

Faith Facts Study Guide – grade 5

Students in fifth grade will be tested orally for prayers and with a written test for the remaining concepts. 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.

- ✚ God gave us the bible, it is true and inspired
- ✚ There are 73 books in the bible
- ✚ There 4 gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) 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
 - Each person of the Blessed Trinity is fully God; not a part
 - The **Paschal Mystery**
 - The Paschal Mystery is Christ's suffering, Death, Resurrection from the dead and Ascension into Heaven. By His Paschal Mystery Jesus saves us from sin and gives us life.
 - 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 supernatural gift which rests in our souls and makes us children of God
 - Sanctifying grace is lost by mortal sin but can be restored by the sacrament of Penance (Reconciliation)
 - Sanctifying Grace is needed to go to heaven
 - The seven sacraments are: Baptism, Reconciliation (or Penance), Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Marriage, Holy Orders, and Anointing of the Sick
 - The sacraments give us grace and strength to grow in virtue and faith which help us to become holy.

Each Sacrament has matter, form and minister.

- Matter of a sacrament – are things and actions
- Form of a sacrament – are words said, these words are precise
- Minister of a sacrament – is the person who may confer the sacrament

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
Baptism <i>initiation</i>	water	"I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."	normally a priest but anyone can 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 or bishop
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 sick 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
Marriage <i>service</i>	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

Baptism

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
Baptism <i>initiation</i>	water	"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 the case of emergency

- 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 sign shows we are Christians.
- Baptism removes Original Sin and personal sin
 - We all inherited Original sin from Adam and Eve
 - Baptism washes away Original Sin
 - 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 for man
- When a person is baptized they:
 - become a child of God
 - rise to new life in Christ
 - are freed from sin
 - 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 assist with the Christian education of the person being baptized.
- **Incarnation** – When God became man in the person of Jesus to save mankind.
 - Jesus was fully man and fully God
 - The Son of God has always existed
 - Jesus became man at the moment of the **Incarnation**

Confirmation

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
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

- 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
- Confirmation makes us more perfect Christians by strengthening the gifts which we first received at Baptism
- Confirmation candidates have a sponsor who give a good example of leading a Christian life and to provide spiritual assistance
- the duties of one who is confirmed is 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

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
Holy Eucharist <i>initiation</i>	bread and wine	'this is my Body....this is my Blood'	a priest or bishop

- 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 instituted the Eucharist (and the Holy 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
- 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.
- 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:** think about Jesus before receiving Him - remember that it IS truly 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
 - ask for his help for you and others

Reconciliation or Penance

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
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

- The sacrament of Reconciliation is a sacrament of **healing**
- When we go to confession, we are telling God our sins and He works through his priest to help us.
- Sin is committed in four ways (by our...)
 1. by our words
 2. by our actions (deeds)
 3. by our thoughts
 4. by what we should do but don't (what we fail to do)
- To sin is to disobey God. There are two types of sin
 - **Mortal Sin** – is serious sin committed with full knowledge and deliberate consent. Mortal sin destroys God's grace in our souls. Confession is needed after committing mortal sin to regain 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
- **Contrition** is sorrow for and hatred of our sins and to be determined not to sin again
- Sanctifying grace is lost by mortal sin but can be restored by the sacrament of Penance (Reconciliation)
- 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 cannot 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

Sacrament	What is used? (Matter)	What is said? (Form)	Who says it? (Minister)
Anointing of the Sick <i>healing</i>	anointing with oil of the sick 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

- 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.

Marriage

- Marriage is a sacrament of **service**
- 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. (a Covenant is an unbreakable promise)
- Marriage is between one man and one woman
- 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 (and educate) their children in the faith

Holy Orders

- Holy Orders is a sacrament of **service**
- Holy Orders is the sacrament when a man becomes a deacon, priest or bishop and is given the power to carry on the work of Jesus.
- A **deacon** is a man who assists the priests and bishops. He may 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 a man who continues the work of Christ first as a priest and then (additionally) with the power to confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders and to teach and govern a diocese

- **Sacramentals** are blessings, actions and objects that help us respond to God's grace received in the sacraments
 - Examples include: blessing a house or a person; rosaries, medals, crucifixes, blessed palms, Holy Water, making the Sign of the Cross

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 or for all
 - **apostolic** – our Pope can trace their way back to the apostles
- Prayer is talking to and listening to God/Jesus.
- The types of prayer are: **Blessing - Petition - Intercession - Thanksgiving - Praise**

Virtues - A virtue is a firm habit to do good.

- **Virtue** is a good habit that helps us to act according to God's love for us
- The theological virtues are **Faith, Hope** and **Charity** (love), these virtues help us to become closer to God so we can grow in our relationship with him
- **Fortitude**- Fortitude is the virtue that helps us to persevere when we are tempted. It is the virtue that gives us strength. St. Bernadette gives us a good example of fortitude.
- **Friendship**- Fortitude is the virtue that helps us to care for another person and want the best for them. St. Patrick gives us a good example of friendship.

Recall virtues from previous years: Faith, Charity, Hope and Respect