

ADAPTATION OF

*Doctrinal Elements
of a Curriculum Framework
for the Development of
Catechetical Materials for
Young People of High School Age*

**FOR USE IN
PARISH AND YOUTH
MINISTRY PROGRAMS**

**Committee on Evangelization and Catechesis
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
January 2010**

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE	3
ADAPTATION	5
ADAPTED CORE CURRICULUM.....	5
I. The Revelation of Jesus Christ in Scripture.....	5
II. Who is Jesus Christ?.....	5
III. The Mission of Jesus Christ (The Paschal Mystery).....	7
IV. Jesus Christ’s Mission Continues in the Church.....	8
V. Sacraments as Privileged Encounters with Jesus Christ.....	8
VI. Life in Jesus Christ.....	13

PREAMBLE

The heart of catechesis is the explicit invitation of Jesus to “Come, Follow Me,” addressed to the young man in the Gospel (Matthew 19: 16- 22; GDC, no.183). This essentially Christological character of catechesis permeates the **Doctrinal Elements of a Curriculum Framework for the Development of Catechetical Materials for Young People of High School Age** published in 2008. The content and order of the Curriculum Framework extends this direct invitation of Christ to youth. It expresses the meaning of Saint Paul’s words to the Corinthians, “I handed on to you as of first importance what I also received” (1 Corinthians 15:3).

The Curriculum Framework is designed to provide systematic content to guide the catechetical formation of young people of high school age in the various catechetical contexts in which it takes place. In particular, this Adaptation is now offered to guide the use of the Curriculum Framework in parish religious education programs, and in catechetical formation that is a constitutive part of youth ministry programs. It presents a condensed outline of the six core themes of the Curriculum Framework.¹

A Point of Reference

Like the Curriculum Framework, this Adaptation is not a tool for direct instruction. Both are offered by the Bishops primarily as a point of reference for the work of catechetical publishers. The creativity of writers, editors and catechetical publishers who take into account the pastoral experience of catechists and youth ministers will shape catechetical materials and programs based on this Adaptation. A Curriculum Framework model aims to encourage and support, rather than limit, the creativity of publishers and catechists in the creation and use of catechetical materials and programs derived from it.

The Church, in transmitting the faith, “does not have a particular method nor any single method,” and the “variety of methods is a sign of life and richness” as well as a demonstration of respect for those to whom catechesis is addressed (GDC 148). Therefore catechetical materials and programs shaped by this adaptation of the Curriculum Framework will, of necessity, include specific elements of sacramental catechesis, spirituality, retreats, family prayer, popular piety, devotions, and works of charity and justice. Publishers will also take into consideration methodological approaches suitable for youth catechesis and the formation of catechists and youth ministers.

Catechetical Content and Method in a Divine and Human Pedagogy

The Curriculum Framework and its adaptation for parish religious education and youth ministry programs assume the “Pedagogy of God”² as a vital starting point for catechetical formation of high school age students. God has revealed Himself and His message gradually over an extended period of time using human means and experiences in what is called a “Divine Pedagogy.” In the life and teaching of His Son, Jesus Christ, this Divine Revelation reaches its fullness in time (Hebrews 1: 1-2).

¹ In addition, a brief list of Protocol items that supplement the six core themes is included. The Protocol is an evaluative instrument used in the review of catechetical materials for conformity to the **Catechism of the Catholic Church**. It may be found at www.usccb.org/catechism/document/protocol.shtml

² Vatican Congregation for the Clergy, **General Directory for Catechesis**, Part Three, “Pedagogy of God,” nos. 137 – 147.

Catechesis of youth is “radically inspired by the Pedagogy of God, as revealed in Christ and in the Church” (GDC 143). “The wonderful dialogue that God undertakes with every human person becomes the inspiration and norm” of the ministry of the catechist and youth minister, as noted in the General Directory for Catechesis (GDC 144).

