

**Grade-level Content Standards: Second Grade**

**Profession of Faith – Church Structure and History**

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
PF.2.1	Define the word "Church". (CCC 751, 777)	The word "Church" means "convocation" or assembly of people. The Catholic Church (with a capital C) is the assembly of people who believe in God around the world.
PF.2.2	Explain the organization of the Church.	Students should explain the 3 levels that have been covered up to this point: Church, (arch)diocese, and parish. The Church encompasses the entire world. The Church is divided into geographic regions called (arch)dioceses. Each (arch)diocese is composed of several parishes that serve the local communities. (Connections to Social Studies and other analogies may be beneficial for helping to understand this standard.)
PF.2.3	Identify the Church leader within each level of organization.	The leader of the Church is the pope. The leader of the (arch)diocese is the (arch)bishop. The leader of the parish is the pastor.

**Profession of Faith – Creed**

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
PF.2.4	Explain what the Catholic Church means by a mystery of faith.	A mystery of faith is a religious truth that one can only know by revelation.  Scripture Reference – 1 Tim. 3:9
PF.2.5	Explain how God has revealed Himself to man. (CCC 69)	"God has revealed Himself to man by gradually communicating his own mystery in deeds (actions) and in words" (CCC 69).  Note - Revelation is defined as "God's communication of himself and his loving plan to save us. This gift of self-communication, which is realized by deeds and words over time and most fully by sending us his own divine Son, Jesus Christ. Public Revelation, which must be believed, ended with the death of the last Apostle. There can still be private revelation, which is intended only for the good of the person who receives it and does not need to be believed by others" (USCCB).  Scripture Reference - Exodus 20:2-3; Genesis 35:11
PF.2.6	Explain the stages of Revelation. (CCC 70, 71, 72, 73, 315)	1 - God revealed Himself to Adam and Eve and offered them the promise of salvation. 2 - God made a covenant with Noah and promised to never again destroy all living things by flood. The sign of this covenant was a rainbow.

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
		<p>3 - God chose Abraham to be the father of all nations and made a covenant that all of his descendants would be blessed.</p> <p>4 - God revealed His law through Moses. Then, through the prophets, God prepared His people to accept salvation.</p> <p>5 - God revealed Himself fully by sending His own Son. In Christ, God fulfilled the promise of salvation. There will be no further Revelation (Christ is the final revelation).</p> <p>Note - It would be beneficial to refer to Scripture when addressing this standard. The full stories of Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, and Moses, however, do not need to be memorized.</p>

### Celebration of the Christian Mystery – Sacraments

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
CCM.2.1	Explain the purpose of sacraments. (CCC 1131)	<p>Sacraments are special ways that God shows his love for us. When we receive a sacrament, we receive a gift from God to help us live a holy life (grace = God’s Divine Life).</p> <p>Note – The teacher may also want to clarify that each sacrament is celebrated through a visible rite. The sacraments were instituted by Christ. ** This foundational standard is repeated from 1<sup>st</sup> grade.</p> <p>“The sacraments, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, are efficacious signs of grace perceptible to the senses. Through them divine life is bestowed upon us. There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.” (CCCC 224)</p> <p>“The mysteries of Christ’s life are the foundations of what he would henceforth dispense in the sacraments, through the ministers of his Church.” (CCCC 225)</p>
CCM.2.2	Explain the purpose of the Sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC 1440, 1486)	While baptism cleanses of us of all sin, we as humans continue to sin. Because sin is an offense against God that hurts our relationship with Him and the Church, we need to repair this relationship. The Sacrament of Reconciliation allows us to receive God's

