THE CELEBRATION OF THE CHRISTIAN MYSTERY

		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Fosters appreciation for sharing God's life through	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	I					
	sacraments.									
2.	Lists and presents for memorization the seven				I					
	sacraments.									
3.	Explains the meaning of the seven sacraments.						I			
4.	Identifies the signs and symbols appropriate to each			I						
	sacrament.									
5.	Explains the use of symbols as necessary to the						Ι			
	celebration of sacraments				_					-
6.	Explains how one meets Jesus in a special way in the				I					
7	sacraments.						т			-
7.	Identifies and discusses sacramental signs that help						I			
0	express the actions of God in life.									
8.	Presents Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist as Sacraments of Initiation									
	Penance & Anointing as Sacraments of Healing and						I			
	Matrimony & Holy Orders as Sacraments at the Service						1			
	of Communion.									
9.	Develops the recognition and appreciation of Baptism									
,	as the beginning of one's life as an active member of		I							
	God's family.									
10.	Associates the Sacraments of Initiation & Penance with						Ι			
	the call of Christians to worship and service.									
11.	Develops an awareness of a forgiving God.			I						
12.	Promotes an appreciation of Jesus as Healer through				I					
	Reconciliation.									
13.	Identifies and discusses the Sacrament of Penance as a				I					
	call to continued growth.									
14.	Identifies the Sacrament of Penance as God's gift of			I						
	healing to us.									-
15.	Identifies Eucharist as the Church's most important act			I						
1.0	of worship.	<u> </u>			T					
16.	Explains the meaning of bread and wine as the body				I					
17	and blood of Christ.						Ι			
17.	Explains the Mass as a re-presentation of the sacrificial offering of Jesus on the cross.						1			
18.	Associates the sacrifice of Jesus represented at					Ι				
10.	Eucharist with his presence among us.					1				
19.	Encourages reverence and love for Jesus in the			Ι						
17.	Eucharist.			1						
20.	Presents regular reception of the sacraments of				Ι					
	Eucharist and Penance as a spiritually healthy practice.				1					
21.	Correlates the Sacrament of Confirmation with the									
	working of the Holy Spirit and the Spirit's gifts in the						Ι			
	lives of God's people.									<u></u>

		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Defines Confirmation as a public profession of belief						I			
	and the attempt to live more fully a life of faith.									
23.	Associates the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick with						I			
	the continuation of Jesus' healing ministry.									
24.	Presents the Sacrament of Matrimony as an expression					Ι				
	of a couple's relationship with each other and God.									
25.	Presents the Sacrament of Holy Orders as providing						I			
	bishops, priests and deacons for the service of the									
	people of God.									
26.	Promotes pride in Catholic roots/identity.		I							
27.	Identifies and explains the use of Scripture passages in						I			
	the conferral of the Sacraments.									
	From The Catechism of the Catholic Church and									
	the USCCB Doctrinal Elements Guide									
	Teaches that: (unless otherwise indicated)									
28.	Differentiates Church as God's People and church, the									
	building that is the house of God's family and a house		I							
	of prayer.									
29.	Jesus remains in the Eucharist as a sign of his love for		I							
	us.									
30.	Jesus is present in the tabernacle . We genuflect or		I							
	bow deeply to show our adoration.									
31.	When we are sorry, God our loving Father is always	I								
	ready to forgive.		_							
32.	Holy water is a sign of our Baptism.		I							
33.	The two main effects of Baptism are the forgiveness of			_						
	sins, original and personal, and new birth in the Holy			I						
2.4	Spirit as a member of God's family, the Church.			-						
34.	In the Eucharist, bread and wine are changed into the			Ι						
25	Body and Blood of Jesus.	-		т						
35.	Describes and explains the meaning and functions of			Ι						
26	the parts of the Mass.									
36.	To prepare to receive Holy Communion, we must be			т						
	free from serious sin and fast from food and drink for			I						
37.	one hour before receiving. The Sacrament of Penance (Reconciliation) reconciles			Ι						
37.	us to God and to the Church.			1						
38.	God's mercy is shown to us in the Sacraments of			Ι						
30.	Healing.			1						
39.	To receive God's mercy in the Sacrament of	+								
37.	Reconciliation, we must first be sorry for our sins and			I						
	desire not to sin again.			1						
40.	When we are sorry, we tell our sins to a priest who									
-1 0.	represents Jesus for us. In the name of Jesus Christ, the			I						
	priest forgives our sins.			1						
41.	After our sins are forgiven, we do penance, such as a			Ι						
11.	prayer or action that forms good habits of Virtue.			1						
42.	The priest must keep secret all sins confessed to him.	+		Ι						
14.	The priest mast keep secret an onle confessed to min.	1	<u> </u>	1 -	<u> </u>	l			لــــــا	