Following the “Divine Pedagogy,” the Curriculum Framework and this adaptation affirm a vital correlation and interdependence, between doctrinal content and catechetical method, rather than a separation or opposition between them. In other words, the Curriculum Framework and this adaptation accept **both** content and methodology as constitutive elements in the ministry of catechists and youth ministers. The catechist “conducts a pedagogy of signs, where words and deeds, teaching and experience are interlinked” (GDC, 143), and belief is understood as an “ecclesial act of faith” in which the Church’s faith “precedes, engenders, supports, and nourishes our faith” (CCC 181).

The content of all catechesis, including that of youth, is derived from Divine Revelation received through Sacred Scripture and Tradition. The sequence of the Curriculum Framework and this adaptation follows this “Divine Pedagogy,” and the unfolding of Revelation in the New Testament. To the extent that catechetical methods serve the content of Revelation they communicate the living mystery of God and invite a personal encounter with Jesus Christ in the power of the Holy Spirit.

As writers, editors and publishers create catechetical materials and programs based on the Curriculum Framework and this adaptation they give expression to the “Divine Pedagogy” through a variety of catechetical methods related to the real life experience of youth and the challenges and opportunities from contemporary culture.

The Parish and the Family in the Catechetical Formation of Youth

The parish is, without doubt, the most important **locus** in which the Christian community is formed and expressed (GDC 257). The parish remains the “prime mover and pre-eminent place for catechesis, (CT 67) together with “family catechesis that precedes, accompanies and enriches all forms of catechesis” (GDC 226). The Curriculum Framework and this adaptation, while primarily prepared for publishers, will also assist all whose catechetical ministry engages youth in the parish and in the family.

The effective and successful formation of youth through the use of the Curriculum Framework and this adaptation will depend on the creative work of authors, editors and publishers of catechetical materials and programs derived from it. Those who are to benefit from the publishers’ implementation of the Curriculum Framework and its adaptation include Bishops, pastors, catechetical leaders, catechists, youth ministers, parents and scholars. Together all involved in the catechetical formation of youth in parish religious education programs and youth ministry programs extend to young people the invitation of Christ to accept the life-giving message of the Gospel, and to Christian discipleship and witness in the midst of contemporary culture.

ADAPTATION OF THE
DOCTRINAL ELEMENTS OF A CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
CATECHETICAL MATERIALS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE
FOR PARISH AND YOUTH MINISTRY PROGRAMS

I. The Revelation of Jesus Christ in Scripture

A. The thirst and desire for God (CCC, 27-30, 44-45, 1718)

1. Human beings have a longing for God

B. God revealed in many ways

1. Natural Revelation as attested to in Sacred Scripture (CCC, 32-38; 46-47)

2. Divine Revelation (CCC, 50-53, 68-69; 230)

a. Events of God's Revelation in history are recorded in Sacred Scripture, God's inspired word (CCC, 54-64, 70-72)

b. Jesus Christ, the definitive Word of Revelation, the One to whom all Scripture bears witness, is God's only Son (CCC, 65-67, 73, 101-104, 134, 423)

3. The transmission of Divine Revelation (CCC, 74-95)

a. Tradition and Scripture (CCC, 74-83, 96-97)

b. Deposit of Faith given to the Church (CCC, 84-95, 98-100)

4. Sacred Scripture, God's inspired word (CCC, 105-137)

a. The Scriptures develop through oral tradition (CCC, 76, 126), written books (CCC, 106), and the setting of the canon of Scripture (CCC, 120)

b. Sacred Scripture and the life of the Church (CCC, 131, 133, 141, 1190)

c. Scripture and prayer (CCC, 103, 1096, 1100, 1176-1177, 1184, 1190, 1349, 2662)

d. The authentic interpretation of Scripture is the responsibility of the teaching office of the Church (CCC, 85-87, 100)

e. The Old Testament (CCC, 121-123, 138)

f. The New Testament (CCC, 120, 124-127)

1) The Gospels (CCC, 125, 126, 139, 512-667)

