St. John's University
Sound Filmstrip Catechism
Lesson Plans

- Unit01_God and his Perfections
- Unit02_The Most Blessed Trinity
- Unit03_The Creation of the Angels
- Unit04_The Creation and Fall of Man
- Unit05_The Incarnation
- Unit06_The Redemption
- Unit07_The Holy Ghost and Grace
- Unit08_The Holy Catholic Church
- Unit09_The Communion of Saints
- Unit10_The Resurrection and Life Everlasting
- Unit11_The Sacraments in General
- Unit12_Baptism and Confirmation
- Unit13_The Most Holy Eucharist
- Unit14_The Sacrafice of the Mass (Part 1)
- Unit14_The Sacrifice of the Mass (Part 2)
- Unit15_Penance
- Unit16_Extreme Unction
- Unit17_Holy Orders
- Unit18_Matrimony
- Unit19_The Scramentals
- Unit20_Prayer
- Unit21_The Commandment in General
- Unit22_The Commandment of the Church
- Unit23_The First Commandment - Part 1 - Worship of God
- Unit24_The First Commandment – Part 2 - Veneration of the Mother of God
- Unit25_The Second and Third Commandments
- Unit26_The Fourth Commandment
- Unit27_The Fifth Commandment
- Unit28_The Eighth Commandment
- Unit29_The Sixth and Nineth Commandments
- Unit30_The Seventh and Tenth Commandments

UNIT 1

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: GOD AND HIS PERFECTIONS

UNIT 1

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Two of the Baltimore Catechism, "God and His Perfections."
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. God is a living God.
2. He is a spirit.
3. God is the Supreme Being, above all His creatures.
4. God is almighty.
5. He is Eternal.
6. God is present everywhere in the universe.
7. God is all-knowing, and nothing is hidden from Him.
8. God is infinitely just.
9. God is infinitely merciful.
10. God exercises His Divine Providence over us.
11. He is all-good, and gives us all we have.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **Whom must we thank for everything we have?**
   (Ans. God, who gives us everything we have. God's loving care for us is called Divine Providence.)
2. **Why can't we see God?**
   (Ans. Because He is a spirit and cannot be seen with bodily eyes, even though He is everywhere.)
3. **Why can't we hide our thoughts from God?**
   (Ans. There is no way we can do this. He is everywhere and sees and knows all things, even our secret thoughts.)
4. **What do we mean when we say God is just?**
   (Ans. He rewards the good and punishes the wicked, sometimes in this life and always in eternity.)
5. **What do we mean when we say God is merciful?**
   (Ans. He rewards us more than we earn, and punishes us less than we deserve.)
6. **Why does God treat us not only with justice but also with mercy?**
   (Ans. Because He is so good and loves us so much. His mercy is greater than His justice and is always combined with it.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **Why do we say that God is the Supreme Being?**
   (Ans. Because all things belong to Him, He is greater than all, and He can do with them as He wants.)
2. **What could God do right now to show He is all-powerful?**
   (Ans. Let pupils use their imaginations. Draw them out. Remember, He can do things they regard as good or disastrous.)
3. **How do we know that God will always watch over and care for us?**
   (Ans. His Son told us: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice and all these things shall be given you besides.")
4. **Does God know what we are thinking right now? Why?**
   (Ans. Yes. Because He is all-knowing and can read our most secret thoughts.)
5. **Why is God interested in what we are doing and thinking right now?**
   (Ans. Because He loves us and is anxious to reward all the good we do.)
6. **What prayer should we say to show God that we appreciate His mercy?**
   (Ans. An act of hope. Show them why.)
7. **How do we know that God is a living God?**
   (Ans. He knows things. He loves us. He answers our prayers. These are all activities of a living being.)
8. **What does the all-perfect God want us to call Him to show we are most important to Him?**
   (Ans. Our Father. "Your Father knows you need all these things." Elaborate full meaning of word father.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise be to You, Almighty God.
2. Dear God I thank You for Your great mercy to me.
3. Help me God to love You more each day.
4. I am sorry dear God for any wrong I have done to You Who are so good.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tomorrow morning	at my bedside	I'll thank God for giving me my family and home	because He wants me to be grateful.
This afternoon	when I feel like talking in class	I'll hold my tongue	because God sees me and wants me to be good.
Tonight	at supper	I will tell my family what I learned about God's goodness	because then they will love Him more.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S6515

