

## **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
- 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 'We Believe' textbook. No study guides or other materials may be used for the written test given at the end of the year.

- ✚ God gave us the bible, it is true and inspired
- ✚ There are 73 books in the bible
- ✚ There 4 gospels Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and they are in the New Testament

### Luminous Mysteries

1. The Baptism in the Jordan
  2. The Wedding feast at Cana
  3. The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God
  4. The Transfiguration
  5. The Institution of the Holy Eucharist
- The Blessed **Trinity** is three Divine Persons in one God.
    - The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Father
    - The Second Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Son
    - The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity is God the Holy Spirit

### 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**
  - the Incarnation is when God became man in the person of Jesus
- 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 a gift which rests in our souls and makes us children of God
  - Sanctifying grace is *lost* by mortal sin but can be restored by Confession
  - Sanctifying Grace is needed to go to heaven
- The seven sacraments are:
  - Baptism
  - Reconciliation also called Penance or Confession
  - Holy Eucharist also called Holy Communion
  - Confirmation
  - Marriage also called Holy Matrimony
  - Holy Orders
  - Anointing of the Sick (also called Extreme Unction)

- The sacraments are how we participate with Jesus in our daily lives
- There are three types of sacraments: initiation, healing and service

Each Sacrament has **WHAT**, **WHAT** and **WHO**

- **WHAT** is **USED** – what is used for the sacrament? **Matter**
- **WHAT** is **SAID** – what are the (exact) words said for the sacrament? **Form**
- **WHO** – performs the sacrament? **Minister**

*This table is repeated in the study guide – broken down by sacrament type*

Sacrament	<b>WHAT</b> is used? Matter	<b>WHAT</b> is said? Form	<b>WHO</b> performs Minister
<b>Baptism</b> <i>initiation</i>	water chrism oil	"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 an emergency
<b>Confirmation</b> <i>initiation</i>	laying on of hands and anointing with chrism oil	"Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit"	usually a bishop
<b>Holy Eucharist</b> <i>initiation</i>	bread and wine	'this is my Body....this is my Blood'	a priest or bishop
<b>Reconciliation</b> (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
<b>Anointing of the Sick</b> <i>healing</i>	anointing with chrism oil 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. Amen."	priest
<b>Marriage</b> <i>service</i>	marital embrace	The exchange of wedding vows	a man and a woman
<b>Holy Orders</b> <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

## Sacraments of Initiation

Sacrament	<b>WHAT</b> is used? Matter	<b>WHAT</b> is said? Form	<b>WHO</b> performs Minister
<b>Baptism</b>	water chrism oil	"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
<b>Holy Eucharist</b>	bread and wine	'this is my Body....this is my Blood'	a priest or bishop
<b>Confirmation</b>	laying on of hands & anointing with oil	"Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit"	usually a bishop

## 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.
- Baptism marks us as Christians.
- Baptism removes Original Sin and personal sin
  - We all 'inherit' Original sin from Adam and Eve
    - Because of Original Sin, heaven was closed for us. When Jesus came, He saved us and opened heaven back up for us
    - Original sin lost grace and every other gift that God gave man  
Remember: grace is required to get to heaven
- When a person is baptized they:
  - are freed from sin and become a child of God
  - rise to new life in Christ
  - become a member of the Church
    - The **Communion of Saints** are all the baptized members of the Church
      - this includes those who have died and are in heaven
      - this includes those who are faithful and still living on earth
      - this includes those in purgatory
- The person being baptized will have godparents present during their baptism.  
**Godparents** are spiritual parents and help the child to grow up in faith

## Confirmation

- God the Holy Spirit is the sanctifier, He is the third person of the Trinity
- **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 makes us more perfect Christians by strengthening the gifts which we first received at Baptism
- 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
- After a person is confirmed it is their duty to witness to and defend the Faith and to continue to live out their baptismal promises
  
- The (seven) **Gifts of the Holy Spirit** are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. We receive an outpouring of these gifts when we are confirmed
  - **Wisdom** – helps us to see things as God sees them so we may follow God's will in our lives
  - **Understanding** – gives us insights into the faith and to help explain the faith to others; this helps us to love others as Jesus calls us to do
  - **Counsel (right judgement)** – helps us to make good choices
  - **Fortitude** – gives us the strength to be faithful witnesses of Jesus
  - **Knowledge** – helps us to see everything in life in relation to God and eternity; it leads us to wisdom and understanding
  - **Piety (reverence)** – inspires us to worship and love God as our Father and to love our neighbor as ourselves; it helps us to respect and love all that God created
  - **Fear of the Lord (Wonder and Awe)** - helps us to see God's presence and love filling all creation; it shows us the evil of sin and helps us to desire to live in God's grace. It is also called 'Wonder and Awe' because it reminds us that God is great and all powerful.