II. Who is Jesus Christ?

A. Revelation is God's gift of himself (CCC, 50-73, 230-231)

1. The divine plan of salvation is disclosed in salvation history

B. The response to Revelation on the part of the human person is faith (CCC, 143-144, 153-165, 176-183, 229)

1. Grace enables faith (CCC, 143, 179)
2. Faith leads to discipleship (CCC, 229, 520, 546, 562, 654, 1533)
3. The fullness of Revelation, Jesus Christ himself, is reflected in the life and teaching of the Catholic Church (CCC, 748-870)
4. The Magisterium guards and hands on the deposit of faith and is entrusted with the authentic interpretation of Revelation (CCC, 880-896)

C. Jesus Christ's Revelation about God

1. The Mystery of the Incarnation
 - a. Jesus is the Son of God from all eternity and Son of Mary from the moment of the Incarnation (CCC, 454, 486-487, 496, 501, 721-730)
 - b. Jesus is fully God and fully man (CCC, 464-469, 479-483)
 - c. Unique role of Mary, Mother of God and Ever-Virgin (CCC, 484-487, 495, 499-507, 508-510)
2. The revelation of Jesus about God (Jn 14:9)
 - a. God is Trinity: One God in three Divine Persons (CCC, 234, 261, 267)
 - 1) God the Father (CCC, 238-242)
 - 2) God the Son (CCC, 252, 422, 430, 456-469, 484-487)
 - 3) God the Holy Spirit (CCC, 243-248)
 - b. Development of Trinitarian Theology in the early Councils of the Church (CCC, 245-248)

D. Jesus Christ teaches us about ourselves

1. The human person is created in the image and likeness of God. (CCC, 381, 1700-1709) This means we are endowed with special gifts. (CCC, 356-358, 1702-1706, 1745)
2. Jesus Christ redeems us and gives us his grace (CCC, 1705, 1708-1709)
3. Jesus Christ reveals the Father to us (CCC, 2798)
4. Jesus Christ teaches us to pray (CCC, 2680, 2774-2776, 2798-2900, 2857)
5. Jesus Christ tells us of the goal of this life
 - a. Four Last Things (CCC, 677-679, 992, 996, 1010-1019, 1021-1041, 1051-1060)

III. The Mission of Jesus Christ (The Paschal Mystery)

A. The Creation of the world and of our first parents (CCC, 54, 279-282, 315, 319, 353)

1. Understanding literary forms in Scripture (CCC, 289)

2. The Trinitarian God is the Creator of all that is (CCC, 290-295, 301, 316-317, 320, 350)

3. Human beings are the summit of creation, made in the image and likeness of God (CCC, 356-359, 381-384, 1700-1706, 2331)

a. Human persons are a union of body and soul and possess inviolable dignity (CCC, 356-368, 2334)

B. The Fall from grace: Original Sin (Rom 5:12, Gen 3; CCC, 55, 309-31, 324, 385-390, 1707)

1. The fall of the angels (CCC, 391-395)

2. The rebellion of Adam and Eve was a sin of disobedience toward God (CCC, 396-398, 415)

3. Consequences of Adam and Eve's sin (CCC, 399-409, 416-419)

C. God promises to send a Savior in the Proto-Evangelium (Gen 3:15; CCC, 410-412)

1. God's covenants of the Old Testament (CCC, 121-123)

2. The promise fulfilled in Jesus (CCC, 422-455, 592)

a. The Annunciation (CCC, 484-489, 744)

b. Christ's whole life was a mystery of redemption (CCC, 535-618)

c. Redemption through the Passion and death of Jesus (CCC, 595-618, 620-621, 629, 637)

d. The Resurrection of Jesus: Redemption accomplished and the promise fulfilled (CCC, 631-658)

e. The Ascension and glorification of Jesus culminating in the sending of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (CCC, 659-667, 1112)

3. Call to holiness and living as a disciple of Jesus (CCC, 826, 2012-2014, 2028, 2045, 2813)

a. We need to accept and live the grace of redemption (CCC, 1803)

b. Holy Spirit and grace enable us to live a holy life (CCC, 1704)

c. Life of worship, prayer, service to the poor (CCC, 618, 767, 2558, 2590-2591, 2644-2645, 2661-2662, 2693-2694, 2720-2721, 2757)

