



SPIRIT of TRUTH PARISH EDITION

Grade 7 Scope and Sequence

Sessions	Key Concepts	Scripture Studied	Vocabulary
Unit 1: Jesus and the Gospel Message			
• Session 1: Divine Revelation	Faith is both a virtue and a gift that requires an informed response. Divine revelation is made up of Sacred Scripture and Sacred Tradition. The Magisterium of the Catholic Church has been entrusted with the guarding and handing on of the Deposit of Faith (divine revelation). All Scripture is inspired by God.	Genesis 12:1-5; 22:1-14; Psalm 139; Matthew 1:1-17, 23; 18:20; 28:16-20; Luke 24:13-51; John 1:1-5, 19; 20:11-18; 21:1-19;	Divine Revelation; Sacred Scripture; Tradition
• Session 2: The Old Testament and the New Testament	The Old and New Testaments together make up one story known as Salvation History. The Old Testament is the history of God revealing Himself to His people in preparation for the sending of His Son, Jesus. The New Testament provides eyewitness accounts of the life of Christ and the beginnings of the Church.	2 Timothy 3:16-17; Revelation 1:8	Canon of Scripture; Salvation History; Typology
• Session 3: The Stages of Gospel Formation	The Gospels are the heart of Scripture since they convey the life, teachings, and Paschal Mystery of our Lord. Each evangelist wrote in a different literary style to convey the Faith to a different audience, highlighting different aspects of Jesus' life.		Evangelist; Gospel; Synoptic Gospels
• Session 4: The Incarnation	The Incarnation is a dogma of the Church that says that the Son of God assumed a human nature in the Person of Jesus Christ. God sent the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to announce to her that she would conceive the Son of God by the power of the Holy Spirit. Jesus is fully divine and fully human.		Annunciation; Incarnation
• Session 5: Jesus' Life, Passion, Death, and Resurrection	Jesus' entire life and public ministry were focused on proclaiming the message: "This is the time of fulfillment. The kingdom of God is at hand. Repent, and believe in the gospel." The Paschal Mystery is how Christ's Passion, Death, and Resurrection saved us from sin and death for new life as sons and daughters of God.		Kingdom of God; Paschal Mystery
• Session 6: The Gospel of Matthew	Matthew was one of the Twelve Apostles and the traditional author of the Gospel according to Matthew. Two of the main themes of Matthew's Gospel are how Jesus fulfills the Old Testament promises of God and the proclamation of the Kingdom of God. The Gospel of Matthew invites its readers to consider how God's promises to three key Old Testament figures—Abraham, Moses, and David—are fulfilled by Jesus.		Apostle; Messiah
• Session 7: The Gospel of Mark	Traditionally, the author of Mark's Gospel is thought to be a man named John Mark, who was not an Apostle, but was a traveling companion of St. Peter. Mark wrote to a Gentile audience in Rome. Mark's Gospel is concerned with presenting the mystery of Christ.		Exorcism; Gentile; Miracle
• Session 8: The Gospel of Luke	The Gospel of Luke was written by St. Luke, a traveling companion of St. Paul. The main audience of Luke's Gospel were Gentile Christians. The Virgin Mary was likely a source for Luke's Gospel, which contains the most complete infancy narratives and other details only Mary could have known.		Visitation
• Session 9: The Gospel of John	The Gospel of John was written by John the Beloved Disciple and was the last Gospel written. The Gospel of John is very different from the three Synoptic Gospels and is concerned with presenting Jesus as the Incarnate Word of God, who has always existed with God.		Word of God



