

Faith Facts Study Guide – grade 5

Students in fifth grade will be tested orally for prayers before Christmas. No study guides or other materials may be used.

PRAYERS

Hail Holy Queen

Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, most gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary!

Our Father

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it 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

the 7 Sacraments

- Baptism
- Reconciliation/ Penance / Confession
- Holy Communion / Eucharist
- Confirmation
- Marriage
- Holy Orders
- Anointing of the Sick

Faith Facts Study Guide – grade 5

Students in fifth grade will be tested with a written test using the 'Word of Life' program. No study guides or other materials may be used for the written test given at the end of the year.

The Blessed Trinity is God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

- God creates, order and adorns
- God created the universe
- God created man and woman

We are created for happiness on earth and with God in heaven. God helps us by giving us the foundational virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity (Love). These are commonly known as the Theological Virtues.

- With Faith we can believe in God
- With Hope we can trust in God
- With Charity we can respond to God by loving Him and others

Moral virtues are strengthened by our own actions and habits and grow from the theological virtues. These four Cardinal Virtues are:

1. Prudence
2. Justice
3. Temperance
4. Fortitude

Obedience - is the virtue through which we follow the commands of those in rightful authority over us.

- Mary was obedient to God
- Jesus was obedient to God
- The Holy Family, Mary, Joseph and Jesus were obedient to God

Piety - is the virtue by which we give due honor and service to those we are indebted to.

- Piety enables us to give God what is due to Him
- It requires us to honor and serve our country
- Piety demands that we are respectful and loving toward our parents

Religion - is the virtue that disposes or directs us to worship

Obedience, Piety and Religion are all related to the Cardinal Virtue of Justice

Mary

- Mary is the mother of Jesus
- Jesus entered the world because of Mary's faithful obedience
- Mary is known as the New Eve
- Mary's Immaculate Conception means that she was conceived without Original Sin
- Mary is a model of virtue
- We venerate or give honor to Mary as the new Ark of the Covenant

Jesus

- Jesus was fully man and fully God
- The Son of God, Jesus, has always existed
- Jesus became *man* at the moment of the **Incarnation**
 - Incarnation means to become flesh

Jesus gave us the sacraments and the sacraments give us grace, specifically the sacraments give us sanctifying grace when we participate in them.

Sanctifying Grace

- Sanctifying grace is needed to go to heaven
- Sanctifying grace allows us to grow in friendship with God
 - This is called being in a *state of grace*
- Sanctifying grace is *lost* by mortal sin but can be restored by Confession

Each sacrament has three parts or elements:

1. Matter – the physical sign of the sacrament
2. Form – the specific words used in the sacrament
3. Minister – the person who celebrates the sacrament

**** See the chart at the end of the study guide giving the matter, form and minister for all the sacraments ****

Gratitude is the virtue that disposes us to give thanks to others. The virtue is directed to God, who gives us all good things.

Generosity is the virtue that disposes a person to give to others, especially his money, time and effort.

Baptism

- Baptism is the first sacrament we receive
 - Baptism allows us to receive the other sacraments
- Baptism is only received once because it gives us a special spiritual mark or seal on our soul that can never be removed or repeated.
 - This is called an indelible mark
- We become God's adopted children through baptism.
- Baptism removes Original Sin and personal sin
 - We all 'inherit' Original sin from Adam and Eve
- Baptism is needed for salvation (to enter heaven)
- When a person is baptized they become a member of the Church
- The sacrament of baptism is celebrated as a liturgical rite, The Rite of Baptism
 - A rite is the words and actions used in a particular liturgy
- The person being baptized will have godparents present during their baptism.
 - Godparents are spiritual parents and help the child to grow up in faith

The elements of Baptism are:

Matter – water & oil (chrism oil & oil of the catechumens)

Form – "I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

Minister - normally a priest or deacon but anyone can in an emergency

While most Christians are baptized through sacramental baptism, there are two other ways to receive these saving graces.

- Baptism of blood
- Baptism of desire

Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River. Jesus is God and therefore perfect so why did he need to be baptized? Jesus told us that he must be baptized to 'fulfill all righteousness'. Jesus was fulfilling God's plan by sanctifying (making holy) the water of Baptism.

Truthfulness (Honesty) - is the virtue that disposes a person to speak the truth about himself and others. Those who are truthful want to tell the truth even when it is hard.