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
		forgiveness for these sins and to be reconciled with the Church. It is recommended that the Sacrament of Reconciliation is a received frequently, but once a year at minimum.
CCM.2.3	Associate the Sacrament of Reconciliation with several names. (CCC 1486, 1423-1442)	Students should be able to recognize that the following names all refer to the Sacrament of Reconciliation: Sacrament of Forgiveness, Sacrament of Penance, Sacrament of Confession, Sacrament of Conversion.
CCM.2.4	Name the actions in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC 1491, 1494)	During the Sacrament of Reconciliation, there are three actions of the penitent, including: repentance (showing sorrow/contrition), confession (disclosure of sin to the priest), and the intention to make reparation (repair the harm caused by the sin). The priest then assigns penance (to repair the harm caused by sin and to re-establish habits befitting a disciple of Christ) and absolves the penitent of the sins.
CCM.2.5	Explain how you prepare for the Sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC 1454)	Before celebrating the Sacrament of Reconciliation, one should prepare themselves with an examination of conscience. An examination of conscience is a “prayerful self-reflection on our words and deeds in the light of the Gospel to determine how we may have sinned against God.” (CCC Glossary)
CCM.2.6	Identify who can forgive our sins in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. (CCC 1495)	Priests who have received authority from the bishop can forgive sins in the name of Christ.
CCM.2.7	Explain the purpose of the Sacrament of Eucharist. (CCC 1407, 1358)	The Sacrament of Eucharist unites us with Jesus. It was instituted by Jesus at the Last Supper. Through the Eucharist, we give thanksgiving and praise to God (for the sacrifice of His son), we memorialize Jesus' sacrifice, and we experience the real presence of Jesus. Celebrating the Eucharist is the heart of the Church's life. (It may be beneficial to reference John 6:48-58). The Sacrament of Eucharist should be received frequently, up to daily.
CCM.2.8	Identify the essential parts of the Eucharistic celebration. (CCC 1408)	"The Eucharistic celebration always includes: the proclamation of the Word of God; thanksgiving to God the Father for all his benefits, above all the gift of his Son; the consecration of bread and wine; and participation in the liturgical banquet by receiving the Lord's body and blood. These elements constitute one single act of worship." (CCC 1408)

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
CCM.2.9	Explain what happens during the consecration of bread and wine. (CCC 1413, 1352, 1353, 1376)	During consecration, the priest pronounces the words spoken by Jesus during the Last Supper: "This is my body which will be given up for you. . . . This is the cup of my blood. . . ." At this time, the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ. (This is also known as transubstantiation.)
CCM.2.10	Identify the signs of the Eucharistic celebration. (CCC 1412)	The essential signs of the Eucharistic sacrament are wheat bread and grape wine.
CCM.2.11	Identify who can preside at the Eucharist and consecrate the bread and the wine. (CCC 1411)	Only validly ordained priests can preside at the Eucharist and consecrate the bread and the wine so that they become the Body and Blood of the Lord.
CCM.2.12	Explain when the Church recommends that the faithful receive Holy Communion. (CCC 1417)	The Church warmly recommends that the faithful receive Holy Communion when they participate in the celebration of the Eucharist. The Church requires them to do so at least once a year.
CCM.2.13	Associate the Sacrament of Eucharist with several names. (CCC 1328-1332)	Students should be able to recognize that the following names all refer to the Sacrament of Eucharist: Lord's Supper, Breaking of Bread, Holy Sacrifice, Holy Communion, Holy Mass. The explanation for each of these titles can be found in CCC 1328-1332.

### Celebration of the Christian Mystery – Liturgy

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
CCM.2.14	Explain how we can grow closer to Jesus in each liturgical season. (CCC 1194)	<p>The liturgical seasons help us to reflect on Jesus' life.</p> <p>During Advent, we grow closer to Jesus by preparing our hearts and minds for His second coming and the anniversary of His birth.</p> <p>During Christmas, we grow closer to Jesus by celebrating that He was born to the world and that He is in our hearts. We also give thanks that He became man to save us.</p> <p>During Lent, we grow closer to Jesus through fasting, prayer, and almsgiving.</p> <p>During the Triduum, we grow closer to Jesus by remembering the Pascal Mystery (suffering, death, and resurrection).</p> <p>During Easter, we grow closer to Jesus by rejoicing that we have new life in Jesus. We also remember the importance of the Holy Spirit in our lives.</p> <p>During Ordinary Time, we grow closer to Jesus by learning about His works and teachings and reflecting on how we can follow them in our lives.</p>

