

Topic Title	Term	Key Teaching from RECD	Age Group Statements from RECD
<p>In the Beginning YEAR A</p>	<p>Autumn 1 2019</p>	<p>Taken from Section 1.3.1 and 1.2.4 of the Curriculum Directory 1.3.1 The Creation of the World and our First Parents (54,279-282) A. <i>Revelation as found in the book of Genesis.</i> a. <i>Understanding literary forms in Scripture (289)</i> b. <i>Genesis 1–11 conveys religious truth rather than science (283-289)</i> c. <i>The book reveals truth about which science and history can only speculate</i> d. <i>Scripture's use of figurative and symbolic language in Genesis 1–11 (362, 375, 390, 396)</i> e. D. <i>Human beings as the summit of creation</i> a. <i>Created in the image and likeness of God (356-16)</i> i. <i>God made them male and female (369-373, 1605, 1702, 2331)</i> ii. <i>Dignity of both men and women: similarities and differences (2333-2336)</i> 1.2.4 Understanding scripture (105-119) B. <i>Criteria for interpreting the Sacred Scripture (109- 114, 137)</i> a. <i>Read and interpret Sacred Scripture within the tradition and teaching of the Church</i> b. <i>Give attention both to what the human authors intended to say and to what God reveals to us by their words</i> c. <i>Take into account the conditions of the time when it was written and the culture in which it was written</i> d. <i>Read and interpret Sacred Scripture in the light of the same Holy Spirit by whom it was written (DV, 12-13)</i> e. <i>Read and interpret each part of Sacred Scripture with an awareness and understanding of the unity of the content and teaching of the entire Bible</i> f. <i>Be attentive to the analogy of faith, that is, the unity that exists in all Church teaching</i> D. <i>The Bible in relation to science and history (37, 159, 1960)</i> a. <i>The Church teaches us how to relate truths of faith to science</i> b. <i>There can be no conflict between religious truth and scientific and historical truth (159)</i> c. <i>The difference between the Catholic understanding of Scripture and that</i></p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scriptural praise of God in creation and the story of creation as God's work (5-7) • Scriptural imagery which speaks of God (5-7) • Key imagery that speaks of God in the Old Testament and the Gospels (7-11) • The Bible (7-11) • Responses to creation (e.g. in prayer, art, music etc.) (7-11) <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish faith (5-7) • Respect for the writings and holy people of the Jewish faith and other religions (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Good News of God's love and forgiveness in Old and New Testament and the prayers of the Mass (5-7) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11) • Respect for celebrations of the Jewish faith and other religions and appreciation that prayer has a place for their followers (7-11) • Community prayer (7-11) <p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of God's care and blessings: in creation, in Scripture and in human life (5-7) • Scripture passages which reveal God's love (e.g. psalms of thanks, trust, calls for help) (5-7) • The diversity and richness of creation (7-11)

		<p><i>of those who interpret the Bible in an overly literalist, fundamentalist way or with an approach limited to a symbolic or naturalistic understanding</i></p> <p>3.5.2. Prayer: A universal call (2566-2567)</p> <p>A. <i>God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558)</i></p> <p>C. <i>Scripture is a source and guide for prayer (2567- 2589, 2653-2654)</i></p>	
<p>From Advent to Christmas</p> <p>YEAR A</p>	<p>Autumn 2 2019</p>	<p>1.1.1. The Nature of Revelation: How Do We Know About God? (1-3,27-35)</p> <p>C. <i>Divine Revelation (50-53,68-69)</i></p> <p>1.2.5. The Shape of the Bible (120-130)</p> <p>D. <i>The Gospels</i></p> <p>1.5.1. Jesus Christ, Son of God (422-679)</p> <p>A. <i>Mystery of the Incarnation: Emmanuel (God-is-with-us) (Jn 3:16-17; 484)</i></p> <p>1.5.2. The Promise of a Messiah and the promise of redemption fulfilled in Jesus (422-451)</p> <p>G. <i>The Gospels recognise Jesus as the fulfillment of the promise</i></p> <p>1.5.3. The Mystery of the Incarnation (461-463)</p> <p>A. <i>The Word became flesh (the Incarnation) (525-528, 456-478)</i></p> <p>B. <i>Jesus Christ is fully God and fully man (464-469)</i></p> <p>3.5.1. What is prayer? (2559-2565)</p> <p>A. <i>The Church at prayer</i></p> <p>3.5.2. A universal call (2566-2567)</p> <p>A. <i>God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558)</i></p> <p>B. <i>Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; 2560)</i></p> <p>D. <i>Expressions of prayer can be vocal, meditative, or contemplative (2700-2724)</i></p> <p>E. <i>The forms of prayer are blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626-2649)</i></p> <p>F. <i>Prayer requires effort and commitment (2729-2745)</i></p> <p>3.2.4. Liturgical year (1163-1171)</p> <p>A. <i>Seasons (1163-1165)</i></p> <p>B. <i>The Sabbath and the Lord's Day (1166-1167)</i></p> <p>C. <i>The liturgical year (1168-1171)</i></p> <p>D. <i>The sanctoral (1172-1173)</i></p> <p>E. <i>The Liturgy of the Hours (1174-1178)</i></p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Nativity (5-7) • Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament (5-7) • The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: nativity (7-11) <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways of belonging to the community (5-7) • The 'Church' as the People of God made one by Jesus, a community which shares love and life (5-7) • Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (e.g. celebrating Eucharist, prayer for others, parish activities) (7-11) • To being Church in the parish, diocese and universal Church (7-11) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place and value of celebrations in family, school and parish (5-7) • Some ways the church celebrates major seasons of the liturgical year (5-7) • Prayers from Scripture and tradition (5-7) • Ways in which people pray in church (5-7) • Signs and symbols used by the Church (5-7) • The Church's celebrations of significant events in the life of Jesus (7-11) • Community prayer (7-11) • Signs and symbols and their significance in liturgy (7-11) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11)

