THE PROFESSION OF FAITH

		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pres	ents (unless otherwise indicated)									
1.	God as Father/Creator;	I								
2.	Jesus as gift of God, Son and Redeemer;	Ι								
3.	Holy Spirit as Love and Friend;		Ι							
4.	The Three Persons in One God as: The Father (the 1st Person), Son (the 2nd Person, and Holy Spirit (the 3rd Person).			Ι						
5.	Explains that the Holy Spirit lives in the Church and in each member of the Church.				Ι					
6.	Encourages respect and devotion to the Holy Family (Jesus, Mary and Joseph).		Ι							
7.	Explains that the will of God is communicated to each one through the legitimate teaching authority of the Church					Ι				
8.	Explains that the Holy Spirit guides the life of the Church and helps each one grow in love and trust.				Ι					
9.	Discusses the gifts and the fruits of the Holy Spirit.						I			
10.	Presents God as worthy of worship.	I								
11.	Discusses the diversity of worship by other religions.				I					
12.	Explains that God's presence is known and felt through sign and symbol.						Ι			
13.	Explains that God is worshiped in the Church, through Jesus, guided by the Spirit.				Ι					
14.	Explains that God can bring good out of the evil that a person chooses to do.					Ι				
15.	Presents all people as members of God's family.	Ι								
16.	Presents Jesus' teachings as our way of life.		I							

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17.	Presents Jesus as friend.	Ι								
18.	Presents Jesus as the Son of God and Redeemer who was sent to teach us the way to the Father.		Ι							
19.	Defines Jesus as second person of the Trinity.			I						
20.	Presents Jesus as Healer, Reconciler, and Prince of Peace.		I							
21.	Explains that Jesus is risen and living among His people.			I						
22.	Discusses God as being fully revealed by Jesus.			I						
23.	Discusses Jesus as God-with-us (Incarnation)			I						
24.	Discusses Jesus as true God and true man.			I						
25.	Examines the life of Jesus - His public ministry, His way of life.	Ι								
26.	Presents Jesus' life, teaching and ministry, as an example of perfect response to the Father.					Ι				
27.	Identifies Jesus' life, death and resurrection as a manifestation of God's love for His people.			Ι						
28.	Recounts the establishment of the Church by Jesus while He was on earth.				Ι					
29.	Explains that Jesus came to restore our dignity as children of God and to invite all to His community.				Ι					
30.	Explains That Jesus is alive in and through those who believe in Him because He is present to them as Risen Lord.								Ι	
31.	Draws from the student a personal answer to Jesus' questions: "Who do you say that I am?"								Ι	
32.	Explains that the individual's response to Jesus is a free decision.					I				
33.	Lists ways that the individual can experience Jesus in daily life.			Ι						
34.	Lists ways that individuals can respond to Jesus by the way they treat others.			I						

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35.	Presents the Bible as God's Living Word.	Ι								
36.	Discusses Scripture as the main sourcebook of faith.				Ι					
37.	Explains the two major divisions of the Bible and their meaning (Old and New Testaments).							Ι		
38.	Recounts Biblical stories of Jesus in the four Gospels.			I						
39.	Examines the four Gospels and the special emphasis of each Evangelist.								Ι	
40.	Guides students in the skill of locating Biblical passages.							I		
41.	Interprets the meaning and message of the Scriptural revelations of Old and New Testament passages.							Ι		
42.	Discusses reading the Gospels, the epistles and the Acts of the Apostles as vehicles for better understanding the life and teachings of Jesus and the beginnings of the Church.								Ι	
43.	Describes God's fidelity to His promises by citing historical examples.						Ι			
44.	Identifies the constancy of God's love.					I				
45.	Describes God's acts in human history.	I								
46.	Provides opportunities for reflection on and response to the invitation of Jesus to be a member of the Church.	Ι								1
47.	Explains Pentecost as the birth of the Church.				I					
48.	Identifies the Church as Trinitarian and Christ-centered, leading to the Father, through the Son, with the Holy Spirit.				Ι					
49.	Identifies Church as community.			Ι						
50.	Discusses the personal need to belong to a community.			I						
Desc	ribes the Church -									
	51. as God's family;		I							
	52. as reflective of the Kingdom of God;		I							