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1951

UNIT 2

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE MOST BLESSED TRINITY

UNIT 2

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Three of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Unity and Trinity of God."
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. There is only one God.
2. In God there are Three Divine Persons.
3. This is a supernatural mystery which we cannot fully understand.
4. The Father is truly God.
5. The Son is truly God.
6. The Holy Ghost is truly God.
7. Each of these Three Persons is really distinct from the others.
8. We could only know of the existence of this mystery from revelation.
9. Christ revealed the mystery of the Trinity to men only gradually.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What do we mean by the Most Blessed Trinity?
(Ans. One and the same God in Three Divine Persons.)

2. How do we know that there is a Most Blessed Trinity?
(Ans. Only because God has been good enough to tell us about it.)

3. Can we fully understand the Most Blessed Trinity when we grow up?
(Ans. No, no matter how much we learn. It is a mystery.)

4. What is a supernatural mystery?
(Ans. A truth made known to us by God, which we cannot fully understand.)

5. Why must we believe in the Most Blessed Trinity?
(Ans. Because God has told us and He cannot be wrong or lie to us.)

6. At what event in Our Lord's life were all Three Divine Persons present?
(Ans. At His baptism in the river Jordan.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Could we ever find out by ourselves that there is a Most Blessed Trinity?
(Ans. No. It had to be told to us by God.)

2. Why did God tell men about the Trinity only gradually?
(Ans. Because He had to prepare men's minds for this wonderful fact.)

3. How do we know that the Father is truly God?
(Ans. Our Lord said, "I ascend to . . . my God and your God.")

4. How do we know that the Son is God?
(Ans. He proved it by rising from the dead at Easter.)

5. How do we know that the Holy Ghost is God?
(Ans. Our Lord said, "Receive the Holy Spirit; whose sins you shall forgive, etc." Only God can forgive sins.)

6. What does the word "Ghost" mean when we say "The Holy Ghost"?
(Ans. It means "Spirit.")

7. Did Our Lord ever speak of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost all at one time?
(Ans. Yes, when He commissioned the apostles to teach.)

8. Can you and I be sure we have been told the truth about the Trinity?
(Ans. Yes, because of the infallible Church, teaching through the Pope and Bishops.)

9. What two prayers do we say which show special honor to the Trinity?
(Ans. The prayer we say when we bless ourselves. The "Glory be to the Father, etc.")

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Praise to the Most Blessed Trinity.
2. Dear God, I thank You for telling me about Yourself.
3. Dear God, make Yourself known to those who do not know You.
4. Dear God, help me always to believe.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
The next time we pray	in the classroom	I will make the sign of the cross carefully	to pay honor to the Trinity.
Tonight, when saying the Rosary	at home	I will bow my head at the "glorias"	to show my love for the Trinity.
Next Sunday	in church	I will receive Holy Communion	to make my faith stronger.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S6516

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1951

UNIT 3

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 3

THE CREED: THE CREATION OF THE ANGELS

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Four of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Creation of the Angels."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. Angels are pure spirits with intellect and free will.
2. They were created by God out of nothing.
3. At the same time that God created angels, He raised their angelic nature to a supernatural state by giving them sanctifying grace.
4. When the angels were created they did not enjoy the Beatific Vision, but had to pass a test to earn Heaven.
5. Some of the angels obeyed God's Will for them and passed their test and were taken to Heaven to see and enjoy God forever.
6. Some of the angels disobeyed and lost sanctifying grace and were cast into hell forever.
7. Each person has a guardian angel assigned by God to protect him.
8. The bad angels have an influence for evil on our lives.
9. Neither the good nor bad angels can force our free will.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally). Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What is an angel?
Ans. An angel is a creature of God who has understanding and free will, but does not have a body.

2. Did the angels have to pass a test to earn heaven?
Ans. Yes. We don't know for certain its precise nature. It was essentially a sin of pride by which they failed.

3. What did God give the angels to help them pass their test?
Ans. Sanctifying grace. This was also necessary to prepare them for Heaven.