<p>A People of Prayer</p> <p>YEAR A</p>	<p>Spring 1 2020</p>	<p>Celebration: 3.5.1. What is prayer? (2559-2565) <i>A. The Church at prayer</i> 3.5.2. A universal call (2566-2567) <i>A. God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558)</i> <i>B. Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; 2560)</i> <i>D. Expressions of prayer can be vocal, meditative, or contemplative (2700-2724)</i> <i>E. The forms of prayer are blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626- 2649)</i> <i>F. Prayer requires effort and commitment (2729- 2745)</i></p> <p>Life in Christ: 4.1.3. Beatitude (1720-1724) <i>A. Our response to God's plan</i> <i>a Response of love (1828)</i> <i>b He calls us to be attitude or joy</i> <i>c The Beatitudes (1716)</i> <i>B. Effects of the Beatitudes (1718-1724)</i></p>	<p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passages in Scripture which express joy and trust in God's love (5-7) <p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament (5-7) • How Jesus spoke of God his Father and the Holy Spirit (7-11) <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Church' as the People of God made one by Jesus, a community which shares love and life (5-7) • Relationships they have in the family, at school, in the parish, neighbourhood, world (5-7) • Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (e.g. Celebrating Eucharist, prayer for others, parish activities) (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers from Scripture and tradition (5-7) • Jesus prayer to his Father (5-7) • Ways in which people pray in church (5-7) • Elements of sacramental celebrations (e.g. blessing, exchanging greetings, praise) (7-11) • Community prayer (7-11) <p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How people who heard the Good News of Jesus began to share a way of life (5-7) • The sign of the cross (5-7) • Passages in Scripture which express joy and trust in God's love (5-7) • Respect for community values and life of other cultures and other religious communities (7-11)
<p>From Lent to Easter</p> <p>YEAR A</p>	<p>Spring 2 2020</p>	<p>3.2.1. The Paschal Mystery and the Sacramental Nature of the Church (1113-1116) 3.2.2. Who celebrates? (1136-1144) 3.2.3. Signs and symbols (1145-1152) <i>A. Signs of the covenant (1150)</i> <i>B. Signs taken up by Christ (1151)</i></p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Palm Sunday, the Last Supper, Good Friday and Easter Sunday (5-7) • The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: nativity, presentation, finding in the Temple, baptism,

		<p>C. <i>Sacramental signs</i> (1152) D. <i>Words, actions, singing, music and images</i> (1153-1162) 3.3.4. <i>The Eucharist</i> (1322-1405) A. <i>Definition: the sacrament which represents in the Mass the sacrificial Death of Christ and his Resurrection — making it possible for us to eat his Body and drink his Blood</i> (1323) B. <i>Understanding the sacrament a Scriptural basis</i> C. <i>Celebration</i> (1345-1355) D. <i>Essential elements</i> H. <i>Appropriating and living this sacrament</i></p>	<p>temptations, passion, death, resurrection and ascension (7-11)</p> <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles in the communities to which they belong (e.g. children, parents, parishioners, priest, bishop, Pope) (5-7) • The main aspects of the Eucharistic celebration and prayers used at the Eucharist (5-7) • Some ways the church celebrates major seasons of the liturgical year (5-7) • Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (e.g. Celebrating Eucharist, prayer for others, parish activities) (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of the Last Supper (5-7) • Signs and symbols and their significance in liturgy (7-11) • Words and images Jesus used to express communion (e.g. I am the vine and you are the branches) (7-11) • The structure of the Eucharist (7-11) • The significance of the Church's names for this Sacrament the Mass, Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of Bread (7-11) • The prayer Jesus taught his friends (Our Father) and its significance (7-11) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11) <p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The words of Jesus which speak of his Father's love (5-7) • The suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus as a sign of love, sacrifice and the source of new life (7-11)
<p>From Easter Sunday to Pentecost</p> <p>YEAR A</p>	<p>Summer 1 2020</p>	<p>Revelation: 1.4.5. <i>Christ Our Light: Redemption through the Paschal Mystery</i> (514-560) C. <i>The Resurrection of Jesus: redemption accomplished and the promise fulfilled</i> (631-658) <i>a A historical event involving Christ's physical body</i> <i>i Testified to by those who saw the Risen Jesus</i> <i>ii Verified by the empty tomb</i> D. <i>The Ascension and glorification of Jesus culminating in the sending of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost</i> (659-667)</p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Easter Sunday (5-7) • The story of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (5-7) • Key images of the Church used in Scripture and Tradition; the implications of this imagery for community life (5-7)

1.5.2. The Holy Spirit in the Church (733-741, 747)

A. The Holy Spirit and Jesus Christ in his earthly mission (727-730, 745-746)

B. The event of Pentecost (731-732, 738)

C. The Holy Spirit act in the hearts of the faithful (684, 738-741, 1966)

D. The Holy Spirit and the sacramental economy (1091, 1133, 1670)

Celebration:

3.1.1. What is liturgy? (1066-1074)

A. Prefigured in the Old Testament (1067)

a Meaning (1069-1070)

b Source of Life (1071-1072)

c Liturgy as prayer (1073)

3.1.2. God's plan of blessing (1077-1109)

A. God the Father is the source and goal (1077-1083)

B. Christ glorified in the liturgy (1084-1090)

a The Apostolic Church (1086-1087)

b The Church on Earth (1088-1089)

c The Heavenly Liturgy (1090)

C The Holy Spirit (1091-1109)

a Prepares for Christ

b Recalls Christ

c Makes present Christ

- The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: nativity, presentation, finding in the Temple, baptism, temptations, passion, death, resurrection and ascension (7-11)
- The Gospel accounts of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and the transformation of the disciples (7-11)

Church:

- The Church as a 'house of God' where God's People gather with Jesus (5-7)
- The way Jesus gathered and formed a community of disciples and the life they shared (5-7)
- How people who heard the Good News of Jesus began to share a way of life (5-7)
- The gifts of the Holy Spirit which are given to individuals and groups for the service of the whole community (7-11)
- Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (7-11)
- To being 'Church' in the parish, diocese and universal Church (7-11)
- The teaching role of the apostles (e.g. through New Testament letters) (7-11)

Celebration:

- Some ways the church celebrates major seasons of the liturgical year (5-7)
- The Church's celebrations of significant events in the life of Jesus (7-11)
- Community prayer (7-11)
- A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11)

