

## **Sacred Scripture**

### **Content Standard**

Students in the Diocese of Marquette will understand Sacred Scripture as the inspired word of God and that it teaches “solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into the sacred writings for the sake of our salvation” — Vatican II, Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation. (*Dei Verbum* #11) The Old Testament lays the foundation for the fullness of God’s Truth manifested in the person of Jesus Christ in the New Testament. Sacred Scripture, along with Sacred Tradition as handed down to us from the Apostles, comprises Divine Revelation.

### **Rationale**

All Scripture is the inspired word of God. The Church has always venerated the Scriptures as well as the Body of the Lord; both nourish and govern the whole Christian life. Since Jesus is the Word of God made flesh, study of the Word is essential for Christian life. God’s Word is the source of all revelation, as written in Scripture and contained in the Tradition of the Church.

*“Ignorance of Scripture is ignorance of Christ Jesus.” – St. Jerome*

### **Performance Standards — Scripture**

1. Students will know that “Sacred Scripture is the speech of God as it is put down in writing under the breath of the Holy Spirit.” (81)
2. Students will know that Tradition and Sacred Scripture are bound closely together and communicate one with the other, for both of them flow out of the same divine wellspring and come together to form one thing — Divine Revelation. (80)
3. Students will know that the Old and New Testaments together fulfill God’s plan for our salvation. “The Old Testament prepares for the New and the New Testament fulfills the Old; the two shed light on each other; both are true Word of God”. (140)
4. Students will understand that the “Gospels are the heart of all the Scriptures because they are our principal source for the life and teaching” of Jesus Christ. (125)
5. Students will know that there is power in the Word of God, that the Word of God serves the Church as her support, and that it serves the members of the Church as “strength for their faith, food for the soul, and a pure and lasting font of spiritual life.” (131)

### **Scripture Objectives — Kindergarten**

By the end of Kindergarten, students will have learned:

1. That the Bible is a special book about God. (81, 101)
2. That the Bible is God’s word. (102, 135)
3. That Bible stories tell us about creation, our loving God, and the birth and life of Jesus. (279, 286-290) **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1e.**
4. That all people are made in the image of God. (31, 299)
5. That everything God made is good. (295, 299, 301)
6. That God made Adam and Eve very good. (355-358)
7. That the Bible teaches us about God’s love. (218-222)
8. That we are to show reverence for the Bible. (102-104)

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive during the scripture readings at Sunday Mass (or participating in children’s Liturgy of the Word).
- Talking in simple terms about their favorite Bible stories with family members, e.g., the creation stories (Adam and Eve), Noah, Abraham and Sarah, Moses, David, Annunciation, Nativity, Jesus and the Children, Last Supper, Death of Jesus, and the Easter Story.
- Referring to themselves as children of God.
- Talking and singing about God’s love and their need to love God.

Vocabulary Words:

Abraham	David	Joseph	Moses
Adam	death	Last Supper	Nativity
Annunciation	Eve	likeness of God	Noah
Bible	God	love	reverence
creation	Jesus	Mary	Sarah

Scripture Stories – Kindergarten:

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Creation                   | Genesis 1 and 2  |
| 2. Noah and the Flood         | Genesis 6:8, 14 – 9:17   |
| 3. The Golden Rule            | Matthew 7:12, Luke 6:31  |
| 4. The Annunciation           | Luke 1:26-38   |
| 5. The Nativity               | Luke 2:1-20, Matthew 1:18-25   |
| 6. Jesus Blesses the Children | Mark 10:13-16, Matthew 19:13-15, Luke 18:15-17                                       |
| 7. The Easter Story           | Matthew 26–28:8, Mark 14–16:20, Luke 22–24:12,<br>John 12:12-15, 13:1-38, 18:1–20:10 |

**Scripture Objectives — Grade One**

By the end of 1<sup>st</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That the Bible is God’s word. (81, 101, 102, 135)
2. That the Bible teaches us the truth about God and how we are to live. (131-133)
3. That we can understand God better by learning the stories and teachings in the Bible. (54-56, 59-60, 62-65)
4. That the Bible is made up of two sections: the Old Testament (*before Jesus*) and the New Testament (*after the birth of Jesus*). (120-129)

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive during the scripture readings at Sunday Mass (or participating in children’s Liturgy of the Word).

