roman Catholic Church have their own church laws, ways to celebrate the liturgy and sacraments, and forms of prayer – all approved by and recognized by the Pope as different cultural expression of the same faith.	Heb 13:10	1182, 1240, 1318, 1320-1321, 1623	266 -267, 334	129-130, See <i>Eastern Churches</i> , 510
	Standard 10 Interpersonal Relationships: Introduce principles of Catholic theology of the body to cultivate healthy and safe relationships.				
6.10.01	Identify one's self as being made in the image and likeness of God.	Gen 1:27, Lk 15:11-32	355-358, 374-379, 1699-1715	66, 72, 358	7, 66-68, 71
6.10.02	Acknowledge that the Holy Spirit calls all people to conversion and faithfulness.	Rom 5:5, 2 Cor 13:13	733-741, 747	145-146	102-110
6.10.03	Identify human sexuality as a gift from God that is expressed only in marriage of a man and woman for the good of the spouses and the procreation of children.	Rev 19:7 Gen 1:26-27 Tob 8:4-9	1601-1648, 2360-2367	337-350	408-416
6.10.04	Demonstrate understanding that Christian virtues of purity of heart and chastity help us to respect others.	Gen 1:27, 28, Gen 5:1-2	2331-2361	488-495	405-407
6.10.05	Recognize that the Church teaches the right use of God's gift of human sexuality.	Eph 3:14, Mt 23:9	2331-2367, 2392-2398	487-493, 495-496	408-410

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 6

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	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
6.11.01	Outline how Christian discipleship is an essential part of being Catholic.	Mt 28:19-20	618, 849-851, 1814-1816, 2544-2547, 2556	123, 172, 386, 532	181-199, <i>Disciple</i> , 509-510
6.11.02	Show understanding that a vocation is a call from God that each one receives based on God's plan for us and that we learn of his plan for us through prayer and listening to his call.	1 Pet 2:5	898	188, 227	531
6.11.03	Describe how both the vocations of Marriage and Holy Orders are important to the life of the Church.	Gen 1:27, 1 Jn 4:8, 16	1547-1548, 1603-1604	322-350	263-267, 283-285
6.11.04	State that a man receives the sacrament of Holy Orders from the bishop who calls him to a life of service to the Church.	Jn 10:36, Acts 1:8	1562-1568	337-350, 322-336	401, 126, 269, 271, 531
6.11.05	Identify the promises of obedience and celibacy to the bishop as special to the life of the diocesan priesthood in the Catholic Church while religious priests take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.	1 Cor 11:26	1562-1568	337-350, 322-336	126, 269, 271
6.11.06	Describe the deacon as a special vocation of service for both married and unmarried men.	1 Tim 3:8-13 Acts 6:1-6	1569-1571	179, 330	266
6.11.07	Show understanding that God calls us to love and serve others in whatever vocation we live.	Rom 12:6-8 1 Cor 12:4-11	897-900, 940	188	452
6.11.08	Give examples of how Christians are to be missionaries, sharing the Good News of Jesus Christ in word and witness to the family, school, playground and everywhere we go.	Jn 13:1-20	849-850	172-173	452, 279, 375

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 6

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	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
6.12.01	Explain what is meant by saying that our God is a God of Freedom.	Acts 10:35, 1 Cor 11:25	781-786, 802-804	154	56-57, 316, 319-320
6.12.02	Understand that the way to build the Reign of God is a way of justice and peace.	Rom 14:17, Gal 5:16-25	2816-2821	590	449-450
6.12.03	Identify that sin can destroy God's good creation.	Jn 1:29	405-409, 418	77	69-70
	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.				
6.13.01	Identify Jewish holy days in the lunar calendar and how they are celebrated.	Lev 23:4-34	62-64	8	13, 131
6.13.02	Recognize that the Torah is divinely inspired and includes the first five books of the Christian Bible.	2 Cor 3:14, Lk 24:44	121-123, 702	21	26-27
6.13.03	State that to the Jewish people, whom God first chose to hear his Word, "belong the sonship, the glory, the covenants, the giving of the law, the worship and the promises; to them belong the patriarchs, and of their race, according to the flesh, is the Christ." (Rom 9:4-5)	Rom 9:4-5	839-840	169	13, 130-131, See <i>Meditation</i> , 139
6.13.04	Identify the Qur'an as the sacred scripture of the Muslim faith written in Arabic.	Rom 4:11	841	8	131
6.13.05	Characterize Judaism, Christianity, and Islam as monotheistic religions.	Rom 11:29	840-841	169	131

Pillar III: Life in Christ -Imitating Jesus Christ
Grade 6

Indicator ID	Task of Catechesis V: Introduction to Community Life	Scripture	CCC	Compendium	USCCA
	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.	Book, Chapter and Verses	Paragraph USCCB Version	Question	Page
6.14.01	Illustrate that individuals – as well as society and culture – are called to continual change and reform in light of the teaching of Jesus.	Mt 25:14-30, Lk 19:11-27, Mt 6:33	1936-1946	413	15-17, 41-43
6.14.02	Give an example of a cultural value that differs from the values of the Gospel and how you might defend the gospel value to those who may disagree.	Mt 22:21 Mark 12:17 Lk 20:25	1886-1889	404, 457, 463	16
6.14.03	Cite examples of how Jesus sent his disciples out to evangelize.	Mt 28:19, Mk 16:15, Acts 1:8	243, 425, 725, 858	80, 175	6-7
6.14.04	State how the universal call to holiness is linked to the universal call to mission.	Acts 9:13, 1 Cor 6:1, 16:1	820-829, 866-867	172-173	195-197
6.14.05	Explain how we are called to foster world peace, human rights, sacredness of life and the alleviation of world hunger.	Eph 4:7, Lk 15:11-32	908-913, 943, 1699- 1715, 1928- 1942, 1945- 1948	191, 358, 411- 414	387-390
6.14.06	Describe the Church as a sign of unity and peace to the world.	Rev 7:9, 1 Pet 2:9, Jn 3:3-5	774-832	152	115-116, 122-123