Life in Christ:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy spirit as the Helper Jesus promised his Church (5-7) • Accounts in Scripture of God's invitations and a variety of responses (7-11) • The suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus as a sign of love, sacrifice and the source of new life (7-11)
<p>Kingdom of God YEAR A</p>	<p>Summer 2 2020</p>	<p>Revelation: 1.4.5. Christ Our Light: Redemption through the Paschal Mystery (514-560) <i>A. The public ministry of Jesus (538ff)</i> <i>c The proclamation of the Kingdom through parables and miracles (541-550)</i> 1.2.5. The Shape of the Bible (120-130) <i>D. The Gospels</i> <i>a The Gospels occupy the central place in Scripture (125, 139)</i> <i>i They proclaim the Good News of Jesus Christ, the Word of God, the definitive Revelation of God</i> <i>ii The Gospels contain a record of the life of Jesus Christ and of his teachings and redeeming work</i> <i>iii The Gospels lead us to accept Jesus Christ in faith and apply his teachings to our lives</i> <i>b Three stages in the formation of the Gospels (126)</i> <i>c The Synoptic Gospels: Matthew, Mark, and Luke</i> <i>i Approximate dates for each Gospel</i> <i>ii What is known about each of these three evangelists</i> <i>iii The churches for whom Matthew, Mark, and Luke wrote</i> <i>iv The contents of the Synoptic Gospels (512- 667)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus' teaching, including the parables (1329, 1337, 1366, 1323, 1412, 1521-1522, 1532, 1708, 1992, 2020) Life in Christ: 4.4.1. Human vocation and society: 1878 – 1885 <i>A. No vocation is lived in isolation (543, 804, 831, 1886, 1878-1885)</i> <i>a Human beings exist in relationship with others; give of oneself in order to find oneself</i> <i>b There are many levels and types of relationship</i> <i>B. Teaching and example of Jesus—his commandment of love (1823)</i> <i>a An unselfish gift of self to God and others</i> <i>b Service to our brothers and sisters in the Church and world</i></p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: [parables of the kingdom] (5-7) • The way Jesus gathered and formed a community of disciples and the life they shared (5-7) • How Jesus called people to follow him (7-11) • The Gospel accounts of Jesus' public ministry and teaching (7-11) • Ways in which people of today can hear and respond to God's call (7-11) <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How people who heard the Good News of Jesus began to share a way of life (5-7) • Opportunities today to live and share life following the example of Jesus (5-7) • Key images of the Church used in Scripture and Tradition; the implications of this imagery for community life (7-11) • The cost of discipleship (7-11) • How the local church is 'good news' for people and how everyone can have a part in this (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which Jesus invited men and women to friendship and discipleship (5-7) • Ways in which Jesus showed love and care (7-11) • Words and images Jesus used to express communion (e.g. I am the vine and you are the branches (7-11) <p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which Jesus showed love and respect for others (5-7) • Scripture passages which illustrate freedom and

		<p>4.4.2. Different types of justice (2411-2412, 1807) <i>A. Distributive justice (2236-2411)</i> <i>B. Legal Justice</i> <i>C. Commutative Justice</i> <i>D. Social Justice (1928-1942)</i> 4.4.3. Human solidarity (1939-1942, 2437-2442) <i>A Friendship and Social Charity (1939)</i> <i>a Distribution of goods and remuneration for work (1940)</i> <i>b Different communities of solidarity (1941)</i> <i>c Spiritual goods (1942)</i> <i>B International Solidarity (2437-2438)</i> <i>a Responsibilities of wealthy nations (2439)</i> <i>b International Aid and its limits (244)</i> <i>c Proper role of the laity (2442)</i></p>	<p>responsibility in the choices people made (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarity, equality and difference (5-7) • Signs of God's care and blessings: in creation, in Scripture and in human life (5-7) • The joys and challenges that freedom and responsibility bring (7-11) • Accounts in Scripture of God's invitations and a variety of responses (7-11) • Sin as a failure of love and the love and mercy of God which calls people to sorrow and forgiveness (7-11) • The value and challenge of differences between individuals and peoples (7-11)
<p>Beginning With the Church YEAR A</p>	<p>Autumn 1 2020</p>	<p>Celebration 3.2.1. The Paschal Mystery and the Sacramental Nature of the Church (1113-1116) <i>A The Church and the sacramental economy of salvation (849)</i> <i>a Jesus Christ is the living, ever-present sacrament of God (1088-1090)</i> <i>b The Church as universal sacrament of Jesus Christ (774-776)</i> <i>i The Church is the sacrament of salvation, the sign and the instrument of the communion of God and all (780)</i> <i>ii The Church has a sacramental view of all reality (739)</i> <i>iii The Church is the sacrament of the Trinity's communion with us (774)</i> 3.2.3. Signs and symbols (1145-1152) <i>A Signs of the covenant (1150)</i> <i>B Signs taken up by Christ (1151)</i> <i>C Sacramental signs (1152)</i> <i>D Words, actions, singing, music and images (1153-1162)</i> 3.3.1. Sacraments of Christian Initiation (1212-1419) <i>A Foundations of the Christian life</i> <i>a Means of grace</i> <i>b Share in Divine life</i> <i>c Ordered to the perfect of charity</i></p>	<p>Celebration: (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs and symbols used by the Church (5-7) • The main rites and symbols of Baptism and Confirmation (5-7) • The main aspects of the Eucharistic • Celebration and prayers used at the Eucharist (5-7) • Celebrations of the Jewish faith and other religions (5-7) <p>Celebration: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of sacramental celebrations (e.g. blessing, exchanging greetings, praise) (7-11) • Signs and symbols and their significance in liturgy (7-11) • Celebrations which mark significant events in people's lives (7-11) • Sunday as a significant day in the life of the local Church (7-11) • Some ways people enter into the communion of the Church (7-11) • The rites of Baptism and Confirmation and the response they

3.3.2. *Baptism (1213-1274)*

A Definition: the sacrament which is the birth of the baptized into new life in Christ. In Baptism, Original Sin is forgiven along with all personal sins. By it we become adoptive children of the Father, members of Christ, and temples of the Holy Spirit; it also incorporates us into the Church and makes us sharers in the priesthood of Christ (1279-1280)