- Talking in simple terms about their favorite Bible stories with family members, e.g., the creation stories (Adam and Eve), Noah, Abraham and Sarah, Moses, David, Annunciation, Nativity, Jesus and the Children, Last Supper, Death of Jesus, and the Easter Story.
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Talking and singing about God’s love and their need to love God.

### Vocabulary Words:

angel	Christian	Holy Family	Old Testament
Chosen People	Creator	Holy Spirit	Resurrection
Christ	guardian angel	New Testament	Ten Commandments

### Scripture Stories – First Grade:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Creation                       | Genesis 1 and 2   |
| 2. Noah and the Flood             | Genesis 6:8, 14 – 9:17                                  |
| 3. The Golden Rule                | Matthew 7:12, Luke 6:31                                 |
| 4. The Annunciation               | Luke 1:26-38  |
| 5. The Nativity                   | Luke 2:1-20, Matthew 1:18-25                            |
| 6. Jesus Blesses the Children     | Mark 10:13-16, Matthew 19:13-15, Luke 18:15-17          |
| 7. The Good Samaritan             | Luke 10:29-37   |
| 8. The Last Supper                | Matthew 26:17-30, Mark 14:12-26, Luke 22:7-20           |
| 9. The Baptism of Jesus           | Matthew 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11 Luke 3:21-22, John 1:31-34 |
| 10. The Ten Commandments          | Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21                      |
| 11. The Fall                      | Genesis 3   |
| 12. Healing of the Crippled Woman | Luke 13:10-13   |

### **Scripture Objectives — Grade Two**

By the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That the Bible is God’s word. (81, 101, 102, 135)
2. That the Bible teaches us who God is and who we are. (279, 286-290) **Note to Catechist: Use the example of how a family photo album tells the story of a family and how the Bible tells our story as a people of faith.**
3. That the Bible is made up of two sections: the Old Testament (*before Jesus*) and the New Testament (*after the birth of Jesus*). (120-129)
4. That the Bible includes many books. (120) **Note to Catechist: There are 46 books in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament, totaling 73. It should be noted that although there are many books, they are bound together as one book and “that one book is Christ.” (134, Jn 1:1)**
5. That the readings at Mass come from the Bible and include passages from both the Old and the New Testaments. (103, 127, 1088, 1096, 1154-1155) **Note to Catechist: The first reading is always from the Old Testament, except in the Easter Season when it is from Acts of the Apostles. The second reading is always from the New Testament**

**excluding the four Gospels.**

6. That in the Old Testament God began revealing himself to us and promised to be always faithful to us. (122, 346) **Note to Catechist: These promises are elevated to covenants, which are solemn oaths between God and human beings.**
7. That God gave the Ten Commandments to his Chosen People through Moses. (205-207, 210-211, 2056-2063)
8. That the Gospels are part of the New Testament and tell us about the life and teachings of Jesus. (125-127) **Note to Catechist: Be sure that when teaching about the Gospels the children hear stories where Jesus performs miracles and shows mercy to the sinners.**
9. That the first four books of the New Testament, the Gospels (the Good News), tell about the life and teaching of Jesus. (125-127)
10. That the four Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (120)
11. The principal themes or concepts of each of the following:
  - Psalm 145 (the goodness and greatness of God),
  - Psalm 104 (praising God the creator),
  - Story of Jonah (the need to listen to God),
  - the Burning Bush (call of Moses and God’s self-revelation),
  - Ten Commandments (love of God and love of neighbor),
  - Prodigal Son (God is merciful, loving, forgiving),
  - Wedding at Cana (Jesus’ first miracle),
  - the Zacchaeus Story and the Story of the Lost Sheep (God, the Good Shepherd, seeks to save the lost),
  - Jesus Feeding 5,000 with Loaves and Fishes (Jesus satisfies our physical and spiritual hunger),
  - the Ten Lepers (need for gratitude for God’s blessings).