4. Since no one in Heaven can sin, why did some of the angels sin?
Ans. They were not in Heaven, that is, they did not have the Beatific Vision, until after their period of trial was passed. If the bad angels had seen God it would have been impossible for them to sin.

5. Why were some of the angels bad?
Ans. Because they did not obey God's command and were punished, and now they hate God forever.

6. Can the bad angels force us to do wrong?
Ans. No. We have free wills, and no one can force us. Besides, God gives us grace sufficient to overcome temptation.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. If you were riding in an automobile, about forty miles an hour, could your guardian angel stay with you?
Ans. Yes, because he is a spirit, and can travel with the speed of thought.

2. How many good angels are there in this room?
Ans. As many as there are persons.

3. Why do we draw angels with human heads when they have no bodies?
Ans. To show that they can know things, and also can will to do things.

4. Why could our Blessed Mother see the angel at the Annunciation?
Ans. God permits an angel to take a body sometimes when they act as His messengers.

5. Can you think of any prayer to an angel we say together at Mass?
Ans. "Holy Michael the archangel, defend us in battle," etc.

6. What are some of the things that bad angels do to tempt us?
Ans. Make something belonging to another look wonderful so that we want to steal it. Make us ashamed to tell the truth. Make what we are told not to do look good so that we want to do it.

7. What are some of the things your good angel does for you?
Ans. He helps me overcome temptation to do wrong. He keeps me from getting hurt. He prays for me. Note: Have the student be concrete in his answers to the last two questions.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Thank you, dear Lord, for giving me my guardian angel.
2. Dear guardian angel, watch over me always.
3. Dear angels in Heaven, praise God for me today.
4. Dear angel of mine, I am sorry for forgetting about you.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
1. After supper	in my room	I will ask my angel to help me in my homework	because God wants me to.
2. This afternoon	playing in the street	I will ask my angel to protect me	because it will please God.
3. After supper when tempted to avoid the dishes	in the kitchen	I will pray to my angel for strength	because he will help me overcome the devil.

Form 2S6515

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1951

UNIT 4

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 4

THE CREED: THE CREATION AND FALL OF MAN

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Five of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Creation and Fall of Man."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. God made us to show forth His goodness and to share with us His everlasting happiness in Heaven.
2. God created the world and everything in it for man to use in such a way that it will lead him to God.
3. God, when He created Adam, gave him sanctifying grace which gave him a right to Heaven, but to gain Heaven, he had to pass a test.
4. In addition, God gave Adam and Eve certain preternatural gifts, infused knowledge, control of the passions by reason, and freedom from sickness and death.
5. If Adam had remained faithful, all of us would have enjoyed his gifts.
6. Adam failed his test and lost God's gifts for himself and for us.
7. Because of this, we come into the world with original sin, which means we have no sanctifying grace, and no right to Heaven.
8. In addition, we suffer other penalties: sickness, death, ignorance, and a tendency to evil. Original sin is basic cause of troubles.
9. God is not unjust in letting us suffer these penalties, because immunity from them was a gift to which we had no right.
10. The Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved from original sin in view of the merits of her Divine Son. She will help us if we ask her.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally). Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own"prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Did God make man like an angel in any way?
Ans. Yes. He gave him a soul which is spirit like an angel, but He made man's body out of the earth.

2. What is original sin in us?
Ans. Original sin in us means that we are born without sanctifying grace which is necessary for Heaven.

3. Why are we born with original sin?
Ans. God had decreed that if Adam had remained faithful, we would have shared his gifts, and if he failed we would lose those gifts.

4. Is God unfair in letting us be born with original sin?
Ans. No. Because Adam and Eve had no right to these gifts, and we have no right to them.

5. What would the world be like if there were no original sin?
Ans. There would be no sorrow, pain, sickness, death, ignorance and no inclination to evil.

6. Why is it so hard to resist temptation?
Ans. Because our passions tend to resist the control of our reason. We have a tendency to evil because of original sin.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. In what way are we made to the image and likeness of God?
Ans. We are like God in that we have a spiritual soul and can think and will.

2. Why did God give us the land and sea and animals and fishes and trees and flowers?
Ans. Because He loves us and we need a place to live and things to eat, and that we might use these things to lead us to Him.