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Unit 2: Living a Life of Grace			
• Session 10: The Human Person Is Made in the Image and Likeness of God	Every human being possesses intrinsic dignity because he or she is made in God's image and likeness. Being created in the image and likeness of a Trinitarian God means that we are made for communion with others.	Psalms 18:2; Matthew 6:5-7, 9-13; 7:7-11; 14:23; 26:36-39; Mark 1:35; 12:28-34; Luke 1:28, 36-56; 5:15-16; 6:12, 31; 11:5-8; 18:1-14; John 3:16; 15:12-13; 19:25-27; Acts 1:14; Romans 12:9; 13:9; Ephesians 4:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 5:12-22; Hebrews 11:16; 1 John 3:16-18; 4:7, 19	<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 11: Made to Know and Love	Truth is knowable, and the search for it is worthwhile. There are three faculties of the soul: the intellect, the will, and the capacity to love. The conscience is not rooted in feelings but is a reasoned application of the moral law to particular actions. God is love, and Jesus commands us to love God and to love our neighbors.		Conscience; Intellect; Passions (emotions); Will
• Session 12: The Virtues	Perfect happiness comes from loving God and being loved by Him. When we choose the good consistently, it becomes a habit or virtue. The gifts of the Holy Spirit and the virtues should inform the way we act in relationship to God and to others. The virtues of faith, hope, and love help us to know and be in relationship with God.		Faith; Fortitude; Hope; Justice; Love; Prudence; Temperance
• Session 13: Prayer	Prayer is fundamental to the Christian life. The Church teaches that prayer is simply a conversation with God, a raising of the mind and heart to Him. Types of prayer include blessing and adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise.		Prayer; Types of Prayer
• Session 14: Prayer in Salvation History	The Lord is always the initiator in our relationship with Him. God calls man first, and man's first response is prayer. Prayer has a place throughout Salvation History. We see this in the Old Testament and especially with Abraham, Moses, David, and the prophets. Jesus continues to teach us about prayer and our relationship with God.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 15: The Lord's Prayer	Christ teaches us how to pray to God as our Father. Christ taught us the Our Father as a model of prayer. It encompasses everything that can and must be said to the Father. We learn about prayer through the various Gospel accounts of Jesus praying.		<i>No Vocabulary</i>
• Session 16: Praying in Communion with Mary	The Blessed Virgin Mary is the Mother of the Church and is called the Spouse of the Holy Spirit and the Mediatrix of Grace. Mary is a model of faith and charity. The Mother of God can teach us many lessons about prayer, from receptivity to obedience in times of joy and in sorrow.		Mediatrix of Grace; Spouse of the Holy Spirit; Visitation
• Session 17: Ways of Praying	When we pray, our hearts are in communion with God. Types of prayer include meditative prayer, contemplative prayer, and devotional prayer. The Liturgy of the Hours is the public prayer of the Church, in which the clergy and laypeople alike "exercise the royal priesthood of the baptized" (CCC 1174).		Novena; Relic; Veneration