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	53. as a harmonious living community;		I							
	54. as a parish/diocese/universal.			Ι						
55.	Presents the Church as a Communion of Saints					I				
56.	Describes the Church as a supportive community of people.						I			
57.	Presents the Church as a continuation of the life and ministry of Jesus.					Ι				
58.	Recognizes the four identifying marks of the Church (i.e., one, catholic, apostolic and holy) and explains how each member is called to make these signs visible.								Ι	
59.	Presents the Nicene Creed as the Church's formal statement of belief.								I	
60.	Explains the hierarchy of the Church.						I			
61.	Explains the Pope as the visible head of the Church and Vicar of Christ.					Ι				
62.	Explains the coming of Christ "in Glory" in the context of Eschatology and Final Judgment.								I	
63.	Presents eternal destiny in light of Christ our hope,death, judgment, Purgatory, Heaven or Hell.								I	
Fro	m The Catechism of the Catholic Church and to Teaches that: (unless otherw					nal I	Elem	ents	Gui	de
64.	God has made us for himself.	VISC II	I	aicu,						
65.	God loves and cares for everyone and wants everyone to know Him.		Ι							
66.	The Holy Spirit is an expression of God's love for us.		Ι							
67.	God saves us not as isolated individuals, but as members of a family.		I							
68.	God made us to be perfectly happy with Him in heaven.		Ι							
69.	God made all creation good.			Ι						

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70.	The Holy Spirit teaches us how to pray.			I						
71.	The Church is the People of God and the Body of Christ.			I						
72.	God speaks to us in the Bible and in Tradition.			I						
73.	There are three parts to the Apostles' and Nicene Creed: • Father and Creation • Son and Redemption • Holy Spirit and Sanctification				Ι					
74.	Mary is preceded by Holy Women in the Old Testament: Eve, Sarah, Hannah, Deborah, Ruth, Judith and Esther.				Ι					
75.	Jesus died for everyone and God calls all people to salvation.		I							
76.	Jesus' obedience to Mary and Joseph is a model for us.		I							
77.	The <u>Paschal Mystery</u> is defined as Jesus' Death and Resurrection.				Ι					
78.	The Resurrection is the work of the Holy Trinity: The Father raised Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit.				Ι					
79.	We become members of the Church by faith in Christ and Baptism.		Ι							
80.	The Pope is the Pastor of the entire Church.				I					
81.	Every Christian, by Baptism and Confirmation is called to take part in the Church's Evangelizing Mission.				Ι					
82.	Communion of Saints is defined as a sharing of spiritual goals among members of the Church: Those living on earth Those in purification in Purgatory Those in heaven (canonized and non-canonized)				Ι					
83.	Mary is the model of Faith, Charity and Obedience for the Church.				Ι					
84.	Defines Covenant as a mutual relationship based on love. Not merely a contract, but calling upon those involved to relationship beyond only what is owed to what is truly loving.					I				

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	God's response to Sin was to promise					_				
85.	salvation and offer a covenant relationship to					I				
	his people.									
	The Father's only Son Jesus, was conceived								I	
86.	in the Blessed Virgin's womb by the power								1	
	of the Holy Spirit.									
87.	After Jesus' death, his body did not decay in								I	
	the tomb.									
	The Paschal Mystery includes the death and				I					
88.	Resurrection of Jesus. He died for our sins									
	and rose for our justification.									
	At Pentecost, the Risen Lord pours out the				I					
89.	Holy Spirit. Only then is the Trinity fully									
	revealed.									
	Everyone in the Church shares Christ's role									I
90.	as priest, prophet and king. This is conferred									1
	through the anointing at Baptism.									
	Christians Share in the Communion of Saints				I					
91.	and pray through the intercession of holy									
	people in heaven.									
	The Resurrection of the body will take place									
	at the last day. Our souls will enjoy the						I			
92.	fruits of good lives and the grace of God									
	immediately when we die.									
93.	We will be judged especially on our				I					
	treatment of the poor and suffering.									
94.	The Church is nourished by the Scriptures as						I			
	well as the Eucharist.									
95.	Cites the saying of St. Jerome: "Ignorance of							I		
	the Scriptures is ignorance of Christ."									
96.	Presents Abraham as the great Old							I		
	Testament Model of Faith									
97.	Emphasizes that God created the world and					I				
	pronounced it as "very good"									
	Encourages respect for creation, protection				I					
98.	of the environment and good stewardship of									
	all God's gifts.									
	Explains that as a result of Original Sin					I				
99.	human nature is weakened and subject to					1				
4.5.5	suffering and death and inclined to sin							_		
100.	Defines "Jesus" as "God Saves"							I		
	Identifies the presence of the Holy Spirit in				I					
	the Church as evidenced by acts of charity,									
101.	apostolic life and the <u>Tradition</u> of the									
	Church.						L			L