3. Why do we have to study so hard before we can know things?
Ans. Because Adam lost the special gift of knowledge which God gave him which would have made study easy and pleasant.

4. Why do we have to work so hard to grow our food?
Ans. Because of the sin of Adam, God cursed the ground and we have to labor and toil to get the food we eat.

5. What is a good way for us to fight against some of the effects of original sin?
Ans. Prayer, especially to the Blessed Mother, during temptation, sickness, and study.

6. Why does the priest put ashes or dust on our foreheads on Ash Wednesday?
Ans. To remind us that we must die, one of the effects of original sin.

7. How can a baby have original sin when it never did anything wrong?
Ans. That is because original sin in us does not mean doing something wrong. It means we lack the gift of sanctifying grace.

8. Why were we baptized when we were babies?
Ans. That we might receive sanctifying grace which is necessary if we are to get to Heaven.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear Blessed Mother, keep me from temptation today. Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.
2. Thank you, dear God for giving me a chance for Heaven again through baptism.
3. Dear God, I am sorry for the sins I have committed.
4. I praise Thee, dear God, because of your goodness.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

	Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
1.	This Saturday	at the playground	I will do what the others want	because God wants me to give up my own will.
2.	This afternoon	when I want to play and must go to the store	I will go promptly	because this will help me form the habit of obedience.
3.	Today	when I am thirsty	I will delay taking a drink for a few minutes	because in this way I will do penance for my sins and others'.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S6516

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1951

UNIT 5

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE INCARNATION

UNIT 5

OBJECTIVES: 1. **To teach Lesson Seven of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Incarnation."**
2. **To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.**

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. After Adam's sin which closed Heaven to man, God promised to send a Savior.
2. This Savior would pay the penalty for man's sins, and reopen Heaven to him.
3. In the fullness of time, the Blessed Virgin consented, at God's request, to become the Mother of the Savior.
4. By the power of the Holy Spirit she conceived this Savior Who was the Son of God.
5. At this time, the Son of God added to His divine nature a human nature.
6. The Savior is truly God, because He has the same divine nature as God, His Father.
7. He is truly man because He has a body and soul like ours.
8. Christ is not a human Person. He is a divine Person only, the second Person of the Most Blessed Trinity.
9. A person is the one who does things. It means an individual. It is the answer to the question: "Who are you?"
10. A nature is what enables a being to do what it does. It answers the question: "What are you?" (See F. J. Sheed, *Map of Life*, chapter 5.)

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **What promise did God make to Adam after his sin?**
   (Ans. He promised to send a Redeemer.)
2. **When was this promise fulfilled?**
   (Ans. When God requested, through the angel Gabriel, that Mary become the Mother of God, and she consented.)
3. **Why was Christ true man?**
   (Ans. Because He had a human nature, that is, a body and soul, and could do everything that we can do.)
4. **When the Infant Jesus cried, was it God crying? Why?**
   (Ans. Yes, because all the actions of Christ were those of a divine Person.)
5. **How many natures does Christ have?**
   (Ans. Two. A human nature and a divine nature.)
6. **Is Christ more than one Person?**
   (Ans. No. Christ is only one Person, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. He is not a human Person.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What do we mean by the Incarnation?**
   (Ans. The Son of God, while keeping His divine nature, took to Himself a human nature, that is, a body and soul like ours.)
2. **Why do we call Mary the Mother of God?**
   (Ans. She is the Mother of Jesus Christ who is true God.)
3. **Who is the Father of Jesus Christ?**
   (Ans. God the Father.)
4. **What relation is St. Joseph to the Infant Jesus?**
   (Ans. He is the foster-father and guardian.)
5. **What could Christ do with His human nature?**
   (Ans. Everything we can do except sin. [Make the children be concrete in their enumeration.])
6. **What prayer do we say that reminds us of the Incarnation?**
   (Ans. The "Angelus." Have the children explain the steps in this prayer.)
7. **Did God advertise the coming of the Redeemer before He came? How?**
   (Ans. He made His promise clearer by foretelling details, such as time, place, etc., through His prophets.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise be to You, dear Jesus.
2. Dear God, thank You for giving me Your Son as my Savior.
3. Keep me sinless, dear Lord, as You Yourself were.
4. I am sorry for the many times I forgot about Your great love for me.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
At six o'clock this evening	at home	I will say the "Angelus"	because it will please You.
After supper tonight	in the kitchen	I will ask my family to say the "Joyful Mysteries" with me	because it will remind us of the Incarnation.
This afternoon	at home	I will ask my mother if I can help her	because You were obedient at home.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 250000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1952