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Unit 3: The Citizen and the Government			
• Session 18: What Is a Sacrament?	A Sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible grace. The seven Sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Matrimony, and Holy Orders. The Church herself is a Sacrament, because she is a visible sign that points to the invisible reality of Christ's Kingdom.	Genesis 1:1-3; 2:7; 2:22-24; 7:11-23; 14:18; Exodus 2:1-10; 8:20-24; 14:23-30; 16:4; 17:1-7; 24:8; Joshua 3:14-17; 1 Samuel 16:13; Psalm 23:5-6; 51:19; Proverbs 28:13; Isaiah 1:18; 11:2; 43:25; 61:1; Ezekiel 36:26-27; Joel 3:1-2; Zechariah 14:1, 8; Matthew 4:19; 5:7; 16:16-19; Mark 14:24; Luke 1:49; 3:21-22; 5:1-11; 15:7; 22:19-20; John 2:1-12; 6:48-51; 8:4-11; 13:4-8; 15-35; 19:34; 20:21-23; 21:15-17; Acts 1:8; 2:1-4; 6:1-6; 13:3; Colossians 2:12; 1 Timothy 3:1; 4:14; 2 Timothy 1:6; Titus 1:5; 1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 19:7-9	Sacrament
• Session 19: The Story of Baptism	In Baptism, Jesus washes us of Original Sin and makes us adopted children of the Father. Baptism is the foundation of the whole Christian life, the gateway to life in the Spirit. The Baptism of Jesus is the model for our Baptism.		Commemorate
• Session 20: Living the Sacrament of Baptism	The Sacrament of Baptism is essential for salvation and is the ordinary means of salvation. The <i>Catechism of the Catholic Church</i> teaches that "God has bound salvation to the sacrament of Baptism, but he himself is not bound by his sacraments" (1257).		Indelible Mark; Original Sin; Sanctifying Grace
• Session 21: The Story of Confirmation	The Sacrament of Confirmation more perfectly binds a baptized person to the Church and fills him or her with a special strength of the Holy Spirit. At Pentecost, Christ's promise of an outpouring of the Holy Spirit was fulfilled when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Apostles.		Messiah; Witness
• Session 22: Living the Sacrament of Confirmation	The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, counsel, fortitude, understanding, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. Striving to cultivate virtue helps graces received in Confirmation to bear fruit and helps us avoid sin.		Gifts of the Holy Spirit
• Session 23: The Story of the Eucharist	The Eucharist is the "source and summit of the Christian life." Jesus clearly taught that we must eat His Body and drink His Blood in order to have eternal life. The Eucharist is the Body, Blood, Soul, and Divinity of Jesus Christ.		Lamb of God; Passover
• Session 24: Living the Sacrament of the Eucharist	Transubstantiation is when the bread and wine at Mass transform into the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, while retaining the accidental forms of bread and wine. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.		Body of Christ; Transubstantiation
• Session 25: The Story of Penance and Reconciliation	Jesus gave the Apostles, the first bishops, the power to forgive or retain sins. Penance and Reconciliation is the Sacrament by which our sins are forgiven and we are reconciled to God and His Church through the confession of sins and acts of penance. We are also strengthened by the Sacrament to avoid sin in the future.		Contrition
• Session 26: Living the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation	The effect of this Sacrament is reconciliation with God and the Church. We need Confession to be forgiven of mortal sins. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. God's mercy has no limit.		Mortal Sin; Venial Sin



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Unit 3: The Citizen and the Government (continued)			
• Session 27: The Story of Anointing of the Sick	Sickness and death as part of the human condition are the result of Original Sin. Jesus came to free us from suffering, sickness, and death through His own suffering and Death on the Cross. In the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, we receive an outpouring of God's grace to strengthen us to face suffering and sickness and even death, which all result from Original Sin.		Anoint; Redeem
• Session 28: Living the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick	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. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.		Divine Physician
• Session 29: The Story of Holy Matrimony	Jesus is first revealed to the public as the Messiah, the Son of God and Savior, at the Wedding at Cana. Jesus elevated marriage to a Sacrament at the same time as He announced that the time had come for God's relationship with His people to be restored. The essential features of divine love that shape married love are fidelity, self-sacrifice, and generativity.		Primordial
• Session 30: Living the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony	Marriage forms an unbreakable bond of love between husband and wife. Marriage is unique among the Sacraments in that the recipients of Holy Matrimony are also the ministers of the Sacrament. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony.		Indissoluble
• Session 31: The Story of Holy Orders	Holy Orders is the Sacrament through which Christ continues His ministry in the Church until the end of time. At the Last Supper, Jesus made the Apostles the first priests, commanding them to celebrate Mass for all Christians. Bishops and priests are consecrated to serve <i>in persona Christi Capitas</i> (in the person of Christ the Head).		Vocation; <i>In Persona Christi Capitas</i>
• Session 32: Living the Sacrament of Holy Orders	Bishops and their collaborators, priests, are the successors of the Apostles. The authority that bishops and priests are given to act in the person of Christ, the Head of the Church, comes from Jesus Himself. The scriptural basis, matter, form, minister, and effects of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.		Ministerial Priesthood