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive to the scripture readings at Sunday Mass (or participating in children’s Liturgy of the Word).
- Talking about their favorite Bible stories with friends and family, distinguishing Old Testament stories from New Testament stories.
- Talking about how God interacts with his people, e.g., the Fall, the Covenant with Noah, God’s choosing Abraham, and God’s making the Israelites his chosen people.
- Recalling in simple terms stories from the New Testament that show how Jesus forgives us and performs miracles for those who have faith, e.g., the Prodigal Son, the Ten Lepers, and the Wedding at Cana.
- Re-telling during the Easter Season, the story of the Passover and of the Last Supper.
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Talking and singing about God’s love and their need to love God.

Vocabulary Words:

Abel	Devil	inspired	Messiah
apostles	disciple	Jonah	miracles
Cain	faithful	Luke	Passover
Cana	Gospel	Mark	psalm

child of God	Holy Land	Matthew	Satan
covenant			Yahweh

### Scripture Stories – Second Grade:

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Crossing the Red Sea          | Exodus 14:10-31  |
| 2. Jonah and the Whale           | Jonah 1 and 2  |
| 3. Psalm 32                      |  |
| 4. The Ten Commandments          | Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21   |
| 5. Passover                      | Exodus 12  |
| 6. The Fall                      | Genesis 3  |
| 7. The Baptism of Jesus          | Matthew 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11 Luke 3:21-22, John 1:31-34                              |
| 8. The Last Supper               | Matthew 26:17-30, Mark 14:12-26, Luke 22:7-20  |
| 9. The Easter Story              | Matthew 26–28:8, Mark 14–16:20, Luke 22–24:12,<br>John 12:12-15, 13:1-38, 18:1–20:10 |
| 10. Jesus Feeding the Multitudes | John 6:1-13  |
| 11. Wedding at Cana              | John 2:1-11  |
| 12. The Prodigal Son             | Luke 15:11-32  |
| 13. Pentecost Story              | Acts 2:1-41  |
| 14. The Greatest Commandment     | Matthew 22:35-40, Mark 12:28-31  |
| 15. The Ten Lepers               | Luke 17:11-19  |

### **Scripture Objectives — Grade Three**

*Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes in Grade 3 and in all subsequent grade levels. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.*

By the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That we can come to know Jesus better when we read, study, and pray with Scripture. (2705-2708)
2. That God reveals himself through Sacred Scripture (the Bible) and Sacred Tradition. **Note to Catechist: Sacred Tradition is the truths of God handed on from Christ and the apostles that have been passed on by word of mouth as well as in writing.** (85-87)
3. That the Bible includes many books. (120) **Note to Catechist: There are 46 books in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament, totaling 73. It should be noted that although there are many books, they are bound together as one book and “that one book is Christ.”** (134, Jn 1:1)
4. That the Bible is made up of two parts: the Old Testament (*before Jesus*) and the New Testament (*after the birth of Jesus*) and be able to locate them. (120-129) **Note to Catechist: Point out to the children that, like other books, the Bible has a table of contents which can be used to find the Old and New Testaments and their respective**