## Holy Eucharist / Holy Communion

- When we receive Jesus in the sacrament of the Eucharist:
  - The grace received at Baptism grows in us.
  - We are strengthened to love and serve others.
  - We are joined more closely to Christ and one another.
- The Eucharist is **really** Jesus Christ (not a symbol) in the form of bread and wine.
- **Consecration** is the point at Mass when the bread and wine *become* the Body and Blood of Jesus
  - before consecration the host is just bread - after consecration IT IS JESUS!
  - before consecration the wine is just wine - after consecration IT IS JESUS!
- 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 is truly present in the Holy Eucharist
  - the Holy Eucharist contains the Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus in the form of bread and wine
- Things to remember at Mass before receiving the Holy Eucharist (Jesus)
  - **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)
  - **Fast** for one hour prior to receiving Jesus – this means no GUM, food, or drinks (water or medicine are OK)
  - **Think about whom we are about to receive:** at Mass, as you prepare 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

## Sacraments of Healing

Sacrament	WHAT is used? Matter	WHAT is said? Form	WHO performs Minister
<b>Reconciliation</b>	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
<b>Anointing of the Sick</b>	anointing with chrism oil 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. Amen."	priest

## Reconciliation / Confession / Penance

- When we go to confession, we are telling God our sins and asking for forgiveness. He works through his priest to help us.
- When we sin, we disobey God. There are two types of sin
  - **Mortal Sin** – is serious sin committed with full knowledge and complete consent. Mortal sin destroys God's grace in our souls. 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 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 and to be determined not to sin again
- The steps to make a good confession are:
  1. **know** my sins (examination of conscience)
  2. to be **sorry** for my sins
  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

## Anointing of the Sick / Extreme Unction

- The Anointing of the Sick is a sacrament of **healing** and is given to Christians who are gravely ill for their spiritual and physical strengthening. A person preparing for surgery or who is in the hospital may be Anointed.
- The Anointing of the Sick will take away ALL sin if a person is unable to confess them.

## Sacraments of Service

Sacrament	WHAT is used? Matter	WHAT is said? Form	WHO performs Minister
<b>Marriage</b>	marital embrace	The exchange of wedding vows	a man and a woman
<b>Holy Orders</b>	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

## Marriage

- Marriage is between one man and one woman
- The **Marriage Covenant** is the life-long commitment between a man and woman to live as faithful and loving partners. The marriage covenant reminds us of Christ's covenant with the Church.
  - Remember that a **Covenant** is an unbreakable promise
- A husband and wife help each other to grow in faith and to know, love and serve God
- The purpose of marriage is for a man and woman to be united in Christ for the good of each other and to raise their children in the faith

## Holy Orders

- Holy Orders is when a man becomes a deacon, priest or bishop
- A **deacon** is a man who assists the priests and bishops. He may also be married.
- A **priest** is a man who continues the work of Christ which includes the power to consecrate the Holy Eucharist and to forgive sins. This power is given by God. He does not marry.
- 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.



## Mary

- The **Assumption** of Mary is when Mary was taken to heaven, body and soul
- Mary was Jesus' mother and His first disciple
- Mary is most blessed among women
- Mary is the greatest of all saints

The Catholic Church has **four marks**, or special signs. The marks are one, holy, catholic and apostolic

- **one** – Jesus founded one Church
- **holy** – the Church is holy because Jesus, who founded her and the Holy Spirit, who guides her, are both holy (this does not mean that all Catholics are holy)
- **catholic** – catholic means universal
- **apostolic** – our Pope can trace their way back to the apostles

**Prayer:** Prayer is talking to and listening to God/Jesus/Holy Spirit

- types of prayer include:
  - **Blessing** –
  - **Petition** –
  - **Intercession** –
  - **Thanksgiving** –
  - **Praise** -

**Virtue:** a virtue is a good habit that helps us to act according to God's love for us. The *theological virtues* bring us closer to God. They are:

**Faith** – to believe in God

**Hope** – to trust in God's promises

**Love/Charity** – love of God and love of neighbor, the greatest virtue