

First Semester

- I. **NEW TESTAMENT** (124)
 - A. TOTAL NUMBER OF BOOKS (27 Books)
 - B. KINDS OF BOOKS
 - 1. The Gospels (4) (125, 126)
 - a. Definition
 - b. Origin and Purpose
 - c. Number and Names
 - d. Synoptic Gospels (3)
 - 1) Definition
 - 2) Number and names
 - 2. The Acts of the Apostles
 - a. Definition
 - b. Author
 - 3. The Letters / Epistles
 - a. Definition
 - b. Purpose
 - c. Number (21)
 - d. Authors

- 1) The Letters of Paul (13)
- 2) The Letters of Peter (2)
- 3) The Letters of John(3)
- 4) The Letter of James (1)
- 5) The Letter of Jude (1)
- 6) The Letter to the Hebrews
(Anonymous author)

4. Revelation

a. Definition

b. Author

II. JESUS

(430-35)

Jesus means “God saves.”

A. IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD
AND THE WORD WAS GOD.

Jn. 1:1

B. THE WORD BECAME FLESH AND
MADE HIS DWELLING AMONG US.

Jn. 1:14, (456, 484-86)

1. Annunciation

Lk. 1:26-38, (484)

2. Incarnation

Jn. 1:14, (461-63)

3. Birth

Is. 7:10-14, (487-89,
502-07)

4. Role of Joseph

Mt. 1:18-25

C.	INFANCY NARRATIVES	(525-30)
	1. Matthew	Mt. 1, 2
	2. Luke	Lk. 1, 2
D.	CHILDHOOD OF JESUS	Lk. 2:41-52, (530-34)
E.	BEGINNING OF PUBLIC LIFE AND MINISTRY	(535-70)
	1. Role of John the Baptist	Lk. 3:1-18, (523)
	2. Temptations in the desert	Lk. 4:1-13
	3. Call of the disciples	Mk. 1:14-22, Jn. 1:35-51
	4. Marriage Feast of Cana	Jn. 2:1-11, (1613)
F.	JESUS SEEN IN VARIOUS ROLES	
	1. Jesus, the <i>Teacher</i>	
	a. Taught in parables	(546)
	1) Of the Kingdom of God	Mk. 4:30-34, 13:24-46, (543-46)
	2) Of mercy and forgiveness	Lk. 15:4-7, 15:8-32
	3) On the Second Coming of Christ	Mk. 25:1-13
	4) On prayer	Lk. 18:1-8
	b. Taught with authority	Mk. 1:22
	1) In the synagogue	Lk. 4:18
	2) In the Temple	Jn. 8:54-59, 10:23-30
	3) Laws - Love and the Beatitudes	Mt. 5:1-12, 22:37-39 (1716-24)

2. Jesus, the *Healer*

- a. Physical healings Mk. 10:46-52
- b. Physical and spiritual healings Mk. 9:8-26
- c. Spiritual healings Mk. 16:9, Lk. 5:17-26

3. Jesus, the *Reconciler*

- a. Forgives sins Lk. 22:54-62
- b. Urges reconciliation
 - 1) With friends Mt. 5:23-24
 - 2) With enemies Mt. 5:43-44

4. Jesus, the *Lover of All People*

- a. The poor
 - 1) Feeds the multitude Mk. 6:34-44
 - 2) Praises poor widow Lk. 21:1-4
- b. Women
 - 1) The Samaritan woman Jn. 4:4-42
 - 2) Jairus's Daughter Lk. 8:40-56
- c. Outcasts
 - 1) Lepers Lk. 17:11-19
 - 2) Foreigners Mt. 8:5-13
- d. Sinners (588-89)
 - 1) Tax collectors Lk. 19:1-10
 - 2) The Sinful Woman Lk. 7:36-50

e. Friends

1) Beloved disciple Jn. 13:23-35

2) Martha, Mary, Lazarus Jn. 11:1 -44

5. Jesus, the *Man of Prayer* (2598-2616)

a. Prayed to his Father (ABBA) Mk. 6:5-15

b. Prayed frequently Mk. 1:35

c. Prayed in his agony Lk. 22:39-46

G. PASSION AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST (571-73)

Teach this section using the appropriate Synoptic Gospel:

Cycle A - St. Matthew

Cycle B - St. Mark

Cycle C - St. Luke

Use the Gospel of John each year.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Triumphal entry into Jerusalem | Mt. 21:1-11
Mk. 11:1-11
Lk. 19:28-40
Jn. 12:12-19 |
| 2. Betrayal by Judas | Mt. 26:14-16
Mk. 14:10-11
Lk. 22:1-6 |
| 3. Last Supper | Mt. 26:17-35
Mk. 14:12-31
Lk. 22:7-38 |
| 4. Last Discourse | Jn. 13 - 17 |
| a. Washing of the feet | Jn. 13:1-17 |
| b. The Betrayal | Jn. 13:18-30 |

5. Agony in the Garden	Mt. 26:36-46 Mk. 14:32-42 Lk. 22:39-46
6. Arrest	Mt. 26:47-56 Mk. 14:43-52 Lk. 22:47-53 Jn. 18:1-13
7. Trial	Mt. 26:57-68 Mk. 14:53-65 Lk. 22:63-71 Jn. 18:19-40
8. Peter's denial	Mt. 26:69-75 Mk. 14:66-72 Lk. 22:54-62
9. Jesus before Pilate	Mt. 27:11-26 Mk. 15:1-15 Lk. 23:1-25
10. Scourging and crowning with thorns	Mt. 27:26-31 Mk. 15:15-20 Jn. 19:1-16
11. The Way of the Cross	Mt. 27:32-34 Mk. 15:20-21 Lk. 23:26-31
12. The Crucifixion	Mt. 27:35-44 Mk. 15:22-32 Lk. 23:32-43 Jn. 19:16-29
13. The Death of Jesus	Mt. 27:45-56 Mk. 15:33-51 Lk. 23:44-49 Jn. 19:3-37
14. The Burial of Jesus	Mt. 27:57-66 Mk. 15:42-47 Lk. 23:50-56 Jn. 19:38-42

H. THE RESURRECTION

On the third day he rose again. (638-55)

1. Matthew's Gospel Mt. 28:1-15

2. Mark's Gospel Mk. 16:1-14

3. Luke's Gospel Lk. 24:1-49

4. John's Gospel Jn. 20:1-21

I. JESUS APPEARS TO HIS FRIENDS

1. The Road to Emmaus Lk. 24:13-35

2. Thomas the Apostle Jn. 20:24-29

J. THE ASCENSION

Mt. 28:16-20

Mk. 16:19-20

Lk. 24:50-53, (659-67)

III. JESUS THE CHRIST

(436)

Christ means anointed.

IV. JESUS IS LORD

Lk. 1:43, Phil. 2:10-11,
1Cor. 12:3, (446-51)

This title acknowledges the divine mystery of Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ is God.

This title also shows the respect and trust shown him
by those who approached for help and healing.

V. LITURGICAL YEAR

A. DEFINITION

The cycle of feasts and seasons celebrating the events of the life of Jesus Christ and his presence in the Church.

B. SUNDAY

The Lord's day is the day on which we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

We participate in the Mass on this most special of all days to give praise and thanks to God.

This is the heart of the Church's life.

C. ORDINARY TIME

1. Time in the winter between Christmas time and Lent.
2. Time in the summer and fall from Pentecost to the Feast of Christ the King.
3. Refers to ordinal, counted time.
4. Liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life.
5. Time to hear the Scriptures proclaimed inviting us to live out the mysteries of our faith remembered in the special seasons and the message of the Gospels.
 - a. Cycle A - Gospel of St. Matthew
 - b. Cycle B - Gospel of St. Mark
 - c. Cycle C - Gospel of St. Luke

D. ADVENT

(524)