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43.	Sacramentals are defined as actions or objects, closely									
	related to the liturgy of the Church and the Sacraments									
	that help the faithful to pray. Examples of sacramentals			I						
	are the crucifix, religious medals, religious pictures and									
	statues etc.									
44.	The Sacraments require faith, but also build it up. The									
	purpose of sacraments is to build up the body of Christ				I					
	and give worship to God.									
45.	There is a resemblance between the stages of natural				Ι					
	life and those of the sacramental life.									
46.	The principal symbols of Baptism are the sign of the									
	cross, the baptismal water, chrism, the white garment				I					
	and the candle.									
47.	The celebration of the Eucharist is the center of the									
	Church's life, especially on Sundays and holy days,				I					
	when the Church obliges us to attend Mass.									
48.	Catholics, not is a state of serious sin, are encouraged									
	to receive Communion whenever they attend Mass,				I					
	however, they must receive at least once a year.									
49.	The ordained ministry has three degrees, Bishop, Priest				I					
	and Deacon.									
50.	Lay people can give blessings, such as the blessings				I					
	before and after meals.									
51.	Every Sunday, in a particular way, we celebrate the				I					
	Resurrection in the Mass.									
52.	"With respect to children who have died without									
	Baptism, the liturgy of the Church invites us to trust in					I				
	God's mercy"									
53.	Reconciliation with God is inseparable from									
	reconciliation with the Church; this is particularly					I				
	evident in communal celebrations of the sacrament.									
54.	During his earthly life, Jesus touched and healed. He									
	continues to do so in the Sacrament of the Anointing of				I					
	the Sick.									
55.	Defines Domestic Church as the family, the household				Ι					
	of faith.									
56.	Defines Popular Piety as forms of prayer and					_				
	devotion. Examples include: The Rosary, Stations of					I				
	the Cross, Novenas, etc.					-				
57.	Defines Paschal Mystery as the Death, Resurrection					I				
5 0	and Ascension of Jesus.					-				
58.	Explains that the Paschal Mystery is celebrated in the					Ι				
7 0	liturgy of the Church.									
59.	Defines Liturgy of the Hours as the daily prayer of the									
	Church. Provides information, instruction in the									
	celebration of the Liturgy of the Hours and									I
	opportunities to celebrate this liturgical prayer form.									<u> </u>
60.	The Ordinary Minister of Confirmation is the bishop.				I					

		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61.	The Eucharist is described as "the source and summit									
	of Christian life."									
62.	Christ is present in the priest, the assembly, the Word									
	of God, and in the elements (bread and wine when			Ι						
	consecrated).									
63.	The Eucharist is offered for the faithful departed who									
	have died and are not yet purified, so that they may						I			
	enter heaven.									
64.	The essential symbols of the Eucharist are wheat bread									
	and grape wine, which become the body and blood of			I						
	Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit.									
65.	Describes the functions of a deacon as "to assist the									
	bishop and priests in the celebration of the divine									
	mysteries, above all the Eucharist, in distribution of						I			
	Holy Communion, in assisting at and blessing marriages, in the proclamation of the Gospel and						1			
	preaching, in presiding over funerals, and in dedicating									
	themselves to the various ministries of charity."									
66.	The Church encourages people of different cultures to									
00.	celebrate the liturgy in different ways so that all people									
	may know Christ in the beauty and richness of their						Ι			
	own culture.						_			
67.	Defines The Catechumenate as a form of preparation									
	for Baptism, Confirmation and the Eucharist intended									
	especially for adults. It aims at bringing conversion						I			
	and faith in response to God's initiative and in union									
	with the Church community.									
68.	Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders confer an									
	indelible mark of belonging to Christ in a particular									
	way, a seal of eternal life. These sacraments are						I			
	celebrated only once in a lifetime and cannot be									
	repeated.			<u> </u>	<u> </u>					
69.	The Eucharist is prefigured in the Old Testament									
	Passover and the New Testament multiplication of						I			
70	loaves, but is fulfilled at the Last Supper.			<u> </u>						
70.	Defines, gives examples of and provides opportunities									
	for the practice of an examination of conscience as a						т			
	regular practice and in particular in preparation for						I			
	participation in the Sacrament of									
71.	Penance/Reconciliation. The Scriptural basis for the Apointing of the Sick is				-					
/1.	The Scriptural basis for the Anointing of the Sick is found in James 13-15 ("Is anyone among you sick? Let									
	him call for the elders of the Church and let them pray						I			
	over him anointing him with oil in the name of the						1			
	Lord")									
72.	Defines Liturgy as the work of the people in union									
, 2.	with Jesus Christ. To this "work" every Christian is									Ι
	called to actively participate.									-
		<u> </u>	İ							

		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73.	By keeping the memorial of Mary and the Saints on									
	fixed days of the liturgical year, the Church on earth									Ι
	shows it is united with the liturgy of heaven.									
74.	In case of necessity, any Baptized person, with good									
	intention can baptize by pouring water on the head									Ι
	while saying "I baptize you in the name of the Father,									
	and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."									
75.	Baptism is the basis for the communion of all									
	Christians. The Catholic Church recognizes baptisms									
	from other traditions that pour water, and bless with the									I
	Trinitarian formula, and does not re-baptize anyone									
	from those faith traditions who desires to become a									
	Roman Catholic.									
76.	We receive Christ, whole and entire under either form									
	of bread or wine; but receiving under both forms is a			I						
	more perfect sign.									
77.	While the Eucharist does not forgive mortal sins, it									
	forgives venial sins and helps us to grow in relationship						I			
	with God.									
78.	Catholics must receive the Sacrament of									
	Penance/Reconciliation at least once a year, if they									I
	have serious sin.									
79.	Marriage is defined as a Covenant relationship.									I
	Covenant is differentiated from a contract.									
80.	In Matrimony, the spouses are the ministers of the									I
	sacrament.									
81.	Defines Transubstantiation as the transformation of									
	the substance of the bread and wine into the substance									
	of the Body and Blood of Christ while the remaining									I
	under the appearance of bread and wine.									
82.	Persons who are divorced and remarried without an									
	annulment remain in the Church but cannot receive									I
	communion.									
	Local Initiatives									

The contents of this section are intended for use along with the Catechetical Guidelines oft the Sacraments of Initiation and Penance of the Diocese of St. Petersburg, January 19, 1988