### Life in Christ – Morality

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
LC.2.1	Explain the significance of being made in the image of God. (CCC 1711)	<p>Human dignity does not depend on a person’s accomplishments or successes (it does not have to be earned). All humans have dignity because they are all made in God’s image and called to holiness through charity (loving).</p> <p>Scripture Reference – Genesis 1:27</p>
LC.2.2	Explain the role of our conscience. (CCC 1176, 1784, 1796, 1798, 1799)	<p>When we make decisions, there is a moment when we think about what to choose. During this moment, our conscience guides us on what decision to make. A well-formed conscience calls us "to love and do what is good and to avoid evil" (CCC 1776) by following the Decalogue (Ten Commandments), Beatitudes, and Virtues. Forming our conscience is a life-long task that requires constant effort and attention. Forming our conscience fosters our spiritual well-being; it guarantees our freedom and brings us peace of heart. Making good choices helps us to grow closer to God through holiness.</p>
LC.2.3	Describe how we can form our moral conscience. (CCC 1784, 1785, 1788, 1802)	<p>We can form our conscience by listening to Scripture, praying, learning about the teachings of the Church, following the advice or witness of others with a well-formed conscience, learning from past choices (not repeating mistakes) and receiving the help of the Holy Spirit. We also need to practice listening to and following our conscience when making decisions.</p> <p>Note - An upright and true moral conscience is formed by education and by assimilating the Word of God and the teaching of the Church. It is supported by the gifts of the Holy Spirit and helped by the advice of wise people. Prayer and an examination of conscience can also greatly assist one’s moral formation. (CCCC 374)</p>
LC.2.4	Describe the criteria for a morally good choice. (CCC 1789)	<p>According to the Catechism, 3 criteria apply in every case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a person can never do evil so that good may result from it</li> <li>- follow the Golden Rule - Whatever you wish that people would do to you, do so to them.</li> <li>- respect others and respect their conscience</li> </ul>
LC.2.5	Explain when we are responsible for our choices. (CCC 1745-1746)	<p>We are responsible for our choices when they are voluntary (we freely choose them). Our responsibility is lessened when we have ignorance (we didn't know something was</p>

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
		wrong), duress (we were forced to do it), or fear (we were afraid that ourselves or others could be hurt).

### Christian Prayer – Prayer

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
CP.2.1	Explain the purpose of prayer. (CCC 2590)	<p>Prayer is talking and listening to God. Prayer is important because it brings us closer to God (it strengthens our relationship with Him).</p> <p>Note: Prayer is defined in the Catechism as "the raising of one's mind and heart to God or the requesting of good things from God" (CCC 2590).</p> <p>"Prayer is the raising of one's mind and heart to God, or the petition of good things from him in accord with his will. It is always the gift of God who comes to encounter man. Christian prayer is the personal and living relationship of the children of God with their Father who is infinitely good, with his Son Jesus Christ, and with the Holy Spirit who dwells in their hearts" (CCCC 534).</p>
CP.2.2	Describe when, where, and how we pray. (CCC 2591, 2680, 2720, 2757)	<p>When - We are called to pray all of the time and to remember God at every moment. Prayer and Christian life are inseparable. However, we cannot pray all the time if we do not consciously pray at specific times, such as morning prayer, Grace before/after meals, Sunday Eucharist, feast days, etc.</p> <p>Where - The Church is a special place to pray, but we are called to pray everywhere.</p> <p>How - "Prayer is primarily addressed to the Father; it can also be directed toward Jesus" (CCC 2680). When we pray, we respectfully talk and listen to God, giving Him thanks and praise and asking for his help.</p>
CP.2.3	Explain the purpose of and actively pray the following prayers: (*indicates addition from previous grade-level)	<p>Sign of the Cross</p> <p>Grace (before/after meals)</p> <p>Guardian Angel</p> <p>Lord's Prayer</p> <p>Hail Mary</p> <p>Glory Be</p>

Identifier	Standard	Explanation of Standard / Depth of Response
		Confiteor* Act of Contrition* Prayers of the Faithful* Stations of the Cross*