D Essential elements (1239-1240)

a immersion or the triple pouring of water on the head (694, 1214, 1217, 1240) and saying the words of the formula (1240)

b Other elements: (1237-1245)

3.3.3. *Confirmation (1286-1314)*

A Definition: the sacrament in which the gift of the Holy Spirit received at Baptism is confirmed, strengthened, and perfected for living the Christian life and spreading the faith to others; in this sacrament we receive a permanent sign or character so it cannot be repeated

C Celebration.

a Rite of Confirmation (1298-1300)

b Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA) (1232-1233, 1298)

c Eastern Catholic Churches confirm (chrismate) at the time of Baptism and, in some cases, administer Eucharist as well (1290-1292)

D Essential elements of the sacrament (1300)

a Laying-on of hands and anointing with chrism; saying the words of the formula

b Other elements (e.g. taking the name of a Saint)

3.3.4. *The Eucharist (1322-1405)*

Definition: the sacrament which represents in the Mass the sacrificial Death of Christ and his Resurrection — making it possible for us to eat his Body and drink his Blood (1323)

B Understanding the sacrament

a Scriptural basis: The Eucharist is pre-figured in the Old Testament, beginning with the priest-king Melchizedek (Gn 14:18-20), Israel eating unleavened bread every year at Passover, and Yahweh providing manna from heaven (Ex 12, 1333, 1544).

New Testament references: Mt 14:13-21; Mt 26: 26-29; Mk 6:30-33; Mk 14:22-25;

invite (7-11)

- *The structure of the Eucharist (7-11)*
- *Respect for celebrations of the Jewish faith and other religions and appreciation that prayer has a place for their followers (7-11)*

		<p>Lk 9:10-17; Lk 22:14-20; Jn 2:1-12; Jn 6:22-59; Jn 13-17; 1 Cor 11:23ff. (1337-1344) <i>b Historical development (1324-1332, 1345)</i> <i>c Theology</i> <i>d Signs (1333-1336)</i> <i>e Institution (1337-1340)</i> <i>f 'In memory' (1341-1343)</i> <i>g Thanksgiving and praise (1359-1361)</i> <i>h Sacrificial memorial (1362-1372)</i> <i>i Ecclesia de Eucharistia</i> <i>C Celebration (1345-1355)</i> <i>a Parts of the Mass (1348-1355)</i> <i>b Roles of priests and deacons (1566, 1570)</i> <i>c Roles of faith community (1140, 1348)</i> <i>D Essential elements</i> <i>a Bread (unleavened in Latin Church, leavened in Eastern Churches) and wine from grapes (1412; CIC, cc. 924 §§1-3, 926, 927).</i></p>	
<p>From Advent to Christmas</p> <p>YEAR B</p>	<p>Autumn 2 2020</p>	<p>Revelation 1.5.3. The Mystery of the Incarnation (461-463) A The Word became flesh (the Incarnation) (525-528, 456-478) B Jesus Christ is fully God and fully man (464-469) a Jesus Christ, a Divine Person, is truly the Son of God, who, without ceasing to be God and Lord, became man and our brother (469) b Jesus Christ took on a human nature. The eternal Son of God incarnate worked with human hands; he thought with a human mind. He acted with a human will, and loved with a human heart. He was like us in all things except sin (470). Man's creator has become man (526) The Church 2.2.1. Unity and Diversity (813-814) The Church A is one (813-822) a Unity is in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit; it is visible unity in the world b The Church is united in charity, in the profession of one faith, in the common celebration of worship and sacraments, and in Apostolic Succession (815) B Unity in diversity a Multiplicity of peoples, cultures, and liturgical traditions (814, 1202) b Communion of twenty-one Eastern Catholic Churches and one Western</p>	<p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships they have in the family, at school, in the parish, neighbourhood, world Ways of belonging to the community The 'Church' as the People of God made one by Jesus, a community which shares love and life Opportunities today to live and share life following the example of Jesus <p>The Church (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The life of the Church in other parts of the world (e.g. customs and traditions, universal saints) Respect for community values and life of other cultures and other religious communities <p>Celebration: (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayers from Scripture and tradition

Church, all in union with the Pope

F Ecumenism

a Jesus' prayer for unity of his disciples (Jn 17:11; 820)

b Vatican II documents

c Ecumenical dialogues with Orthodox Churches and Protestant ecclesial and faith communities emphasized common baptism of all Christians and common service to love even to the point of joint-martyrdom

d The fullness of Christ's Church subsists in the Catholic Church (LG, no. 8)

G Interreligious Dialogue

a Judaism, which holds a unique place in relation to the Catholic Church

b Islam

c Other religions

2.5.3. Proclamation, Dialogue and Ecumenism (839-856)

B Interreligious dialogue

a There are many forms of interreligious dialogue

i The dialogue of daily life in religiously pluralistic societies/communities

ii The dialogue of shared service to the needy

iii The dialogue of theologians and scholars

iv The dialogue of shared spiritual experience

b Such dialogue requires mutual search for truth among those learned in their own religious traditions

c Requires respect and understanding of differences in culture as well as in belief

d Requires training in accurate knowledge of other religions

e Can and should involve working together in service to those in need

Celebration

3.5.2. A universal call (2566-2567)

A God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558)

B Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; 2560)

C Scripture is a source and guide for prayer (2567- 2589, 2653-2654)

a Scripture is a source, in that many prayers come out of the Bible or are partly based on Scriptural passages or events: Mass prayers and dialogues, psalms and canticles, Our Father, Hail Mary, Angelus (2673-2679)

Celebration: (7-11)