IV. Jesus Christ's Mission Continues in the Church

A. The Origin, Foundation and Manifestation of the Church (CCC, 777-779)

1. The Catholic Church instituted by Christ (CCC, 748-766)
2. Descent of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 696, 731-732, 743, 747, 767, 1076, 1287, 2623)
3. Mission of the Apostles (CCC, 857, 860, 935)
4. Images of the Church (CCC, 804-810)
5. Marks of the Church (CCC, 813-870, 960, 1208-1209)

B. The Church is the sign and instrument of communion with God and unity of the human race (CCC, 747, 760, 780, 804, 810)

1. The Church's mission (CCC, 760, 849-852)
 - a. Evangelization and the New Evangelization (CCC, 861, 905)
2. Visible structure of the Church (CCC, 880-896, 936-944)
 - a. The Church is a communion of twenty-one Eastern Catholic Churches and one Western Church, all in union with the Pope.
3. The teaching office in the Church, the Magisterium (CCC, 890)
4. Belonging to the Church is essential (CCC, 760, 804, 838-839, 597, 846-847)
5. Word and Sacraments entrusted to the Church for our salvation (CCC, 96-96, 1110, 1131)
6. Living as a member of the Church is living as a disciple of Jesus (CCC, 520, 1248, 2757)

V. Sacraments as Privileged Encounters with Jesus Christ

A. Sacrament is an efficacious sign of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which the divine life of grace is dispensed to us through the work of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1131)

1. The Sacraments confer the grace they signify (CCC, 1127, 2021-2024)
2. Jesus Christ is the living ever-present Sacrament of God (CCC, 1088-1090, 1187)

3. The Church as Universal Sacrament of Jesus Christ (CCC, 774-776, 1111)

B. Redemption is mediated through the Seven Sacraments (CCC, 1129)

C. The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Eucharist (CCC, 1275)

1. The Sacrament of Baptism (CCC, 985, 1277, 1279-1280)

a. Scriptural basis: Mt 3:1-17; Mt 29:19; Mk 1:9-11; Lk 3:21-22; Jn 1:22-34; Jn 3:1-15; Acts 2:37-41 (CCC, 1223-1225)

b. The celebration of Baptism

1) of adults (CCC, 1247-1249)

2) of infants (CCC, 403, 1231, 1233, 1250-1252, 1282, 1290)

3) Role of godparents (CCC, 1255)

4) Essential elements: Immersion or triple pouring of water on the head; saying the words of the Trinitarian formula (CCC, 1239-1240, 1278)

c. Effects of Baptism (CCC, 1279)

1) Die and rise with Christ (CCC, 1227)

2) Freed from Original Sin and all sins (CCC, 985, 1263)

3) Adopted children of God (CCC, 1265-1266)

4) Members of the Church (CCC, 1267-1270)

5) Indelible character; this Sacrament cannot be repeated (CCC, 1272-1274, 1280)

6) Holy Spirit and discipleship (CCC, 1241)

d. Requirements for reception (CCC, 1247-1255)

e. Minister of the Sacrament (CCC, 1256, 1284)

f. Necessity of Baptism (CCC, 1257-1261, 1281, 1283)

2. The Sacrament of Confirmation (CCC, 1316)

a. Scriptural basis: Acts 8: 14-17 (CCC, 1287-1288)

b. The celebration of Confirmation

1) Rite of Confirmation (CCC, 1298-1300, 1318)

2) RCIA (CCC, 1232-1233, 1298)

3) Essential elements: Laying on of hands and anointing with Chrism; the words of the formula (CCC, 1300, 1320)

c. The effects of Confirmation (CCC, 1316)

1) perfection of baptismal grace (CCC, 1285)

2) Help of the Holy Spirit's gifts and fruits (CCC, 830-1832); in the Eastern Churches Chrismation is given with Baptism