1. Liturgical color is purple for preparation, sorrow for sin
2. Begins the Liturgical Year

3. Period of four weeks of preparation for the birth of Jesus Christ, Christmas
 - a. Prayers and readings emphasize the coming of Christ
 - b. First part of Advent focuses on Jesus' Second Coming at the end of time
 - c. Second part of Advent focuses on Jesus' coming into human history in Bethlehem
4. Advent symbols
 - a. Advent Wreath
 - b. Jesse Tree
 - c. "O Antiphons"

E. CHRISTMAS

1. Liturgical color is white for joy, glory, innocence
2. Scripture accounts of the birth of Jesus Christ Mt. 1:18 - 2:23, Lk. 2:1-21

F. SAINTS, FEASTS AND SPECIAL PEOPLE (1172-73)

Special days to honor saints are ranked and celebrated in different degrees.

Solemnity: liturgies celebrating events, beliefs, and personages of principal importance and universal significance in salvation history

Feast: liturgies of major importance

Memorial: liturgies celebrating minor events in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of saints significant to a local country, church or religious community

August 6 Feast of the Transfiguration

August 10 Feast of St. Lawrence, Deacon and Martyr

August	23	St. Rose of Lima, Virgin
August	24	Feast of St. Bartholomew, Apostle
September	14	Feast of the Triumph of the Cross
September	21	Feast of St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist
September	29	Feast of Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael: Archangels
September	30	Memorial of St. Jerome, Priest and Doctor
October	1	Memorial of St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, (St. Therese the Little Flower), Virgin and Doctor
October	16	St. Marguerite D'Youville, SGM
October	18	Feast of St. Luke, Evangelist
October	19	Memorial of Saints Isaac Jogues and John de Brebeuf, Priests and Martyrs, and Companions, Martyrs (The North American Martyrs)
October	28	Feast of Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles
November	1	Solemnity of All Saints
November	2	All Souls Day
November	11	Catherine Mc Cauley, RSM
November	22	Jeanne Fontbonne, SSJ
November	26	Sojourner Truth
November	30	Feast of St. Andrew, Apostle
December	27	Feast of St. John, Apostle and Evangelist
December	28	Feast of the Holy Innocents, Martyrs
		Feast of the Holy Family (Sunday in the Octave of Christmas)

January	4	Memorial of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, Religious
January	5	Feast of St. John Neumann, Bishop
January	6	Solemnity of the Epiphany (Or the Sunday between January 5 and January 8)
		Feast of the Baptism of the Lord (Sunday after January 6)

VI. MARY

A. MARY IN THE GOSPELS

1. Jesus in the Temple Lk. 2:41-52
2. Wedding at Cana Jn. 2:1-12
3. True Blessedness Lk. 11:27-28
4. Crucifixion of Jesus Jn. 19:25-27

B. THE VIRGINAL CONCEPTION (BYM #42-48) (496-511)

1. Jesus had no human father Lk. 1:34-35, Mt. 1:20-25
2. Doctrine's basis is in Scripture Mt. 1:20
3. Established in tradition of Church from earliest times

C. MARY'S VIRGINITY (BYM #49-50, (496-507)

1. Truth that Mary remained always a virgin emerged clearly in the Church's consciousness in the 4th Century: phrase "ever virgin" common description
2. Early consecrated virgins and celibate monks and hermits discovered in Mary an example of virginal consecration to Christ.

D. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY

August	15	Solemnity of the Assumption
August	21	Our Lady of Knock
August	22	Memorial of the Queenship of Mary
September	8	Feast of the Birth of Mary
September	15	Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows
October	7	Memorial of Our Lady of the Rosary
November	19	Our Lady of Divine Providence
November	21	Memorial of the Presentation of Mary
December	8	Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception (Patroness of the United States and of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia)
December	12	Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe (Patroness of the Americas)
January	1	Solemnity of Mary, the Mother of God

E. PRAYERS

1. The *Hail Mary*
2. The *Memorare*
3. The Mysteries of the Rosary

VII. PRAYER

(2558-2865)