- A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer

<p>Jesus At Prayer</p> <p>YEAR B</p>	<p>Spring 1 2021</p>	<p>b Scripture is a guide, in that it gives us models of praying in biblical figures and teaches us about prayer c Lectio divina is a way of praying on the Word of God.</p> <p>The Church 2.2.1. Unity and Diversity (813-814) G Interreligious Dialogue a Judaism, which holds a unique place in relation to the Catholic Church b Islam c Other religions 2.5.3. Proclamation, Dialogue and Ecumenism (839-856) B Interreligious dialogue a There are many forms of interreligious dialogue i The dialogue of daily life in religiously pluralistic societies/communities ii The dialogue of shared service to the needy iii The dialogue of theologians and scholars iv The dialogue of shared spiritual experience b Such dialogue requires mutual search for truth among those learned in their own religious traditions c Requires respect and understanding of differences in culture as well as in belief d Requires training in accurate knowledge of other religions e Can and should involve working together in service to those in need</p> <p>Celebration 3.5.3. Prayer in Judaism and other religions (NA 1-3, 1096) A A better knowledge of the Jewish people's faith and religious life as professed and lived even now can help us better understand certain aspects of Christian liturgy (1096) B God has always called all people to prayer (2569)</p> <p>Life in Christ 4.1.4. World Religions: Judaism (839-848) A The link between the Catholic Church and the Jewish people is special a BI John Paul II referred to the Jewish people as 'our elder brothers' b The Jewish people were God's choice to be the instrument for the salvation of the world. They were the first to hear the Word of God, that is, Divine Revelation (839)</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way the Jewish faith and other religions live their lives <p>Celebration: (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrations of the Jewish faith and other religions <p>Revelation: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God's call to people in the Old Testament • Key imagery that speaks of God in the Old Testament and the Gospels <p>The Church (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the writings and holy people of the Jewish faith and other religions <p>Celebration: (7-11) Respect for community values and life of other cultures and other religious communities</p>

		<p>c The relationship between the Catholic Church and the Jewish people is unique d Unlike other non-Christian religions, the Jewish faith is a response to God's Revelation in the Old Covenant (839) e The patriarchs of the Jewish people — Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Moses — are also the ancestors in faith for members of the Catholic Church f The Jewish people are the original Chosen People of God; Christians are the new People of God (840) g Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was born and raised as a Jew; Mary, the Apostles, and the disciples were also Jews h The New Covenant with Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the promises of the first Covenant between God and the Jewish people Catholics and Jews share i common elements of moral life and practice: j The Decalogue is a strong part of Catholic moral teaching and tradition k Jesus Christ drew on the Decalogue and the teaching of the prophets in his teaching on self-giving love and moral living</p>	
<p>From Lent to Easter</p> <p>YEAR B</p>	<p>Spring 2 2021</p>	<p>Revelation 1.2.5. The Shape of the Bible (120-130) iv The contents of the Synoptic Gospels (512-667) • Last Supper, the Passion, Death, Resurrection, Ascension (1329, 1337, 1366, 1323, 1412, 1521-1522, 1532, 1708, 1992, 2020) 1.4.5. Christ Our Light: Redemption through the Paschal Mystery (514-560) C. c d We participate in the mystery of redemption through the sacramental life of the Church, especially the Holy Eucharist 3.3.4. The Eucharist (1322-1405) Definition: the sacrament which A re-presents in the Mass the sacrificial Death of Christ and his Resurrection — making it possible for us to eat his Body and drink his Blood (1323) B. Understanding the sacrament a Scriptural basis: The Eucharist is pre-figured in the Old Testament, beginning with the priest-king Melchizedek (Gn 14:18-20), Israel eating unleavened bread every year at Passover, and Yahweh providing manna from heaven (Ex 12, 1333, 1544). New Testament references: Mt 14:13-21; Mt 26: 26-29; Mk 6:30-33; Mk 14:22-25; Lk 9:10-17; Lk 22:14-20; Jn 2:1-12; Jn 6:22-59; Jn 13-17; 1 Cor 11:23ff. (1337-1344)</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Nativity, Palm Sunday, the Last Supper, Good Friday and Easter Sunday <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Church' as the People of God made one by Jesus, a community which shares love and life <p>Celebration: (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The story of the Last Supper The main aspects of the Eucharistic celebration and prayers used at the Eucharist <p>Life in Christ (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs of God's care and blessings: in creation, in Scripture and in human life Their human qualities and gifts and those of others Ways in which they are free to choose <p>Revelation: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: nativity, presentation, finding in the Temple, baptism,

		<p>Celebration 3.5.1. What is prayer? (2559-2565) 3.5.2. A universal call (2566-2567) A. God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558) B. Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; 2560) D. Expressions of prayer can be vocal, meditative, or contemplative (2700-2724) E. The forms of prayer are blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626- 2649) F. Prayer requires effort and commitment (2729- 2745)</p> <p>3.5.3. Prayer in Judaism and other religions (NA 1-3, 1096) A. A better knowledge of the Jewish people's faith and religious life as professed and lived even now can help us better understand certain aspects of Christian liturgy (1096)</p>	<p>temptations, passion, death, resurrection and ascension</p> <p>The Church (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (e.g. Celebrating Eucharist, prayer for others, parish activities) <p>Celebration: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of the Church's names for this Sacrament the Mass, Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of Bread A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer <p>Life in Christ: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human gifts and qualities and the physical world as gifts and signs of God's love How such gifts may be used, neglected or abused The diversity and richness of creation The suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus as a sign of love, sacrifice and the source of new life
<p>From Easter to Pentecost YEAR B</p>	<p>Summer 1 2021</p>	<p>Revelation 1.5.2. The Holy Spirit in the Church (733-741, 747) A The Holy Spirit and Jesus Christ in his earthly mission (727-730, 745-746) B The event of Pentecost (731-732, 738) C The Holy Spirit act in the hearts of the faithful (684, 738-741, 1966)</p> <p>Church 2.3.3. A hierarchical Church (880-896, 1655-1658, 2204-2206) A The College of Bishops in union with the pope as its head a The Holy See b Individual dioceses c Parishes d Family: the domestic Church (791, 1655-1658, 2204, 2685) B The various vocations of life</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The story of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles in the communities to which they belong (e.g. children, parents, parishioners, priest, bishop, Pope) Opportunities today to live and share life following the example of Jesus <p>Life in Christ (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Holy spirit as the Helper Jesus promised his Church 'Neighbours' and Jesus' call to 'love your neighbour as yourself' Their human qualities and gifts and those of others

- a Ordained bishops, diocesan and religious priests continue the ministry of Christ the Head (1555-1568)
- b Ordained deacons continue the ministry of Christ the Servant (1569-1571)
- c Religious: consecrated by vows to Christ (925-933)
 - i Religious orders
 - ii Religious societies
- d Laity: baptized members of Christ (897-913)

