

# 4th Grade



## The Beatitudes

(Matthew 5: 3-12)

Blessed are the poor in spirit,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they who mourn,  
for they will be comforted.

Blessed are the meek,  
for they will inherit the land.

Blessed are they who hunger and  
thirst for righteousness, for they  
will be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful,  
for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the clean of heart,  
for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers,  
for they will be called children of  
God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted  
for the sake of righteousness,  
for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when they insult you  
and persecute you and utter every  
kind of evil against you (falsely)  
because of me.

Rejoice and be glad, for your reward  
will be great in heaven.

## TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Exodus 20:1-17)

- 1. I, the Lord, am your God. You should not have other god's besides me.**
- 2. You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain.**
- 3. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.**
- 4. Honor your father and your mother.**
- 5. You shall not kill.**
- 6. You shall not commit adultery.**
- 7. You shall not steal.**
- 8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.**
- 9. You shall not covet your neighbors wife.**
- 10. You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor.**



By the end of 4<sup>th</sup> Grade, children should be able to recite both the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes.

They should also be able to show how these teachings help us to strengthen our relationships with others of all ages, races, and cultures, and our respect for all life.



At this point in development, children are expected to demonstrate sensitivity of the feelings of others and an appreciation of their differences. This should be seen in the way they interact with their classmates and their community.



Boys and girls are equal in dignity before God and within the human family.



Talk with your children about how their family, school, church, sports teams, music programs, etc. support or hinder their growth.



## Organizational Structure of the Catholic Church

**Laity** – All of the baptized faithful in the Church.

**Deacon** – Under the authority of the diocesan Bishop and can perform the following functions: Proclaim the Gospel, Preaching the homily, Assisting the priest at Mass, Administering Baptism, Distributing Communion, Presiding over Funeral and burial services (but not celebrating the funeral Mass), Acting as the official witness at weddings.

**Priest** – The Diocesan priest is to remain loyal to the teachings of the Bishop. He is ordained by a bishop, offers the Eucharistic Sacrifice, forgives sins, and is part of the Apostolic succession. Guides the laity in the mission of the Church, Is to use every means available to make the word of God part of their lives so that their ministry will be more effective, Encouraged to celebrate the Eucharist daily, Takes a vow of celibacy to show that their willingness “to be dedicated with undivided loyalty to the task entrusted to them.”

**Bishop** – Is a successor of the Apostles. Has the power and authority to administer all of the sacraments including ordination. He is the teacher of the Faith in his diocese, he is the center of unity, and is among the caretaker of the mysteries of God for those in his care. He works with all of the priests and deacons to carry out his ministry. He is a member of the College of Bishops who gather in councils to seek the guidance of the Holy Spirit in directing the Church.

## Organizational Structure of the Catholic Church (cont.)

**Archbishop** – The title of a bishop with jurisdiction over an Archdiocese. Like every bishop he is the authentic teacher of the Faith in his area as a successor of the Apostles.

**Cardinal** – A cardinal is a bishop or archbishop of a higher rank, with special responsibility and prominence in the universal Church, but they have no increase in regional jurisdiction. They do however gather and elect a new pope when the time arises.

**Pope** – The Pope is the Bishop of Rome and has jurisdiction over the whole Church. The term “pope” comes from the Latin word for “father.” Jesus made Peter the first pope and the Cardinals (or equivalent) have elected the next pope pretty much the same way since then.

- OSV Catholic Encyclopedia

Help your children to relate how these saints used the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes in a personal way in their lives. How can we use these same tools in our own lives?

St. Patrick, St. Frances Cabrini,  
St. Andrew Kim Taigon



**Locate and apply the following scriptures to everyday relationships with self and others.**

Luke 11:1-4

Our Father

Luke 11:5-8

Teaching Prayers

Luke 11:9-13

Answering Prayers

Matthew 5, 6, 7

Sermon on the Mount



## Brain Busters (definitions):

**Trinity** – One God in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

**Eternal life** – Living forever with God in the happiness of heaven, entered after death by the souls of those who die in the grace and friendship of God.

**Communion of Saints** – Refers to members of the Church through all time – those presently now in the Church and those members who have gone before us and are either in Purgatory or heaven.

**Paschal Mystery** – Christ's work of redemption accomplished principally by his *Passion, death, and resurrection, and glorious Ascension.*

**Sin** – Is an offense against God as well as against reason, truth, and right conscience; it is a failure in genuine love for God and neighbor caused by a perverse attachment to certain goods.