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102.	Defines the Church as "The Body of Christ"				Ι					
103.	Presents the Pope as the visible sign of the				Ι					
103.	unity of the Church throughout the world.				1					
104.	Defines the Assumption of Mary						Ι			
105.	Explains that "death" was not part of God's plan for creation but entered the world as the result of original sin.						Ι			
106.	Defines <u>Magisterium</u> as "teaching" and describes this as the task of interpreting the Word of God. Explains that this authority has been entrusted to the teaching authority of the Pope and the Bishops.									Ι
107.	Emphasizes that the Old Testament (Hebrew Scriptures) is of permanent value and an indispensable part of Sacred Scripture							Ι		
108.	Explores the saying of St. Augustine that the "New Testament lies hidden in the Old and the Old Testament is Unveiled in the New."								Ι	
109.	Presents the Apostles' Creed as an ancient baptismal creed of the Church of Rome								Ι	
110.	Emphasizes that God the Father's plan uses creatures as cooperators; human beings cooperate freely with God's design								Ι	
111.	Celebrates the belief that all creation is designed for God's glory and the "human beings are the summit of the Creator's work."								Ι	
112.	Teaches that God made man and woman in his image; they are equal in dignity but complementary as masculine and feminine.								I	
113.	Marriage is presented as the first form of human community.				Ι					
114.	Teaches that the title Son of God signifies the unique and eternal relationship of Jesus Christ to God his Father.								I	
115.	Teaches that in order to be Christian, one must believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.								I	
116.	Defines Immaculate Conception as the title given to Mary that recognizes that from the first instant of her conception in the womb of Anne, her mother, Mary was totally preserved from Original Sin and remained pure from personal sin throughout her life.								I	

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-	Explains that the expression "descended									
	into Hell" professes that Jesus really did die								I	
117.	and through his death for us conquered									
	death.									
	Affirms the belief that the Church is holy,									
	Catholic and apostolic is inseparable from								I	
118.	the belief in God the Father, Son and Holy									
	Spirit.									
	Defines the Church as progressively realized									
	in history: foreshadowed in creation,									
	promised in Adam and Eve, prepared in								I	
	Abraham and Israel, announced by the									
110	prophets, instituted by Christ, manifested by									
119.	the Spirit, continued in the present and will									
	be fulfilled in heavenly glory.									
	Defines the expression "preferential option								Τ.	
120	for the poor" as the Church's special link to								I	
120.	the poor and suffering as exemplified by Christ.									
121.	Presents the vocation of all members of the								Ι	
121.	Church as missionary/evangelizing activity which is shared by all through Baptism.									
	Affirms that the Bishop is the Vicar, not of									
	the Pope, but of Christ and is the source of									
	unity in his diocese. As such, the Bishop's								I	
122.	first duty is to proclaim the Word of God; he									
122.	also sanctifies and governs.									
	Defines the concept: Communion of Saints								_	
123.	and promotes the holy and wholesome								I	
120.	practice of praying for the dead.									
	In Mary and her Assumption we see the									
124.	future of the Church and our future in								I	
	heaven.									
	Resurrection of the Body is defined as									
	meaning that we believe that we will rise								I	
125.	with our own bodies but they will be									
	glorious and spiritual.									
	Emphasizes the teaching that God wills									
	everyone to be saved; no one is willed by								I	
126.	God to go to hell. It is possible to choose hell									
	by misuse of the gift of free will.									
127.	Defines Hell as principally eternal separation								I	
	from God.									

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•	Teaches that beyond what we can know									
	about God by natural reason and the								I	
	existence of conscience we come to know								_	
128.	through Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit sent									
	by God as the fullness of Revelation .									
	God's revelation is complete in Jesus Christ.									
	Ongoing revelation is the understanding that								I	
129.	grasping the full significance of Jesus and									
129.	God's revelation is a gradual and life long task.									
	The human writes of the Scriptures are									
	presented as "true authors." To discover their									
	intention, the reader, guided by the Church							I		
	must take into account the literary forms of							1		
130.	the time, audience, purpose, and other									
	contextual understandings.									
	Faith and Science are presented as never									т
131.	contradicting one another because both come									I
	from God.									
	The Nicene Creed that is prayed every									Ι
132.	Sunday at Mass was developed at the									1
	Councils of Nicea and Constantinople.									
	In the Old Testament, God was addressed as									I
133.	Lord . To call Jesus Lord means that he is									-
	equal to the Father.									
	Jesus Christ is not part God and part man,									
124	nor a confused mixture of divine and human.									I
134.	Remaining truly God, he became truly man. Thus is our belief in the Incarnation.									
	Mary "remained a virgin in conceiving her									
	son, Jesus, a virgin in giving birth to him and									Ι
135.	remained always a virgin" throughout her									1
155.	life									
136.	Christ will come on the "last day" to judge									Ι
	every person according to their works.									
	The Church is the sacrament of the Trinity									т
137.	(an outward sign, instituted by Christ to give									Ι
	grace).									
	All salvation comes from Christ. Even those									Ι
138.	who do not know Christ, by God's grace can									1
	be saved									
	Infallibility is defined as the definitive									_
120	teaching authority of the Pope and the									Ι
139.	Bishops in communion with him in matters									
	of faith and morals.									

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140.	Death is the separation of the soul and the body, but they will be reunited in incorruptibility on the last day.									I
	Local Initiatives									