Confirmation

- Confirmation increases and deepens the graces of Baptism
- We receive an indelible mark, on our soul, like at baptism
- Confirmation is only received once
- It is a sacrament of initiation
- *Pentecost* is when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles
 - Pentecost is the 'birthday' of the Church
- When we are confirmed, the Holy Spirit comes to us, like He did to the first Apostles at Pentecost
- Confirmation candidates have a sponsor who is a practicing Catholic who gives them a good example of leading a Christian life and to help them grow spiritually
- Confirmation gives us the strength and power to be Jesus' witnesses

The *Gifts of the Holy Spirit* are given at Confirmation. We receive an outpouring of these gifts when we are confirmed. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit are:

- Wisdom
- Understanding
- Counsel (also called right judgement)
- Fortitude
- Knowledge
- Piety (or reverence)
- Fear of the Lord (or Wonder and Awe)

The elements of Confirmation are:

Matter – laying on of hands and anointing with chrism oil

Form – "Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit"

Minister - normally a bishop

Marriage

- In the sacrament of matrimony or marriage, Christ sanctifies the husband and wife
- Marriage is between one man and one woman
- When married, the couple promise:
 - To enter the marriage freely and wholeheartedly
 - To be faithful to each other
 - To accept children as a gift from God

Jesus' miracle at the Wedding feast at Cana confirm the goodness of marriage.

Friendliness (or friendship) – is the virtue that disposes a person to will the good of the other

Holy Eucharist / Holy Communion

- Jesus is the Bread of Life
- The Eucharist is truly Jesus' Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity
 - Is it not a symbol
- The Eucharist may be received more than once
- The Eucharist is spiritual food
 - It strengthens our souls with grace and charity
- The Eucharist strengthens our love for God, for others and for our enemies

Lord, I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof, but only say the word and my soul shall be healed.

The elements of Holy Communion are:

Matter – bread and wine

Form – “This is my body...This is my blood”

Minister – a priest

- Things to remember at Mass before receiving the Holy Eucharist (Jesus)
 - [before attending Mass] **Be in a state of Grace**
 - Go to confession if we have committed mortal sin or at least once a year (it is a good practice to go to confession regularly even for venial sins)
 - [one hour prior to Mass] **Fast for one hour prior** to receiving Jesus
 - this means no GUM, food, or drinks (water or medicine are OK)
 - [as you approach the altar] **Think about Who you are about to receive**
 - as you walk up to receive Him, think about Jesus - remember the Eucharist IS Jesus
- Things to remember to do after receiving the Holy Eucharist
 - close your eyes and focus on Jesus – not on other people in church
 - thank Jesus for coming to you
 - tell Jesus you love him
 - pray and ask for his help for you and others

Reconciliation / Confession / Penance

- When we go to confession, we are telling God our sins and asking for forgiveness.
 - God works through his priest to help us.
- When we sin, we disobey God. There are two types of sin
 - **Mortal Sin** – is very serious sin
 - Mortal sin is committed with full knowledge and complete consent
 - Mortal sin destroys God's grace in our souls
 - Mortal sin separates us from God
 - Confession is needed after committing mortal sin to restore this grace
 - **Venial Sin** – is a sin of a less serious matter and does not take away God's grace. We do not lose the grace in our souls (sanctifying grace) from venial sin
- How we sin: We sin in four ways [by our...]
 1. words – what we say
 2. actions – what we do
 3. our thoughts – what we think
 4. by what we should do but don't - what we fail to do
- **Contrition** is to be sorry for our sins especially out of our love for God

The elements of Reconciliation are:

Matter – confession of sins and laying on of hands (absolution)

Form – “I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.”

Minister – a priest

The steps to make a good confession are:

1. **know** my sins (examination of conscience)
 2. to be **sorry** for my sins (*contrition*)
 3. (the intention) to decide not to sin again
 4. **tell** my sins to the priest in confession
 5. receive absolution from the priest and to do the **penance** given
- A priest can *never* tell what was said during confession – ever. This is called the Seal of Confession.
 - **Absolution** is the pardoning of your sin's by Jesus through the priest, they are the words said in the sacrament of Reconciliation.

Mercy – is a virtue by which we show compassion, forgiveness, care and concern for those who are suffering or who have done wrong.