A. DEFINITION

Lk. 11:1-4, NCD #140,
(2590)

B. MODEL OF PRAYER

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Jesus prays | (2599) |
| a. Before decisive moments of his life | (2600) |
| b. In solitude | (2601) |
| c. “Priestly prayer” before his suffering and death | (2604) |
| 2. Jesus teaches us how to pray | (2607, 2621) |
| a. With faith | (2609) |
| b. With boldness | (2610) |
| c. With patience and humility | (2613) |
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| C. THE LORD’S PRAYER
“OUR FATHER” | (2759-66) |
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| D. PURPOSES OF PRAYER | |
| 1. Adoration | (2628) |
| 2. Thanksgiving | (2637-38) |
| 3. Petition | (2629, 2634-36) |
| 4. Contrition | (2631) |
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| E. OTHER FORMS OF PRAYER
(See <i>Appendix on Prayer</i>) | |
| 1. The “Jesus Prayer” | |
| 2. Praying in Common (Choral Prayer) | |
| 3. Gesture and Song | |
| 4. Journal Keeping | |

VIII. SACRAMENTALS

- A. DEFINITION (1667-70)
- B. POPULAR PIETY (Devotions) (1674-76, 1679)
 - 1. Veneration of relics
 - 2. Pilgrimages
 - 3. Processions
 - 4. The Stations of the Cross
 - 5. Religious dances
 - 6. The Rosary
 - 7. Medals, etc.

IX. SOCIAL JUSTICE

“The commitment to human life and dignity, to human rights and solidarity, is a calling all Catholic educators must share with their students. It is not a vocation for a few religion teachers, but a challenge for every Catholic educator and catechist.”

Sharing Catholic Social Teaching Challenges and Directions, USCC, 1998, p. 7

Major Themes:

The Life and Dignity of the Human Person

Call to Family, Community and Participation

Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person

Option for the Poor and Vulnerable

A. AWARENESS OF THE BASIC DIGNITY OF EACH PERSON

1. Discuss appropriate ways to show respect for all human life
2. Discuss appropriate ways to handle attitudes of prejudice towards persons because of race, religion, ethnic heritage, sex, disability
3. Share ways to resolve family conflicts
4. Practice acting in ways that reflect the attitudes and teachings of Jesus Christ

B. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Participate in parish / school programs for the poor and homeless, for example: food, clothing, toys, etc.
2. Connect with Archdiocesan Social Service Agencies

For further ideas see **From the Ground Up: Teaching Catholic Social Principles in Elementary Schools**, NCEA, 1999.

Second Semester

I. LITURGY AND WORSHIP

A. DEFINITION (1069-70)

1. The priestly work of Jesus Christ
2. The sacred action of the Church,
the Mystical Body of Christ
3. Worship, the proclamation of the Gospel
and works of charity

B. PURPOSE (1110-12)

1. To adore and bless God the Father as the source
of all the blessings of creation and salvation
2. To give praise and thanks for the mystery of salvation
won for us by God's Son, Jesus Christ, which
is made present through the power of the Holy Spirit
3. To be prepared by the Holy Spirit, as assembly,
to encounter Christ and the mystery of salvation

II. THE LITURGICAL LIFE OF THE CHURCH

A. REVOLVES AROUND THE EUCHARISTIC SACRIFICE AND THE SACRAMENTS (1113)

B. THE BODY OF CHRIST GATHERS IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION (A juncture of life)

1. The assembly gathers (1188)
according to each one's own function.

2. "The liturgical celebration involves signs and symbols relating to creation (candles, water, fire), human life (washing, anointing, breaking bread), and the history of salvation (the Rites of the Passover)." (1189)
3. The assembly gathers around the sacramental signs and
- a. Proclaims the Word (1100-01, 1190)
 - b. Celebrates prayer (1103, 1105-06)
 - c. Performs the ritual
4. The sacramental sign and the assembly are transformed. (1109)

C. THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

The seven sacraments are the actions of the Holy Spirit at work in the Church. (1116)

1. Purpose (1123)
- a. To sanctify men and women
 - b. To build up the Body of Christ
 - c. To give worship to God

2. Signs of the sacraments

The celebration of the sacrament is accomplished through the power of God. (1128)

The power of Christ and his Spirit act in and through the actions of the sacraments.