Life in Christ

4.6.6. Major Themes of Catholic Social Teaching (1877-1948, 2196-2257)

- A The dignity of human life (1700)
 - a All human life created and redeemed by God is sacred
 - b Dignity due to being an image and likeness of God
 - c The Incarnation: Jesus' identification with each of us (e.g., Mt 25:45, Acts 9:4)
- B Call to family, community, and participation
 - a What is a family (2202-2203)?
 - b The family: foundation of society; needs support
 - c Society should protect dignity and growth of family (2237)
 - d All people should participate in society — work for common good (1913-1914)
- C Responsibilities and rights
 - a All have right to life and to what sustains it
 - b Society should foster and protect these rights (2237)
 - c Responsibilities underpin human rights (2273)
 - d Subsidiarity (1883, 1885, 1894)
- D Preferential option for the poor (1586)
 - a Universal destination of the goods of the earth (2402-2406)
 - b Goods of the earth for every human being
 - c Why all need these goods (2402)
 - d See Christ in homeless, outcast, unpopular
 - e Appropriate use of wealth and other resources (1936)
 - f Be a voice for the voiceless
 - g Assess social acts and their impact on the poor
 - h Concern for the spiritually poor
 - i Principle of Charity (1844)
- E Dignity of work and the rights of workers (2427)
 - a God's creation plan includes work
 - b Right to work in just conditions
 - c Remuneration: Family or Living Wages (2434)
 - F Solidarity: individuals should work for the common good (2437-2442)

- Ways in which they are free to choose

Revelation: (7-11)

- The Gospel accounts of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and the transformation of the disciples

The Church (7-11)

- The gifts of the Holy Spirit which are given to individuals and groups for the service of the whole community

Life in Christ

- The joy and challenge of and the giving and receiving in relationships
- Human gifts and qualities and the physical world as gifts and signs of God's love
- How such gifts may be used, neglected or abused
- The joys and challenges that freedom and responsibility bring
- The value and challenge of differences between individuals and peoples
- Ways love of neighbour can be shown at home, at church, locally and globally
- The Christian values which inform love of neighbour and oneself



		<p>G Stewardship of God's creation (2415-2418) 4.6.7. Love of the poor (2443-2447) A Blessed are the poor in spirit. a Choose a lifestyle that benefits those most in need. b Avoid materialism B Catholic efforts in promoting Justice, International Aid and Development a Caritas, CAFOD, Aid to the Church in Need, CARJ, local charities, etc. C Catholic concern for life and wellbeing a Evangelium Vitae b Catholic healthcare c The Pro-Life movement d Catholic education e Catholic social action</p>	
<p>Discipleship YEAR B</p>	<p>Summer 2 2021</p>	<p>Revelation 1.5.4. Unique role of Mary, the Mother of God (484-512) A The Annunciation and Mary's 'fiat' (484-487). B An unparalleled recipient of God's grace: Immaculate Conception; Assumption (490-494, 966) C Mary is ever-virgin (499-507) D Explain references in the Gospels to the brothers and sisters of Jesus (500-501) E Mary is the Mother of the Church (507) F Mary is the first disciple Church Life in Christ 4.2.1. Freedom & Responsibility (1731-1742) God created the human person A a rational being, and therefore like God; he is created with free will and is master over his acts (1730) a Definition of Freedom (1731) b Perfection of Freedom (1731) c Free choice, blame and merit (1732) d Doing good makes us more free (1733) e Factors affecting Freedom (1735) B Responsibility (1736-1738) C Human Freedom in the Economy of Salvation a Freedom and sin (1739)</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way Jesus gathered and formed a community of disciples and the life they shared <p>Celebration (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which Jesus invited men and women to friendship and discipleship <p>Life in Christ (5-7) Ways in which Jesus showed love and respect for others</p> <p>Revelation: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Jesus called people to follow him <p>The Church (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of discipleship • The role of Mary as Mother of Jesus, as the first disciple and Mother of the Church <p>Life in Christ (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts in Scripture of God's invitations and a variety of responses

		<p>b Threats to freedom (1740) c Liberation and salvation (1741) d Freedom and grace (1742)</p> <p>5.6. Overview of the New Testament C Mark a Approximate date of composition and community/audience for which it was written b Shortest Gospel c Becoming a disciple of Christ is his major theme</p>	
<p>Beginning with God</p> <p>YEAR B</p>	<p>Autumn 1 2018</p>	<p>Revelation: 1.1.1. The Nature of Revelation: How Do We Know About God? (1-3, 27-35) The human appetite for God A (1-3, 27-30, 44-45, 1718) Within all people there is a longing for God b This longing comes from God, who desires and initiates a relationship with each person c Only in God can lasting joy and peace be found in this life and in the next B God revealed in different ways (31-35) 1.1.2. The Nature of Revelation: God's gift of himself (74-100) A Scripture, Tradition, and the depositum fidei (74-100, 103-108, 134-135) a Definitions b Scripture is the inspired record of God's Revelation in history c Tradition is the living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church 1.1.3. Faith: the response to God's self-Revelation (144-165) A Faith in general (143-144, 153-165) a Grace that enables an assent of mind, heart, and will (143) b Willingness to believe and trust in what God has communicated to us c Relationship with God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (150-152) 1.4.2. The Trinity: (238-248, 253-256) A The First Person of the Trinity: God the Father (238-242) a God the Father is the source of all that is, visible and invisible b God is Father in relation to the Son from all eternity (240) c God is Father to all those baptized as his adopted sons and daughters through and in the Son (232-233, 249) d God the Father of mercy also cares for the unbaptized (1257, 1260-1261) B The Second Person of the Trinity: God the Son (461, 422) C The Third Person of the Trinity: the Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life (243-248)</p>	<p>Revelation: (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of significant people in the Old Testament (5-7) • Scriptural imagery which speaks of God (5-7) • The Sign of the Cross (5-7) <p>Celebration:</p> <p>Prayers from Scripture and the Tradition (5-7)</p> <p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible (7-11) • Key imagery that speaks of God in the Old Testament and the Gospels (7-11) • God's call to people in the Old Testament (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <p>Community prayer (7-11)</p>