**books. However, it should be noted that the numbering of pages is restarted when the New Testament begins.**

5. That the Old Testament is made up of writings about God’s relationship with his chosen people, the Israelites, and that it describes the time of preparation for the coming of Jesus. (62-64, 121-123)
6. That the Psalms are special Old Testament prayers of praise, petition, thanksgiving, and sorrow. (1176, 2585-2589)
7. That the Psalms are often set to music and are sung at Mass. (1156-1158)
8. That the New Testament is made up of writings about Jesus, whose teachings show us how to know and love God. The New Testament also outlines the formation of the early Church. (124-127)
9. That the first four books of the New Testament, the Gospels (the Good News) tell about the life and teaching of Jesus. (125-127)
10. That the four Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (120)
11. That the Paschal Mystery is revealed to us in the scriptural story of Jesus’ Passion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension. (610-618, 1085, 1103-1106, 1382)
12. That the parables are stories that Jesus used to teach about the Kingdom of God. The students must be able to name and briefly describe at least one parable. (543, 546, 605, 681, 1465, 2613, 2707)

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive to the scripture readings at Sunday Mass (or participating in children’s Liturgy of the Word).
- Talking about their favorite Bible stories with friends and family, distinguishing Old Testament stories from New Testament stories.
- Recalling in simple terms stories from the New Testament that show how Jesus forgives us and performs miracles for those who have faith, e.g., the Prodigal Son (Lk 15:11-32), the Ten Lepers (Lk 17:11-19), the healing of the Blind Man (Jn 9), and the Wedding at Cana. (Jn 2:1-11)
- Talking about the Psalms as Old Testament prayers, and praying or singing one.
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Having a favorite parable and knowing that Jesus taught people by using parables.

Vocabulary Words:

Ascension	fear of the Lord	parable	Passion (Jesus')
Church	Israel	Paraclete	prophet
church	Kingdom of God	Paschal Mystery	

Scripture Stories – Third Grade:

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Golden Rule      | Matthew 7:12, Luke 6:31            |
| 2. The Ten Commandments | Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21 |
| 3. Wedding at Cana      | John 2:1-11                        |
| 4. The Prodigal Son     | Luke 15:11-32                      |

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 5. Story of Holy Week       | Matthew 21:1-11, 26–28:8, Mark 11:1-11, 14–16:20<br>Luke 19:28-40, 22–24:12,<br>John 12:12-15, 12:1–13:38, 18:1–20:10 |
| 6. Kingdom of God Parables  | Matthew 13, 15  |
| 7. Healing of the Blind Man | Matthew 20:29-34, Mark 10:46-52, Luke 18:35-43  |
| 8. The Greatest Commandment | Matthew 22:35-40, Mark 12:28-31   |
| 9. The Ten Lepers           | Luke 17:11-19   |

## Scripture Objectives — Grade Four

*Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.*

By the end of 4<sup>th</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That the words “Bible” and “Sacred Scripture” are used interchangeably.
2. That the Bible is God’s Word. (81, 101, 102, 135)
3. That all Scripture is inspired by God. (105-107) **Note to Catechist: God inspired human writers with the truth, and the writers expressed that truth in human words and stories. Therefore, although some details of the stories may not be historically accurate according to modern standards, God’s truth is in the message conveyed. Scripture must be acknowledged as teaching solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into sacred writings for the sake of salvation. (DV 11)**
4. That the Bible is made up of two parts: the Old Testament (*before Jesus*) and the New Testament (*after the birth of Jesus*). (120-129)
5. That there are 73 books in the Bible – 46 Old Testament and 27 New Testament. (120)
6. That the Bible is a collection of sacred books, which are organized into chapters and verses, and be able to locate scripture passages in the Bible. (120) **Note to Catechist: Encourage children to use the table of contents in the Bible to help locate the various books of Sacred Scripture.**
7. That the 46 books of the Old Testament are categorized as follows: Pentateuch (5 books), Historical (16 books), Wisdom (7 books), and Prophets (18 books). **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1a — Scripture Books of the Bible for a listing of books by category.**
8. That the 27 books of the New Testament are categorized as follows: the Gospels (4 books), the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles (21 books) and the Book of Revelation. **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1a — Scripture Books of the Bible for a listing of books by category.**
9. That the Ten Commandments represent God’s covenant with the Israelites and their promise to keep God’s laws. (205-207, 210-211, 2056-2063)
10. That in the Old Testament the prophets prepare God’s Chosen People, the Israelites, for the Savior/Messiah. (62-64, 121-123)
11. That in the Gospels we learn from Jesus how to live our lives. (124-127, 133-134, 141)
12. That Jesus was born in Bethlehem, grew up in Nazareth, and died in Jerusalem. (Mt 2:1, Lk 2:7, Mt 2:23, Lk 2:40, Mt 21:1-16, Jn 12:12) **Note to Catechist: As an activity, have students locate these three cities on a map, or copy a map of Israel and place these three cities on the map.**



Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive to the entire Liturgy of the Word at Sunday Mass (or participating in children’s Liturgy of the Word).
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Showing others where particular books are located in the Bible, e.g., Genesis, Psalms, the Gospels, etc.
- Showing family members where Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem are located on the maps in a Bible.
- Pointing out the verses in the Bible in which God gives Moses the Ten Commandments and Jesus explains to the people the two greatest commandments.

Vocabulary Words:

Acts of the Apostles	image of God	Pentateuch	sacred
Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Peter	Sacred Scripture
Epistle	Nazareth	Revelation	wisdom
Evangelist			

Scripture Stories – Fourth Grade:

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Fall                    | Genesis 3                                 |
| 2. Temptation of Jesus         | Matthew 4:1-11, Mark 1:12-13, Luke 4:1-13 |
| 3. The Beatitudes              | Matthew 5:1-12, Luke 6:20-26              |
| 4. Jesus’ Greatest Commandment | Matthew 22:35-40, Mark 12:28-31           |
| 5. Peter the Rock              | Matthew 16:13-19                          |
| 6. The Road to Emmaus          | Luke 24:13-35                             |

**Scripture Objectives — Grade Five**

***Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.***

By the end of 5<sup>th</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That all Scripture is inspired by God. (105-107)
2. That the Bible teaches us who God is and who we are in relation to him. (205-227, 268-271)
3. That the Bible is made up of two parts: the Old Testament (*before Jesus*) and the New Testament (*after the birth of Jesus*). (120-129)
4. That the 46 books of the Old Testament are categorized as follows: Pentateuch (5 books), Historical (16 books), Wisdom (7 books), and Prophets (18 books).

5. That the Pentateuch refers to the first five books of the Bible (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). In the Jewish tradition, the Pentateuch is also known as the Law or the Torah. (702)
6. That in Scripture, Jesus instituted and entrusted to the Church all the sacraments. (1114, 1122-1123, 1131)
7. That the Sacraments of Initiation (Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist), the Sacraments of Healing (Penance and Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick), and the Sacraments of Service (Holy Orders, Matrimony) have scriptural foundations. The students are to be familiar with all seven sacraments. (1212, 1420-1421, 1533-1535) **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1b — Scriptural Foundations for the Sacraments for these scriptural references.**

Expressions of Faith:

- Being attentive to the entire Liturgy of the Word at Sunday Mass.
- Being able to find a scripture passage in the Bible by book, chapter, and verse.
- Referring to themselves as children of God, and referring to God as Father.
- Talking about how Jesus established his Church and that Peter was the first pope.
- Connecting the Sunday scripture readings to their personal experiences.
- Showing others where Egypt, Sinai, and the Promised Land are located on the maps in a Bible.