The fruit of the sacrament depends on the disposition of the one receiving it.

a. Baptism (1217-22)

1) Sign - water (1238)

Symbol of life and death
 Something is destroyed,
 Something is brought to life.

2) Lectionary Readings
for the Sacrament

3) The Prayer of the Rite (1240)

The Formula for Baptism
 "N, I baptize you..."

4) Ritual Gesture (1239)

Immersion into the water
 or pouring of water

b. Confirmation

1) Sign - chrism (1293-96)

Symbol of abundance and joy
 Something is made radiant
 with beauty, health, and strength.

2) Lectionary Readings
for the Sacrament

3) The Prayer of the Rite (1300)

Formula for Confirmation
 "N, be sealed..."

4) Ritual Gesture (1300)

Laying on of hands
 and anointing with the
 oil of chrism

c. Eucharist

- 1) Sign - bread and wine (1333-36)

Signify the goodness of creation (the “fruit of the earth” and “of the vine”)

The process to make bread and wine parallels the Paschal Mystery.

- 2) Lectionary Readings (1349)

- 3) Eucharistic Prayer (1352-54)

- 4) Ritual Gesture (1355)

Extension of hands of the priest during the Prayer; eating and drinking of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ

d. Penance / Reconciliation (1451)

- 1) Sign - Sorrow for sins

- 2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament

- 3) Prayer of the Rite (1449)

Formula of Absolution

- 4) Ritual Gesture
Extension of hands over penitent

e. Anointing of the Sick (1511-12)

- 1) Sign - oil of the Sick

- 2) Lectionary Readings for the Sacrament (1518)

- 3) Prayer of the Rite (1513)
the Sacramental Formula
 - 4) Ritual Gesture (1519)
Laying on of hands
and anointing with
the oil of the sick
- f. Holy Orders (1538, 1554, 1556, 1573)
- 1) Sign - laying on of hands
and anointing with chrism
 - 2) Lectionary Readings
for the Sacrament
 - 3) Prayer of Consecration
proper to each ordination
 - a) Bishop (1541, 1586)
 - b) Priest (1542)
 - c) Deacon (1543)
 - 4) Ritual Gesture
 - a) Bishop
Laying on of hands and
anointing of head
 - b) Priest
Laying on of hands and
anointing of palms
with the oil of chrism
 - c) Deacon
Laying on of hands
- g. Matrimony (1602,1613, 1617, 1621)
- 1) Sign - exchange of vows/
Matrimonial consent (1623, 1625-27)

2) Lectionary Readings
for the Sacrament

3) Prayer of the Rite (1630)
Nuptial Blessing

4) Ritual Gesture

Joining of hands and
Exchange of vows

D. SUNDAY (1167, 1193)

This day calls to mind the Passion, Resurrection,
and glory of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Pre-eminent day for the liturgical assembly.

It is the foundation of the liturgical year.

E. LITURGY OF THE HOURS (1174, 1196)

All the hours of the day are made holy
by the faithful gathering to praise God.

This is the “public prayer of the Church.”

F. LITURGICAL YEAR (1167-68, 1194)

The brilliance of the Resurrection fills the
whole year and transfigures it by the liturgy.

1. The liturgical year unfolds the whole mystery
of Christ from his Incarnation through his
Ascension to Pentecost.

2. The celebration of days in honor of Mary and
the saints recognize, as models, those
faithful people who responded to the call
of God and stand as intercessors for us. (1172-73)

G. BLESSINGS

(Other than the references to the Catechism, the following information can be found in the Book of Blessings, The Liturgical Press, Minnesota, 1989.)

