

Task 1: Promoting knowledge of the faith (Proclamation of the Word)

Knowledge: (what do we want students to learn about our faith?)	Skills: (What are the skills our students will demonstrate from this knowledge?)
1 ... God, our Creator and Lord, can be known with certainty from his works by the natural light of human reason. #47	1 Students use reason to recognize God in his awesome creation. All of nature reflects God's creativity and goodness.
2 God has revealed himself to man by gradually communicating his own mystery in deeds and in words. #69	2 Students relate to God and his creation through community, thus seeking intimacy with God.
3 God makes known to us the mystery of the Holy Trinity by revealing himself as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. #261	3 Students explain how the Trinitarian God is a model for loving relationships.
4 The incarnation reveals that ...in the Father, and with the Father, the Son is one and the same God. #262	4 Students understand that Jesus gave us the Great Commandment of Love. He asks us to love the neighbour we see as a way to love Him whom we do not see.
5 Christians believe that "the world has been established and kept in being by the Creator's love; has fallen into slavery to sin but has been set free by Christ", crucified and risen to break the power of the evil one... #421	5 Students discriminate between good and evil, right and wrong, and spiritual life and death, and seek to apply that learning to their own lives.
6. Mary is truly "Mother of God" since she is the mother of the eternal Son of God made man, who is God himself. # 509	6 Students describe how Mary models to us the bearing of Christ to the world, and witnesses to faith in her life.
7 The whole of Christ's life was a continual teaching: his silences, his miracles, his gestures, his prayer, his love for people, his affection for the little and the poor, his acceptance of the total sacrifice on the Cross for the redemption of the world, and his resurrection are the actualization of his word and fulfillment of Revelation. #561	7 Students participate as disciples in the life of Jesus by doing what he did for others here on earth, and so integrate faith with everyday life.
8 Church is the Body of Christ. Through the Spirit and his action in the sacraments, above all the Eucharist, Christ who once was dead and is now risen, establishes the community of believers as his own Body. # 805	8 Students understand the importance and relevance of participating in the sacraments to keep the Body of Christ spiritually healthy.
9 The Holy Spirit, whom Christ the head pours out on his members, builds, animates and sanctifies the Church. She is the sacrament of the Holy Trinity's communion with humankind. #747	9 Students understands that the Church is a convocation of the People of God, the Body of Christ active in the world.
10 In Hebrew, amen comes from the same root as the word "believe." This root expresses solidity, trustworthiness, faithfulness. And so we can understand why "Amen may express both God's faithfulness towards us and our trust in him. #1062	10 Students understand the meaning of the word "Amen", an act of will, and use it to affirm what they believe.

<p>The Lord's Prayer Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed by thy name. Thy Kingdom come Thy Will be done On Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasses As we forgive those who trespass against us And lead us not into temptation But deliver us from evil, Amen</p> <p>The Beatitudes: Matt 5:3 – 12 3. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven 4. Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted. 5. Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth. 6. Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled 7. Blessed are the merciful, for they will receive mercy. 8. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God. 9. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. 10. Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heave. 11. Blessed are you when people revile you and persecute you and utter all kinds of evil against you falsely on my account. Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is great in heaven.</p>	<p><u>Seven Core Values of Catholic Social Teaching</u></p> <p>Life and Dignity of the Human Person Our belief in the sanctity of human life and the inherent dignity of the human person is the foundation of all the principles of our social teaching. We believe that every person is precious, that people are more important than things, and that the measure of every institution is whether it threatens or enhances the life and dignity of the human person.</p> <p>Call to Family, Community, and Participation Our tradition proclaims that the person is not only sacred but also social. How we organize our society – in economics and politics, in law and policy – directly affects human dignity and the capacity of individuals to grow in community. The family is the central social institution that must be supported and strengthened, not undermined. We believe people have a right and a duty to participate in society, seeking together the common good and well-being of all, especially the poor and vulnerable. The role of government and other institutions is to protect and promote the common good.</p> <p>Rights and Responsibilities The Catholic tradition teaches that human dignity can be protected and a healthy community can be achieved only if human rights are protected and responsibilities are met. Every person has a fundamental right to life and a right to those things required for human decency. Corresponding to these rights are duties and responsibilities – to one another, to our families, and to the larger society.</p> <p>Option for the Poor and Vulnerable Catholic teaching proclaims that a basic moral test is how our most vulnerable members are faring. In a society marred by deepening divisions between rich and poor, our tradition instructs us to put the needs of the poor and vulnerable first.</p>	<p>The Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers</p> <p>We believe that the economy must serve people, not the other way around. Work is more than a way to make a living; it is a form of continuing participation in God's creation. If the dignity of work is to be protected, then the basic rights of workers must be respected – the right to productive work, to decent and fair wages, to organize and join unions, to private property, and to economic initiative.</p> <p>Solidarity Our culture is tempted to turn inward, becoming indifferent and sometimes isolationist in the face of international responsibilities. Catholic social teaching proclaims that we are our brothers' and sisters' keepers, wherever they live. Learning to practice the virtue of solidarity means learning that "loving our neighbour" has global dimensions in an interdependent world.</p> <p>Care for God's Creation The Catholic tradition insists that we show our respect for the Creator by our stewardship of creation. We are called to protect people and the planet, living our faith in relationship with all of God's creation. This also fits into the current language of stewardship which asks us to use our time, talent and treasure in God's service</p> <p><i>Summary by Father Stephen Wojcichowsky</i></p>
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NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, the italicized numbers attached to statements in this document reference the paragraph number in the Catechism of the Catholic Church.