



# SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

## Grade 5 Scope and Sequence

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



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



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



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



# SPiRiT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

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



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