<p>From Advent to Christmas</p> <p>YEAR C</p>	<p>Autumn 2 2018</p>	<p>Revelation</p> <p>1.5.1. Jesus Christ, Son of God (422-679) Mystery of the Incarnation: A Emmanuel (God-is-with-us) (Jn 3:16-17; 484) a Jesus Christ is the Logos, the Word of God, the fulfillment of God's promise to Adam and Eve and to the people of ancient Israel (761-762) b Son of God from all eternity and Son of Mary from the moment of the Incarnation (486, 496, 487, 501, 721-730)</p> <p>1.5.2. The Promise of a Messiah and the promise of redemption fulfilled in Jesus (422-451) G The Gospels recognise Jesus as the fulfilment of the promise a The Annunciation: Mary's fiat, her consent to be the Mother of God (Theotokos) (Lk 1:38; 484-489). b The dream of St. Joseph; the role of St. Joseph in the life of the Holy Family (496-507) c The Gospels apply the ancient prophecies to Jesus (522-524) H The Word made flesh: 456-464</p> <p>1.5.3. The Mystery of the Incarnation (461-463) A The Word became flesh (the Incarnation) (525-528, 456-478) a To save us by reconciling us with God, who loved us and sent his Son to be the expiation for our sins (457) b That we might come to know the depth of God's love for us (458) c To be our model of holiness (459) d To make us partakers of the divine nature (457-460) e To destroy the power of the Devil (1 Jn 3:8) B Jesus Christ is fully God and fully man (464-469) a Jesus Christ, a Divine Person, is truly the Son of God, who, without ceasing to be God and Lord, became man and our brother (469) b Jesus Christ took on a human nature. The eternal Son of God incarnate worked with human hands; he thought with a human mind. He acted with a human will, and loved with a human heart. He was like us in all things except sin (470). Man's creator has become man (526) 1.5.4. Unique role of Mary, the Mother of God (484-512)</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: the Nativity. <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of Mary and her 'yes' to God's Word How people who heard the Good News of Jesus began to share a way of life <p>Celebration (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayers from the Tradition Some ways the church celebrates major seasons of the liturgical year <p>Revelation: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bible The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: the Nativity. (7-11) God's call to people in the Old Testament <p>The Church (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of Mary as Mother of Jesus <p>Celebration (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church's celebrations of significant events in the life of Jesus (7-11) Community prayer
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	<p>A The Annunciation and Mary's 'fiat' (484-487). B An unparalleled recipient of God's grace: Immaculate Conception; Assumption (490-494, 966) C Mary is ever-virgin (499-507) E Mary is the Mother of the Church (507)</p> <p>Celebration 3.2.4. Liturgical year (1163-1171) A Seasons (1163-1165) B The Sabbath and the Lord's Day (1166-1167) C The liturgical year (1168-1171) D The sanctoral (1172-1173) E The Liturgy of the Hours (1174-1178)</p>	
<p>Being a Sacramental People YEAR C</p>	<p>Spring 1 2019</p> <p>Church 3.2.1. The Paschal Mystery and the Sacramental Nature of the Church (1113-1116) b. ii The Church has a sacramental view of all reality (739)</p> <p>3.2.2. Who celebrates? (1136-1144) A Liturgy is the action of the 'whole Christ' (totus Christus) b The sacramental liturgy</p> <p>3.2.3. Signs and symbols (1145-1152) C Sacramental signs (1152) D Words, actions, singing, music and images (1153-1162)</p> <p>3.2.5. Seven sacraments (1210) A Definition of sacrament: A sacrament is an efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life of grace is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit (1131) D Redemption is mediated through the seven sacraments a Christ acts through the sacraments (1084-1085) b Sacraments for healing and sanctification (1123, 1421)</p> <p>3.3.1. Sacraments of Christian Initiation (1212-1419)</p>	<p>Revelation (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beauty, detail and order in creation • Their gifts and growth (e.g. gifts of senses) <p>The Church (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships they have in the family, at school, in the parish, neighbourhood, world (5-7) • Ways of belonging to the community (5-7) <p>Celebration (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place and value of celebrations in family, school and parish • Signs and symbols used by the Church <p>Life in Christ (5-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which they are free to choose • Taking responsibility for themselves and towards others • Responses that are not loving and failures to show love and care • Signs of God's care and blessings: in creation, in Scripture and in human life. <p>Revelation: (7-11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to creation (e.g. in prayer, art, music etc.)

3.3.2. Baptism (1213-1274)

A Definition: the sacrament which is the birth of the baptized into new life in Christ. In Baptism, Original Sin is forgiven along with all personal sins. By it we become adoptive children of the Father, members of Christ, and temples of the Holy Spirit; it also incorporates us into the Church and makes us sharers in the priesthood of Christ (1279-1280)

3.3.3. Confirmation (1286-1314)

A Definition: the sacrament in which the gift of the Holy Spirit received at Baptism is confirmed, strengthened, and perfected for living the Christian life and spreading the faith to others; in this sacrament we receive a permanent sign or character so it cannot be repeated

3.3.4. The Eucharist (1322-1405)

Definition: the sacrament which A re-presents in the Mass the sacrificial Death of Christ and his Resurrection — making it possible for us to eat his Body and drink his Blood (1323)

3.4.1. Sacraments of Healing (1420-1532)

Human beings are 'earthen vessels' A subject to suffering, illness and death, and weakened by sin (1420)

a Jesus Christ is our physician and healer (1421)

3.4.2. Reconciliation: (1422-1484)

A Definition: the sacrament through which sins committed after Baptism can be forgiven, and reconciliation with God and community can be effected (1422, 1425, 1428, 1446)

3.4.3. Anointing of the Sick: 1499-1525

A Definition: the sacrament which gives spiritual healing and strength to a person seriously ill and sometimes also physical recovery (1499-1513)

3.4.1. Sacraments at the Service of Communion (1533-1666)

A Ordered to the service of others (1534)

a Mission (1535)

b Consecration (1535)

3.4.2. Holy Orders (1536-1589)

A Definition: the sacrament through which a man is made a bishop, priest, or deacon and is given the grace and power to fulfil the responsibilities of the order to which he is ordained.