1. All of God's work is a blessing. (1079)

2. Jesus Christ is the supreme blessing given to us.

2. In the liturgy the divine blessing is revealed and communicated. (1082)

3. The celebration of blessings holds a privileged place among all the sacramentals.
 - a. Blessings lead the faithful to praise God.

 - b. Blessings can sanctify various situations and events in the lives of the faithful.

4. Celebration of a blessing
 - a. First part -
Proclamation of the Word of God

 - b. Second part -
Praise of God's goodness and petition for his help.

5. Types of blessings
 - a. Blessings pertaining to persons

- b. Blessings related to buildings and to various forms of human activity
 - c. Blessings of objects used in Churches or in the liturgy or popular devotions
 - d. Blessings of articles meant to foster devotion of the Christian people
 - e. Blessings related to feasts and seasons
 - f. Blessings for various needs and occasions
6. To BLESS is to uncover the presence of God in our daily lives so we can respond to him and give him praise and thanks.
7. Sunday is to the week what the Liturgy of the Hours is to the day and the Liturgical Seasons are to the year.

III. PRAYER

A. DEFINITION

(2559-65, 2697)

B. THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER

This prayer has its roots in the *berakah*, a Jewish prayer of blessing.

1. This is the pattern of all our Eucharistic Prayers

- a. Name and praise God
- b. Remember the saving acts of God
in salvation history
- c. Intercede that these mysteries become present
now through the calling upon
(invocation) of the Holy Spirit
- d. Give thanks that it has been accomplished
through Christ and the Spirit

2. Eucharistic Prayer II

- a. The *Preface* (1352)

We give thanks to the Father, through Christ
and in the Holy Spirit for all his works:
creation, redemption, and sanctification.

- b. The *Epiclesis* (1353)

The Church asks the Father to send the
Holy Spirit on the bread and wine so that
by his power they may become the
Body and Blood of Christ and that those
who take part in it may be one body and one spirit.

- c. The *Institution Narrative* (1353)

The power of the words, the
action of Christ, and the power of the
Holy Spirit make sacramentally
present Christ's body and blood
under the species of bread and wine.

- d. The *Anamnesis* (1354)

The Church recalls the Passion,
Resurrection of Christ Jesus and
presents to the Father the offering of
his Son which reconciles us with him.

- e. The *Intercessions* (1354)

The Church indicates that the Eucharist is celebrated with the whole Church in heaven and on earth.

C. KINDS

1. Lectio (2700)
God speaks to us in his WORD
2. Our response (2702)
 - a. Vocal (2704, 2722)
 - b. Meditation (2705-08, 2723)
 - c. Contemplation (2709-19, 2724)

C. PURPOSES

1. Adoration (2628)
2. Thanksgiving (2637-38)
3. Petition (2629)
4. Contrition (2631)

D. OTHER FORMS

1. Guided Meditation
2. Shared Prayer

IV. MARY

- A. BLESSEDNESS OF MARY (BYM #51-56)

1. Mary emphasized in Scripture as "Blessed" Lk. 1:42

2. Dogma of the Immaculate Conception
focuses on Mary as full of grace, as
"preserved free from all stain of original sin"
from the moment of her conception Lk. 11:27-28
3. The Immaculate Conception prepared
Mary for her greatest privilege:
Motherhood of Jesus, the Savior. (490-93)
4. The dogma of the Assumption
focuses on Mary's participation in her
Son's Resurrection and anticipates
the resurrection of other Christians. BYM #57-61, (966, 974)

It is the oldest liturgical feast of Mary in
the Church dating to about the fifth century.