3) Indelible character; this Sacrament cannot be repeated (CCC, 1303-1305)

4) Call to spread and defend faith (CCC, 1303)

5) Discernment of God's call (CCC, 1303)

- 6) Stewardship (CCC, 1303)
- d. Requirements for reception (CCC, 1306-1310, 1319)
- e. The Minister of Confirmation (CCC, 1312-1314)

3. The Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist (CCC, 1407)

- a. Scriptural basis: Ex 12; Mt 14:13-21; Mt 26:26-29; Mk 6:30-33; Mk 14:22-25; Lk 9:10-17; Lk 22:14-20; Jn 2:1-12; Jn 6:22-59; Jn 13-17; 1 Cor 11:23 (CCC, 1337-1344)
- b. Celebration of the Eucharist (CCC, 1348-1355, 1408)
 - 1) Celebration of the Mass (CCC, 1348-1355)
 - 2) Essential elements (CCC, 1412, 1352-1355; CIC 924.1-3, 926, 927)
 - 3) Christ's Real Presence; Transubstantiation (CCC, 1373-1377, 1409, 1413-1414)
 - 4) Worship of the Eucharist (CCC, 1378-1379, 1385-1386, 1418)
- c. The effects of the Eucharist (CCC, 1416)
 - 1) Union with Jesus and the Church (CCC, 1391, 1396)
 - 2) Forgiveness of venial sin (CCC, 1394)
 - 3) Protection from grave sin (CCC, 1395)
 - 4) Commits us to the poor (CCC, 1397)
- d. Requirements for fruitful reception (CCC, 1376, 1385-1388, 1415, 1417)
- e. Minister of this Sacrament (CCC, 1369, 1410-1411, 1566)

D. The Sacraments of Healing are Penance and Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick

1. Penance and Reconciliation (CCC, 986, 1486)

- a. Scriptural basis: Jn 20:22-23
- b. Celebration of the Sacrament of Penance and Reconciliation
 - 1) Individual confession (CCC, 1456-1458, 1480, 1484, 1497)
 - 2) Communal service (CCC, 1482)
 - 3) General Absolution (CCC, 1483)
 - 4) Essential elements: Penitent's contrition and firm purpose of amendment, confession, and penance or satisfaction; priest's absolution (CCC, 1450-1458, 1480-1484, 1491-1494)
- c. Effects of this Sacrament (CCC, 1496)
 - 1) forgiveness of all sin (CCC, 1442)
 - 2) Reconciliation with God by which grace is received (CCC, 1468-1469; 1496)
 - 3) Reconciliation with the Church (CCC, 1443-1445)
 - 4) Remission of punishment for sin (CCC, 1470, 1496)
 - 5) Peace and serenity (CCC, 1496)
 - 6) Spiritual strength to resist temptation (CCC, 1496)
- d. Requirements for reception

- 1) Contrition, both perfect and imperfect (CCC, 1451-1454, 1490, 1492)
- 2) Confession of grave and mortal sins (CCC, 1455-1457, 1493)
- 3) Confession of venial sins recommended (CCC, 1458)
- e. Minister of this Sacrament (CCC, 1461-1466, 1495)

2. The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick gives spiritual healing and strength to a person seriously ill and sometimes also physical recovery (CCC, 1499-1513)

- a. Scriptural basis: James 5:14-15 (CCC, 1510)
- b. The celebration of this Sacrament
 - 1) Individual celebration (CCC, 1514-1516)
 - 2) Communal celebration (CCC, 1517-1518)
 - 3) Viaticum (CCC, 1524-1525)
 - 4) Essential elements: Laying on of hands and anointing forehead and hands with Oil of the Sick; spoken words of the formula (CCC, 1517-1519, 1531)
- c. The effects of this Sacrament (CCC, 1520-1523, 1532)
 - 1) Union of the sick person to Christ in his Passion
 - 2) Strength, peace, and courage to endure the sufferings of illness or old age
 - 3) The forgiveness of sins
 - 4) The restoration of health if God wills it
 - 5) Preparation for passing over to eternal life
- d. Requirements for fruitful reception (CCC, 1514-1515, 1528-1529)
- e. Minister of this Sacrament (CCC, 1516, 1530)