The Church (7-11)

- To being 'Church' in the parish, diocese and universal Church
- Elements of sacramental celebrations (e.g. blessing, exchanging greetings, praise)
- Their freedom to choose and responsibility to choose the good

Celebration (7-11)

- The practice of examination of conscience and its significance for Christian living
- The rite of Reconciliation and its significance
- The Sacrament of the Sick

Life in Christ (7-11)

- Conscience as a gift to be developed through the practice of examination of conscience
- Sin as a failure of love and the love and mercy of God which calls people to sorrow and forgiveness
- The values of sharing, showing respect and care for others

		<p>3.4.3. Marriage (1601-1658) A Definition: the sacrament in which a baptized man and a baptized woman form with each other a lifelong covenantal communion of life and love that signifies the union of Christ and the Church and through which they are given the grace to live out this union (1601, 1603, 1613-1616, 1642)</p>	
<p>Lent and the Passion of Jesus</p> <p>YEAR C</p>	<p>Spring 2 2019</p>	<p>Revelation: Pupils' will learn that through grace, God has revealed himself and given himself to human beings. This he does by revealing the mystery, his plan of loving goodness, formed from all eternity in Christ, for the benefit of all people. God has fully revealed this plan by sending us his beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ.</p> <p>Celebration: Pupils are taught that the Stations of the Cross develop their living relationship with God, in and through Jesus Christ. It is an intimate encounter within the heart of each person.</p> <p>Jesus Christ, Son of God: Pupils are introduced to Jesus who is truly God and truly human. In him the entire revelation of the most high God is summed up. His life, death and resurrection are the core events of human history and the heart of our faith. His cross is the ultimate sacrifice for each of us. Jesus reveals the truth and love of God through himself; truly human, truly God.</p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Palm Sunday, the Last Supper, Good Friday(5-7) • The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: passion and death (7-11) <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways of belonging to the community (5-7) [The Last Supper] • How the local Church is 'good news' for people and how everyone can have a part in this (7-11) • How the school community has opportunities to be 'good news' for others (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of the Last Supper (5-7) • The significance of the Church's names for this Sacrament the Mass, Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of Bread (7-11) • Prayers from Scripture and tradition (5-7) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11) <p>Life in Christ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships of love (e.g. parent, child) and love received and given (e.g. sharing) (5-7) • The joy and challenge of and the giving and receiving in relationships (7-11)
<p>From Easter to Pentecost</p> <p>YEAR C</p>	<p>Summer 1 2019</p>	<p>The Resurrection of Jesus: redemption accomplished and the promise fulfilled (631-658) a A historical event involving Christ's physical body i Testified to by those who saw the Risen Jesus ii Verified by the empty tomb b A transcendent event in which Jesus is no longer bound by space and time</p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Easter Sunday (5-7) • The story of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (5-7) • The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: resurrection and ascension (7-11) <p>The Gospel accounts of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and</p>

		<p>i The Resurrection is not a resuscitation or a return to earthly life</p> <p>c The significance of Christ's Resurrection</p> <p>i Confirmation of Jesus' divinity and of his words and teachings(651,653)</p> <p>ii Fulfilment of the promises in the Old Testament and of Jesus' earthly promises (652)</p> <p>iii A promise of our own resurrection (1 Cor 15)</p> <p>d We participate in the mystery of redemption through the sacramental life of the Church, especially the Holy Eucharist</p> <p>D The Ascension and glorification of Jesus culminating in the sending of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (659-667)</p> <p>a The Ascension marks the entrance of Jesus' humanity into heaven (659)</p> <p>b Jesus' promise to be with us forever (Mt28:20); the sending of the Holy Spirit as part of the promise</p>	<p>the transformation of the disciples (7-11)</p> <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways of belonging to the community (5-7) [Pentecost] • How the local Church is 'good news' for people and how everyone can have a part in this (7-11) <p>Celebration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayers from Scripture and tradition (5-7) • A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11)
<p>A Virtuous Life YEAR C</p>	<p>Summer 2 2019</p>	<p>4.3.5. Virtues (1804-1832)</p> <p><i>A Virtue (1803)</i></p> <p><i>a Definition of virtue (1803)</i></p> <p><i>b Types of virtue (1804-1832)</i></p> <p><i>c Theological virtues (1812-1829)</i></p> <p><i>d Cardinal virtues (1804, 1810-1811)</i></p> <p>4.4 The life of the school community will reflect the truth that the human vocation to happiness is not simply personal but social and political. We find fulfilment in society, not in isolation. Concern for the Common Good, the wellbeing of all, is essential. The search for social justice is rooted in respect for the dignity of every human person.</p> <p>4.6</p> <p>Love of neighbour involves the whole of creation. It means working for a just society. It includes love for the poor which results in active support of our neighbours locally and globally. It requires us to love the weakest in society, especially the unborn. Love of neighbour means concern for truth and justice in this service of the Common Good. Love of neighbour means respecting the be-</p>	<p>Revelation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament (5-7) • The Gospel accounts of Jesus' public ministry and teaching (7-11) <p>The Gospel accounts of how the lives of men and women were changed by their encounters with Jesus (7-11)</p> <p>Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships they have in the family, at school, in the parish, neighbourhood, world (5-7) • The way Jesus proclaimed the Good News in what he did and said (5-7) • Opportunities today to live and share life following the example of Jesus (5-7) • The ways Jesus proclaimed Good News to everyone he met and the variety of responses made (7-11)



liefs of Jewish people, other religions in the ways in which they worship and try to live good lives. Love of neighbour also extends even to our enemies who wish us harm.

Celebration:

- Ways in which Jesus invited men and women to friendship and discipleship (5-7)

Life in Christ:

- Scripture passages which illustrate freedom and responsibility in the choices people made (5-7)
- 'Neighbours' and Jesus' call to 'love your neighbour as yourself' (5-7)
- Their freedom to choose and responsibility to choose the good (7-11)
- Ways love of neighbour can be shown at home, at church, locally and globally (7-11)
- The Christian values which inform love of neighbour and oneself (7-11)