B. MOTHER OF GOD

Lk. 1:26-38,
(BYM #62- 64), (485, 495,
509, 723)

1. Defined at the Council of Ephesus in 431 A.D.
2. Mary's role in the Church flows from her union
with her Son, Jesus the Christ
3. Mary continues to bring us the gifts of salvation
as our intercessor before God (969, 975)

C. DAYS IN HONOR OF MARY

February	2	The Purification of Mary
February	11	Memorial of Our Lady of Lourdes
March	25	Solemnity of the Annunciation
May	31	Feast of the Visitation
May (variable)		The Immaculate Heart of Mary
July	16	Our Lady of Mount Carmel

D. PRAYERS

1. The *Angelus*
(*Queen of Heaven* during the Easter Season)
2. The *Hail, Holy Queen*

V. LITURGICAL YEAR

(1167-71)

A. LENT

1. Time of preparation for Easter, forty days
2. From Ash Wednesday to the Mass of the Lord's Supper on Holy Thursday
3. Liturgical color is purple for penance, repentance, mortification

B. HOLY WEEK

1. Palm Sunday Jn. 12:12-19
2. Triduum

a. Holy Thursday

1) Chrism Mass

- a) Renewal of Commitment to Priestly Service
- b) Rites of the Blessing of Oils and Consecrating the Chrism

(1) Consecration of the Chrism

(2) Blessing of the Oil of Catechumens

(3) Blessing of the Oil of the Sick

2) Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper

- a) Introductory Rites
- b) Liturgy of the Word

- c) Washing of Feet
- d) Liturgy of the Eucharist
- e) Transfer of the Holy Eucharist

b. Good Friday

Celebration of the Lord's Passion
Liturgical color is red for Christ's blood
which was shed for us.

c. Holy Saturday

d. Easter

Sunset of Holy Saturday to sunset of Easter Sunday

C. EASTER SEASON

Sunset of Easter Sunday to sunset of the Solemnity of Pentecost

1. Easter Sunday: liturgical color is white
for glory, joy, innocence
2. Ascension Thursday: liturgical color is white
Marks the end of Jesus' earthly appearances
3. Pentecost: liturgical color is red for the
Holy Spirit
 - a. Fifty days after Easter
 - b. The birthday of the Church

D. OTHER CELEBRATIONS

1. Trinity Sunday - Sunday after Pentecost
2. Corpus Christi (Body and Blood of Christ)
Sunday after Trinity Sunday

3. Solemnity of the Sacred Heart
Friday after the Second Sunday after Pentecost

E. ORDINARY TIME: liturgical color is green for hope, growth, life

F. SAINTS, FEASTS, AND SPECIAL PEOPLE (1172-73)

January	21	Memorial of St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr
January	25	Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul
February	2	Feast of the Presentation of the Lord
February	3	St. Blase, Bishop and Martyr
March	3	Feast of St. Katharine Drexel, Religious
March	17	Memorial of St. Patrick, Bishop
March	19	Solemnity of St. Joseph, Husband of Mary
April	25	Feast of St. Mark, Evangelist
May	1	Memorial of St. Joseph the Worker
May	3	Feasts of Saints Philip and James, Apostles
May	14	Feast of St. Matthias, Apostle
June	24	Solemnity of the Birth of St. John the Baptist
June	29	Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles
July	1	Blessed Junipero Serra, Priest
July	3	Feast of St. Thomas, Apostle
July	14	Memorial of Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha, Virgin
July	22	Memorial of St. Mary Magdalene
July	25	Feast of St. James, Apostle
July	26	Memorial of Saints Joachim and Ann, Parents of Mary

VI. SOCIAL JUSTICE

“The Church’s social teaching is a rich treasure of wisdom about building a just society and living lives of holiness amidst the challenges of modern society.... In this time of widespread violence and diminished respect for human life and dignity in our country and around the world, the Gospel of life and the biblical call to justice need to be proclaimed and shared with new clarity, urgency, and energy.”

Sharing Catholic Social Teaching Challenges and Directions, USCC, 1998, p. 4

Major Themes:

Dignity of Work and the Rights of Workers

Solidarity of the Human Family

Care for God’s Creation

A. AWARENESS OF CARING FOR THOSE WHO SUFFER

1. Discuss current legislation that helps the poor and homeless
2. Determine ways to help those in need locally, statewide and globally
3. Determine ways to better use natural resources

B. AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF WORK

1. Research laws that help create safe working conditions
2. Discuss injustice of sweat shops
3. Share talents with one’s family, classmates, parish organizations