**Mortal sin** – A grave infraction of the law of God that destroys the divine life in the soul of the sinner, constituting a *turn away from God.*

**Venial sin** – Is an offense against God in a less serious matter. Though it does not completely destroy the love we need for eternal happiness, it weakens that love and impedes our progress in the practice of virtue and moral good.

**Original sin** – The personal sin of disobedience committed by the first human beings, resulting in the deprivation of original holiness and justice and the experience of suffering and death. It also describes the fallen state of all human beings, including the experience of concupiscence (disorder in or human appetites and desires), ignorance of God, and suffering and death.



## The Catholic Church has seven Sacraments. We are going to look at all of them here.

Sacraments of Initiation:	Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist
Sacraments of Healing:	Penance & Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick
Sacraments of Service:	Matrimony and Holy Orders

### What is a Sacrament?

1. An Outward Sign  
(matter & form)
2. Instituted by Christ
3. Gives Grace



### What is "GRACE"?

The help that God gives to respond to our vocation to become his adopted sons and daughters.

- USCCA page 514

Not ALL seven of the Sacraments have Sacramental Character.  
Look for the Sacraments that have Sacramental Character.

### Bonus!!! Sacramental Character

“It imprints on the soul a **permanent spiritual mark**, the "character," which is the sign that Jesus Christ has marked a Christian with the seal of his Spirit by clothing him with power from on high so that he may be his witness.”

- *Catholic Catechism #1303 – 1304*

**It CANNOT be repeated.**

# Baptism

## Outward Sign

**Matter:** the act of washing with natural water

**Form:** **Trinitarian:**

“I baptize you, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”

**Instituted by Christ** Read the Scripture passages:

Matthew 28:19-20 and Mark 16:15-16

“Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, until the end of the age.”

## Gives Grace

- ✦ By Baptism all sins are forgiven
- ✦ Baptism also gives us new life as adopted children of God
- ✦ By Baptism we become members of the Church, the Body of Christ
- ✦ Baptism provides a common foundation among all Christians, including those not yet in full communion with the Catholic Church

- page 192 & 193 USCCA



**Bonus!!!**

**Sacramental Character**



## Eucharist

### Outward Sign

Matter: **bread and wine**

Form: **words of consecration:**

“This is My Body”

“This is My Blood”

Instituted by Christ Read the Scripture passages in:

John Chapter 6

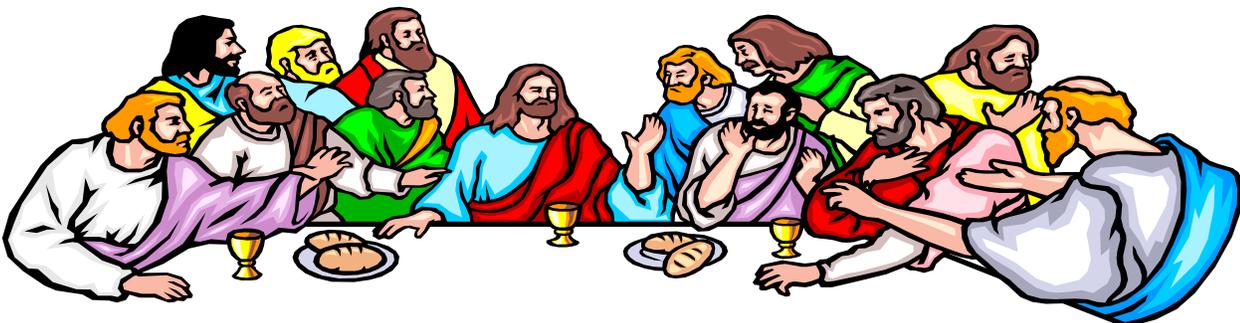
“Whoever eats my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise him on the last day. For my flesh is true food, and my blood is true drink.”

John 6:54 & 55

### Gives Grace

- ✠ Increase the communicant’s union with the Lord
- ✠ Forgives venial sins
- ✠ Preserves him from grave sins
- ✠ Since receiving this sacrament strengthens the bonds of charity between the communicant and Christ, it also reinforces the unity of the Church as the Mystical Body of Christ.