Vocabulary Words:

Deuteronomy	Genesis	Leviticus	Penance
Exodus	Law, the	Numbers	Torah

Scripture Stories – Fifth Grade:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. The Baptism of Jesus     | Matthew 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11, Luke 3:21-22, John 1:31-34 |
| 2. The Call of the Apostles | Matthew 4:18-22, Mark 1:16-20, Luke 5:1-11               |
| 3. Peter the Rock           | Matthew 16:13-19   |
| 4. The Last Supper          | Matthew 26:17-30, Mark 14:12-26, Luke 22:7-20            |
| 5. Pentecost Story          | Acts 2:1-41  |

**Scripture Objectives — Grade Six**

*Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.*

By the end of 6<sup>th</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That the Bible is the Word of God because it is inspired by him. That is, God guided the human authors of Scripture to write those truths he wanted to teach. (102, 105-107, 135) **Note to Catechist: God inspired human writers with the truth, and the writers**

**expressed that truth in human words and stories. Therefore, although some details of the stories may not be historically accurate according to modern standards, God’s truth is in the message conveyed. Scripture must be acknowledged as teaching solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into sacred writings for the sake of salvation. (DV 11)**

2. That we learn in Sacred Scripture who God is and who we are in relation to him, i.e., he is our Father, we are his sons and daughters, and we are made in his image and likeness. (205-227, 268-271, 2 Cor 6.18)
3. That Sacred Scripture teaches without error God’s saving truth. (101-102, 107)
4. That Sacred Scripture must be read and interpreted with its divine authorship in mind. (111-117, DV 12, 3)
5. That the 46 books of the Old Testament are categorized as follows: Pentateuch (5 books), Historical (16 books), Wisdom (7 books), and Prophets (18 books). In the Jewish tradition, the Pentateuch is also known as the Law or the Torah. (702)
6. That God’s loving plan for our redemption is revealed through salvation history. Salvation history begins with Adam and Eve, cf. Gn 3:15, in the Old Testament. Throughout the rest of the Old Testament, God prepared the human race for a Savior. God’s saving plan is fulfilled in our Savior, Jesus Christ, and carried out in and through the Church today. (430-431, 436, 1103-1107)
7. That the two creation stories in Genesis are not intended to teach scientific fact, but they do teach the truth that God is the source and the creator of everything. (282-289, See Appendix 1e — What Catholics Believe about Creation)
8. That Abraham was called by God to bring all of humanity together, and God made a covenant with him. (59, 72) **Note to Catechist: Abraham means the “father of a multitude of nations.” He is the forefather in faith of Christians, Jews, and Muslim people.**
9. That as a Jewish boy Jesus read, studied, and prayed the Old Testament. Knowing this helps us to understand Jesus and his promises (531-534)
10. That our Christian roots are found in Judaism. (128-129, 1094-1096)
11. That a sacred covenant is a solemn agreement God makes with us and to which he is always faithful. (346)
12. That there are six sacred covenants that God made with mankind (56-58, 72, 357, and 992):
  - 1—Adam and Eve (Gn 1:26-2:3; 3:15),
  - 2—Noah (Gn 9:8-17),
  - 3—Abraham (Gn 12:1-3; 15:7-21; 17; 22:15-18),
  - 4—Moses (Ex 24:3-8),
  - 5—David (2 Sam 7: 8-29), and
  - 6—The New Covenant in Christ. (Mt 16:17-19; 26:26-29; Heb 8:6-13)
13. That we enter into the New Covenant through Baptism. (1219, 1223, 2564-2565, 2810)
14. That the major Old Testament prophets are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Elijah, and Ezekiel. (64, 201, 522)
15. That in the Old Testament the Messiah is promised. This promise of the Messiah is fulfilled in the person of Jesus Christ. (Is 9:5), (Ez 34:23), (Mi 5:1), (Zec 9:9) (410, 702, 711-716)

16. That the Jewish people celebrate Passover, which was the beginning of the Exodus. (130, 1093, 1334, 1363, Ex 12:29-51)
17. That Jesus celebrated the Passover with his disciples at the Last Supper and gave it new meaning. Jesus himself is the new Passover (Paschal) Lamb whose sacrifice saved the world, through which we are set free from sin and death. (1096, 1225, 1340, 1362-1366, 1449, 1680-1683)

Expressions of Faith:

- Describing Liturgy of the Word readings to family and friends, e.g., distinguishing Old and New Testament readings and the nature of the Psalms.
- Navigating easily through the Bible — for personal prayer, reading, and meditation.
- Discussing favorite Bible stories with family and friends, distinguishing between Old Testament stories, the gospels, and the epistles.
- Describing the Passover and indicating how it is related to the Institution of the Eucharist.
- Pointing out on a map the location of the Jordan River, Bethlehem, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, Judah, the Red Sea, and the Dead Sea.