E. The Sacraments at the Service of Communion are Holy Orders and Matrimony

1. Holy Orders is the Sacrament through which a man is made a bishop, priest or deacon, and is given the grace and power to fulfill the responsibilities of the order to which he is ordained (CCC, 1591-1592)

- a. Scriptural basis: Mt 16: 18ff; Mt 28: 19-20; Lk 6:12-16; Mk 3:14-19 (CCC, 1577)
- b. The celebration of this Sacrament
 - 1) Bishop, Priest, Deacon (CCC, 1554-1571, 1593-1596); the Eastern Churches include minor orders of cantor, lector, and subdeacon
 - 2) Essential elements: imposition of hands and spoken prayer of consecration (CCC, 1572-1574, 1597)
- c. The effects of this Sacrament
 - 1) Indelible character, this Sacrament cannot be repeated (CCC, 1581-1584)
 - 2) Grace of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1585-1589)
- d. Requirements for reception

- 1) Called to ministry (CCC, 1578)
 - 2) baptized male (CCC, 1577, 1598)
 - 3) Celibacy in the Latin Church (CCC, 1579)
 - 4) Adequate education and formation (CCC, 1578, 1598)
 - 5) Mental health screening (PPF 5, 53)
 - 6) Life-long commitment to personal prayer and devotion (CCC, 1567, 1579)
 - 7) Servant Leader in Person of Christ (CCC, 1552-1553, 1548-1551)
- e. Minister of this Sacrament: bishop (CCC, 1575-1576, 1600)

2. Marriage is the Sacrament in which a baptized man and a baptized woman form with each other a lifelong covenantal communion of life and love that signifies the union of Christ and the Church through which they are given the grace to live this union (CCC, 1601, 1603, 1613-1616, 1642, 1660)

- a. Scriptural basis: Jn 2:1-11; Mt 19:1-15; Mk 5:31-32 (CCC, 1614-1615)
- b. The celebration of this Sacrament (CCC, 1621-1624)
 - 1) Essential elements: free consent of the couple, given in the presence of the Church's minister and two witnesses (CCC, 1625-1632, 1662-1663)
- c. The effects of this Sacrament (CCC, 1638-1642, 1661)
 - 1) Grace to perfect the couple's love for each other and strengthen their bond
 - 2) Help to live the responsibilities of married life
 - 3) Help on the journey to eternal life
- d. Requirements for reception
 - 1) Baptism (CCC, 1617, 1625, 1633)
 - 2) No prior bond or other impediments (CCC, 1625)
 - 3) Able to give free consent (CCC, 1625, 1627)
 - 4) Celebration of marriage according to Church law (CCC, 1625-1637)
 - 5) Promises and requirements of marriage: unity and indissolubility, fidelity, openness to children (CCC, 1644-1654, 1664-1665)
- e. The minister of this Sacrament
 - 1) Baptized man and a baptized woman who are free to marry before duly authorized sacred minister and two witnesses (CCC, 1623, 1630)
 - 2) In Eastern Churches, the priest is the minister of the Sacrament (CCC, 1623)

VI. Life in Jesus Christ

A. Life in Christ

1. God created us for happiness, to share eternal life with him in Heaven; we are made in his image and likeness (CCC, 45, 1700-1706, 1711)
2. He calls us to beatitude or joy, true happiness (CCC, 1725-1726)
3. Our response is living as his disciple (CCC, 1693-1695, 1698)

B. God teaches us how to live this new life

1. Natural Moral Law (CCC, 1713)

- a. Reason participating in eternal law (CCC, 1954-1955)
- b. Basis for human rights and duties (CCC, 1956, 1978)
- c. Found in all cultures, basis for moral rules and civil law (CCC, 1958-1960, 1979)