- page 226 USCCA





# Anointing of the Sick

## Outward Sign

**Matter:**            **laying on of hands & Oil of the Sick (Infirm)**

“In Biblical and other ancient symbolism, is rich in meaning: oil is a sign of abundance and joy; it cleanses (anointing before and after a bath) and limbers (the anointing of athletes and wrestlers); oil is a sign of healing, since it is soothing to bruises and wounds; and it makes radiant with beauty, health, and strength. Oil is a symbol of abundance, joy, cleanses, limbers, healing...” - Cat #1293

**Form:**



“Through this holy anointing May the Lord in His love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. May the Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up”

For those who are about to depart from this life, the Church offers the person Penance, Anointing of the Sick, and the Eucharist as Viaticum (food for the journey) given at the end of life.

- page 254 USCCA

**Instituted by Christ**    Read the Scripture passage: Mark 2:1-12

## Gives Grace

- ✠ spiritual and possible physical healing
- ✠ the gifts of peace and courage to deal with the difficulties of the illness or frailty of old age
- ✠ renews our faith in God and helps us withstand the temptations of the Evil One to be discouraged and despairing in the face of suffering and death
- ✠ Union with the passion of Christ

- page 254 USCCA

## Holy Orders

### Outward Sign

**Matter:** laying on of hands, anointing of the hands

**Form:** The prayer of consecration and the prayer for the anointing of the hands of the new priest.

**Instituted by Christ** Read the Scripture passages:

Genesis 14:18-20, Psalm 110:4 and  
Exodus 28:1ff.

“From among the Israelites have your brother Aaron together with his sons...., brought to you, that they may be my priests.” Exodus 28:1

### Gives Grace

- ✠ Configures the priest to Christ as head of the Church in Christ’s threefold office of priest, prophet and king.
- ✠ To proclaim the Gospel and preach
- ✠ To celebrate the sacraments (only a bishop may celebrate the sacrament of Holy Orders)
- ✠ To shepherd the people entrusted to him

- page 271 USCCA



**Bonus!!!**

**Sacramental Character**

# Matrimony

## Outward Sign

**Matter:** Couples' free consent – the consent consists in a “human act by which the partners mutually give themselves to each other”: “I take you to be my wife,” “ I take you to be my husband.” (#1627)

**Form:** Exchange of vows in the marriage covenant



The matrimonial covenant by which a man and woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole of life, is by its nature ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of offspring; this covenant (a permanent union of persons capable of knowing and loving each other and God) between baptized persons has been raised by Christ the Lord to the dignity of a sacrament.

- page 281 USCCA

**Instituted by Christ** Read the Scripture passage: Matthew 19:3-6  
“For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh?” So they are no longer two, but one flesh, Therefore, what God has joined together, no human being must separate.”  
- Matthew 19:5-6

## Gives Grace

- † The grace of this sacrament perfects the love of husband and wife
- † Binds them together in fidelity
- † Helps them welcome and care for children
- † Gives strength to keep their covenant promises and to bear each others burdens with forgiveness and kindness.

- page 285 USCCA

The Liturgical Year is marked by special seasons. It begins the 1st Sunday of Advent and ends on the feast of Christ the King.

The purpose of the Liturgical Year Calendar is to celebrate and understand the entire mystery of Jesus Christ. During the course of a year, the paschal mystery (the passion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus) is experienced.

**Advent – violet is to help us remember we are preparing for Jesus' coming.**

**Rose is used on the Third Sunday of Advent, and on the Fourth Sunday of Lent. It expresses the joy of anticipation for Christmas & Easter.**

**Ordinary Time – this is the 2<sup>nd</sup> season of Ordinary Time. It lasts about 26 weeks & ends with the Feast of Christ the King.**

**Christmas – white, the color of joy & victory. (Gold may also be used) The Christmas season ends with the Baptism of Our Lord and lasts about 2 weeks.**

**Ordinary Time – green symbolizes life. This period of Ordinary Time lasts about 6 weeks and ends the day before Ash Wednesday.**

**Lent - the season of penance and renewal, uses purple. Lent lasts 6 weeks, it begins on Ash Wednesday and ends on Holy Thursday.**

**Easter – white, color of joy & victory. (Gold may be used) The Easter season lasts about 6 weeks and ends with Pentecost, the descent of the Holy Spirit.**

**Triduum – is three days long (Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday) and is represented by red, for the blood that Jesus shed.**