Vocabulary Words:

Aaron	Isaiah	salvation history	Tradition
Elijah	Jeremiah	Savior	Word of God
Ezekiel	Muslim		zealot

Scripture Stories – Sixth Grade:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Creation                    | Genesis 1 and 2                              |
| 2. Passover                    | Exodus 12                                    |
| 3. The Ten Commandments        | Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21           |
| 4. Finding Jesus in the Temple | Luke 3:41-52                                 |
| 5. Story of Abraham            | Genesis 12–18, 21–22:19                      |
| 6. Story of Moses              | Exodus 1–24                                  |
| 7. Story of Joseph             | Genesis 37–50                                |
| 8. Story of David              | 1 Samuel 16, 17:32-51, 2 Samuel 2:1-7, 5:1-5 |

**Scripture Objectives — Grade Seven**

*Students should each have individual access to a Bible in their classes. The New American Bible (NAB) translation is preferred, as this is the translation used in the Lectionary read at Mass.*

By the end of 7<sup>th</sup> grade, students will have learned:

1. That the Bible is the word of God because it is inspired by him. That is, God guided the authors of Scripture to write in their own words those truths which he wanted to teach.

- (102, 105-107, 135) **Note to Catechist: God inspired human writers with the truth, and the writers expressed that truth in human words and stories. Therefore, although some details of the stories may not be historically accurate according to modern standards, God’s truth is in the message conveyed. Scripture must be acknowledged as teaching solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into sacred writings for the sake of salvation. *Dei Verbum 11.***
2. That prayerful and attentive scripture reading, especially of the New Testament, has the power to transform us and to assist us in the struggle to live faithful Christian lives. (107, 115-117, 131-133)
  3. That we learn in Sacred Scripture who God is and who we are in relation to him, i.e., he is our Father, we are his sons and daughters, and we are made in his image and likeness. (205-227, 268-271, 2 Cor 6:18)
  4. That Sacred Scripture teaches without error God’s saving truth. (101-102, 107)
  5. That God’s loving plan for our redemption is revealed through salvation history. Salvation history begins with Adam and Eve in the Old Testament. Throughout the rest of the Old Testament, God prepared the human race for a Savior. God’s saving plan is fulfilled in our Savior, Jesus Christ, and carried out in and through the Church today. (280, 430-431, 436, 1080, 1103-1107)
  6. That the Gospels are four true accounts of the life and teaching of Jesus. (125-127)
  7. That the four Gospels are the heart of all the Scriptures because Christ Jesus is their center. (125)
  8. That Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are the four Evangelists.
  9. That the Gospels of Sts. Matthew, Mark, and Luke are similar and are therefore called Synoptic Gospels, while the Gospel of St. John has a different, more reflective style and contains some additional stories.
  10. That the Gospels are written to different audiences at different times in history. Each Gospel offers a different portrait of Jesus. All are true. (126) **Note to Catechist: Mark is thought to be the first Gospel written (ca. 65) for the Roman Christians. Matthew was written for the Jewish Christians. (ca. 80-85) Luke’s Gospel (ca. 85) was most likely written for the Gentiles, and John’s gospel (ca. 90-100) was written within a unique community known as the Johannine Christians.**
  11. That the truth in all the Gospels is the same: Jesus is the Messiah, Son of God, who revealed the Father’s love for us, saved us, and opened heaven to us. (124, 125, 514, 515) **Note to Catechist: Catechists should often refer to Jesus as God the Son. All baptized boys and men are sons of God the Father by adoption. All baptized girls and women are daughters of God the Father by adoption. Jesus is the only begotten Son of the Father. He is “God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made.” Referring to Jesus as God the Son helps those being catechized to better understand that Jesus is not one of God’s creatures nor the greatest human person (heresy of Arianism), but that he is true God and true man, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Person of the Holy Trinity, Incarnate! Although Jesus is not a creature, since all creation was made through him, he is the apex and pattern of creation.**
  12. That Jesus’ whole life and ministry took place in the area of Palestine, also called the Holy Land. Students must be able to identify important sites mentioned in the Gospels, e.g., Nazareth, Capernaum, Galilee, Jerusalem, etc. (487-507, 525-530, 616-617, 624)