2. Revelation

- a. The Ten Commandments, as the privileged expression of the natural law, are revealed by God under the Old Covenant and fulfilled by Jesus Christ in the New Covenant, and they remain as a gift to his people (CCC, 1975, 1980, 1982, 2052-2083)
 - 1) I am the Lord, your God; you shall not have strange gods before me (CCC, 2134-2141)
 - 2) You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain (CCC, 2161-2163)
 - 3) Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day (CCC, 1193, 2175, 2190-2195)
 - 4) Honor your Father and your Mother (CCC, 2248-2257)
 - 5) You shall not kill (CCC, 2319-2329)
 - 6) You shall not commit adultery (CCC, 2393-2400)
 - 7) You shall not steal (CCC, 2451-2462)
 - 8) You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor (CCC, 2505-2512)
 - 9) You shall not covet your neighbor's wife (CCC, 2529-2533)
 - 10) You shall not covet your neighbor's goods (CCC, 2552-2556)

- b. The Two Great Commandments of Jesus (CCC, 2083)
 - 1) The grace of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1715, 1966, 1983, 2003, 2017)
 - 2) The Sermon on the Mount (CCC, 1966-1970)
 - a) The Beatitudes (CCC, 1716-1723, 1725-1726)
 - i) Blessed are the poor in Spirit
 - ii) Blessed are those who mourn
 - iii) Blessed are the meek
 - iv) Blessed are the merciful
 - v) Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness
 - vi) Blessed are the pure of heart
 - vii) Blessed are the peacemakers
 - viii) Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness sake
- c. The Church as teacher of moral principles (CCC, 2032-2035, 2050-2051)
 - 1) The Precepts of the Church (CCC, 2042-2043, 2048)
 - 2) Magisterium and natural law (CCC, 2036, 2050)
 - 3) Church teaching forms one's conscience for moral decision making (CCC, 1776-1782, 1795-1797, 1802)
 - 4) The witness of others (CCC, 1194-1195)
- d. God's love and mercy through Jesus Christ (CCC, 2011, 2025, 2027, 2196, 2448)
- e. Universal call to holiness as disciples of Jesus Christ (CCC, 520-521, 901- 913)
 - 1) Grace (CCC, 1996-2005, 2017-2023)
 - 2) Virtue: Theological and Cardinal (CCC, 1803-1829, 1833-1841)
 - 3) Sustaining the moral life of the Christian
 - a) Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1830-1831, 1845)
 - b) Twelve fruits of the Holy Spirit (CCC, 1832)
 - 4) Conscience (CCC, 1746, 1777-1802)
 - 5) Sacraments and prayer offer us the grace and strength to live a moral life (CCC, 2047)
 - 6) Living life as a Disciple of Christ (CCC, 1694, 1194-1195)
- e. The reality of sin (CCC, 369-370, 415)
 - 1) Original Innocence (CCC, 369-379, 384)
 - 2) Effects of Original Sin (CCC, 396-406, 416-418, 1714)
 - 3) Sin (CCC, 1849-1876)
 - a) Sins of omission and commission (CCC, 1853)
 - b) Mortal and venial sin (CCC, 1760-1761, 1855, 1860)
 - c) Effects of sin (CCC, 1861-1864)

Additional *Protocol* items for inclusion in high school texts

Protocol Numbers:

1498 (indulgences)

1666 (family as domestic Church)

1678-1679 (sacramentals, popular piety)

1746 (right to religious freedom)

1757 (three sources of morality of an act – not in Curriculum Framework)

1890 (unity of Trinity as model of human fraternity)

1892 (the human person as the object of social organization)

1895 (society to promote exercise of virtue)

1920 (public authority part of order established by God)

1921 (authority must be ordered to the common good)

1923 (political authority and the moral order)

1925 (meaning of the common good)

1926 (common good must promote dignity of human person)

1927 (responsibility of state to protect common good)

1943 (society and individuals, obtain due)

1944 (respect people as other-selves)

1945 (equality is based on dignity and rights)

1947 (dignity requires efforts to reduce inequalities)

1948 (solidarity)