Anointing of the Sick / Extreme Unction

- The Anointing of the Sick is a sacrament of healing and is given to Christians who are seriously sick for their spiritual and physical strengthening.
- Oil is used to anoint the person's hands and forehead
- Anointing of the Sick may be received more than once
 - A person preparing for surgery or who is in the hospital may be Anointed.
- The Anointing of the Sick is also given to those who are close to death
 - Anointing of the Sick is part of Last Sacraments which are very important for a person to receive before they die
 - The Eucharist received by a dying person is called Viaticum, which is Latin for 'good for the journey.'
- The Anointing of the Sick will take away venial sin but if a person is unable to confess their sins, it will even take away mortal sin.

Holy Orders

- Holy Orders is when a man becomes a deacon, priest or bishop through the laying on of hands
- Jesus' Apostles share in God's work
- When a man receives Holy Orders, they are *ordained*.
- The ordained man receives an indelible spiritual mark.
 - He is a deacon, priest or bishop forever.
- A bishop is first a priest and then is also given the power to celebrate the Sacrament of Holy Orders and to teach and govern a diocese. He is a successor of the Apostles. Bishops lead the Church.
- A priest is a man who continues the work of Christ and is a coworker of the bishop. They preach the Gospel, administer the sacraments and are pastors under the authority of the bishop. A priest does not marry.
- A deacon is a man who assists the priests and bishops. He may also be married.
 - A deacon is the only person who may receive all 7 sacraments

Pascal Mystery

- At the Last Supper, Jesus gave us the Eucharist (and the Priesthood)
 - the Last Supper was the first Mass. This is when Jesus gave us the words of consecration, "this is my body ... this is my blood."
 - Jesus changed the bread and wine into His Body and Blood
 - Jesus establishes a new memorial. His coming Passion, Death, Resurrection and Ascension would be the new Passover. This is known as the Pascal Mystery.

Pascal Mystery: the events of Jesus' Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension.

- The Paschal Mystery fulfilled god's plan of salvation
- The Passover lamb was replaced by Jesus, the Lamb of God
 - Jesus was the perfect sacrifice

The Holy Eucharist is the Source and Summit of our faith!

The most solemn Mass of the year is Holy Saturday, the day before Easter Sunday.

Jesus rose from the dead, three days after he was laid in the tomb. He instructed us to evangelize which is to share the Good News or Gospel of Christ.

- Evangelizing others requires our own true conversion.
- We must evangelize by our words and actions

Forty days after His Resurrection, Jesus ascended into Heaven, body and soul, to sit in glory at the right hand of God the Father.

- Jesus commands all His disciples to go out and evangelize all people through our witness and word.

Jesus established the Church to continue His mission on earth.

- The Church is the Mystical Body of Christ.
- In the Mystical Body of Christ, the faithful members of the Church are united to Jesus through grace
- Jesus is the Head of His Mystical Body
- The Church is the universal sacrament of salvation

Universal Call to Holiness: The vocation of all baptized persons to be made holy by God's grace and to be in communion with Him.

Each sacrament has three parts:

- **Matter** – the physical sign of the sacrament [WHAT is used]
- **Form** – the specific words used in the sacrament [What is SAID]
- **Minister** – the person who celebrates the sacrament [WHO performs it]

Sacrament	Matter (sign)	Form (words)	Minister (who)
Baptism <i>initiation</i>	water & oil (chrism oil & oil of the catechumens)	"I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."	normally a priest or deacon (but anyone can in an emergency)
Confirmation <i>initiation</i>	laying on of hands and anointing with chrism oil	"Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit"	usually a bishop
Holy Eucharist <i>initiation</i>	bread and wine	'this is my Body....this is my Blood'	a priest
Reconciliation (Penance/Confession) <i>healing</i>	confession of sins and laying on of hands (absolution)	"I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."	priest
Anointing of the Sick <i>healing</i>	anointing with oil of the infirmed on the hands and forehead	"Through this holy anointing may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. Amen. May the Lord, who frees you from sin, save you and raise you up. " and "May the Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up"	a priest
Marriage <i>service</i>	The spouses give of themselves to each other (the marital embrace)	The exchange of wedding vows	a man and a woman
Holy Orders <i>service</i>	laying on of hands and chrism oil	"We ask you, all-powerful Father, give these servants of yours the dignity of the presbyterate. Renew the Spirit of Holiness within them. By your divine gift may they attain the second order in the hierarchy and exemplify right conduct in their lives.	bishop

Anything a priest can do, a bishop can. This isn't in the chart so the bishop only roles stand out.