**writings for the sake of salvation. (DV 11)**

2. That Sacred Scripture teaches without error God’s saving truth. (101-102, 107)
3. That Sacred Scripture teaches us who God is and who we are in relation to him. (205-227, 268-271, 2 Cor 6:18)
4. That God’s loving plan for our redemption is revealed through salvation history. Salvation history begins with Adam and Eve in the Old Testament. Throughout the rest of the Old Testament God prepared the human race for a Savior. God’s saving plan is fulfilled in our Savior, Jesus Christ, and carried out in and through the Church today. (280, 430-431, 436, 1080, 1103-1107)
5. That Acts of the Apostles describes the foundation of the Catholic Church and the struggles of the first Christians. (2623-2624, Acts 1–9)
6. That the letters of St. Paul and the other apostles apply Christ’s message and teachings to the lives and circumstances of early Catholic Christian communities from Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) to Rome. The teaching of St. Paul, by extension, speaks to us today.
7. That the Beatitudes (Mt 5:3-12 and Lk 6:20-23) are the set of directives for all Christians, building on the Ten Commandments. They show us how to be holy and how to gain eternal life. (1700, 1720-1722, 1724, 1934)
8. That the corporal and spiritual works of mercy are important examples of love and service to others as found throughout Scripture. (2447) **Note to Catechist: See Appendix 1c — Scriptural Foundations for Works of Mercy for references on the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.**
9. That on Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples in the Upper Room, and the Catholic Church became manifest (evident, visible, obvious) to the world on that day. (732, 767, 1076, 1287, 2623, Acts 2:1-41) **Note to Catechist: Matthias was chosen as Judas’ successor prior to Pentecost and is understood to have received the Holy Spirit on Pentecost as well.** (Acts 1:15-26)
10. That the last book of the Bible—the Book of Revelation, also called the Apocalypse—is a poetic and symbolic book that describes situations in the time of the early Church and at the “consummation of the age.” It encourages Christians to embrace the cross, to persevere in truth and charity, and to look with faith and hope to the Second Coming of Christ. (673, 677)

Expressions of Faith:

- Having an approved Catholic Bible of their own and reading from it regularly, especially the scripture readings for the upcoming Sunday.
- Explaining that through God’s covenants with mankind we have a true kinship with him (i.e., we are his adopted children).
- Discussing favorite Bible readings with family and friends, distinguishing between Old Testament stories, the Gospels, and the Epistles.
- Talking about the presence of the Holy Spirit in their lives and being careful to develop virtues based on the Gifts and the Fruits of the Holy Spirit.
- Recognizing and talking about the Book of Revelation not as a mysterious prediction of future events but as a word of encouragement for the earliest Christians.
- Pointing out on a map the areas traveled by Saint Paul, the locations of the early churches (e.g., Ephesus and Corinth) and the location of Rome.

Vocabulary Words:

apocalypse	corporal works of mercy	Judas	Pentecost
Beatitudes	fruits of the Holy Spirit	Matthias	Sinai
charity	gifts of the Holy Spirit	Paul	spiritual works of mercy

Scripture Stories – Eighth Grade:

1. Raising of Lazarus                      John 11:1-4