UNIT 6

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE REDEMPTION

UNIT 6

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Eight of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Redemption."
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. By His sufferings and death Christ paid the price necessary to make satisfaction to God for our sins.
2. In this way He regained for us the right to be children of God and therefore heirs of Heaven.
3. After His death, while the body of Christ was in the tomb, His soul was in Limbo.
4. He went to tell the souls of the just waiting there that He had opened Heaven again.
5. On Easter Sunday, Christ rose again from the dead—He reunited His human soul with His body.
6. His resurrection proves that one day, after death, our souls will be reunited with our bodies in everlasting life.
7. After His resurrection, He remained on earth forty days to prove He had risen and to complete His instructions to the Apostles.
8. At the end of forty days He ascended into Heaven and took with Him all the souls from Limbo.
9. In Heaven, as God He is equal to God the Father; as man He is King and Judge of the whole world.
10. By the Redemption, Christ merited for us a chance to earn greater happiness in Heaven than we would have had if Adam had not sinned.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **How were the Gates of Heaven opened again for man?**
   (Ans. By Christ's death on the Cross and all the suffering which preceded it.)
2. **What does death mean?**
   (Ans. The separation of a human soul from the body.)
3. **Where was Christ's soul while His body was in the Tomb?**
   (Ans. In Limbo, where the souls of good people who died before Christ were waiting for Him to open Heaven again.)
4. **What happened on Easter Sunday morning?**
   (Ans. Christ rose from the dead—that is, His human soul was reunited to His glorified body.)
5. **How long did Christ stay on earth after He rose? Why?**
   (Ans. Forty days, to prove He had risen and to complete His instructions to the Apostles.)
6. **Why are we better off now than if Adam had not sinned?**
   (Ans. Because Christ by His death merited for us a chance to earn greater happiness in Heaven. He stored up an infinite supply of grace and merit for us to draw on.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What does the Resurrection of Christ teach us?**
   (Ans. That one day our souls will be reunited to our bodies in everlasting life.)
2. **Whom did Christ take with Him when He ascended into Heaven?**
   (Ans. The souls of the just who had been in Limbo.)
3. **If Christ was God, how could He die?**
   (Ans. He died in His human nature only.)
4. **How did Christ show that He was really alive after the Resurrection?**
   (Ans. By eating with His Apostles and allowing them to see and hear and touch Him.)
5. **Did Christ raise Himself from the dead?**
   (Ans. Yes, by His own divine power. Only God could raise Himself.)
6. **In the Apostles' Creed, what does this mean: "He descended into hell"?**
   (Ans. It means Limbo.)
7. **Why is the Pascal candle placed near the altar during the Easter Season?**
   (Ans. To remind us that Christ rose and stayed forty days on earth. It is put out on Ascension Thursday.)
8. **In the Apostles' Creed, what does this mean: "Sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty"?**
   (Ans. As God He is equal to the Father; as man He is King and Judge of all creation.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise to Thee, God Who died for me.
2. Thank You, dear Jesus, for all Your love for me.
3. I am sorry for my sins which caused You so much pain.
4. Help me, dear Jesus, to stay out of sin.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
After supper tonight	in the kitchen	I will ask my family to say the "Sorrowful Mysteries" with me	because it will remind us of the Redemption.
After school this afternoon	at home	I will stay away from sweets	because I will be making some satisfaction for sin.
This afternoon	at home	I will do my homework faithfully	because then I will imitate Your obedience.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1952

UNIT 7

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE HOLY GHOST AND GRACE

UNIT 7

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Nine and Ten of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. The Holy Spirit is the Sanctifier Who gives us grace.
2. There are two kinds of grace, sanctifying and actual grace.
3. Sanctifying grace is a sharing in God's life.
4. Sanctifying grace makes us holy, adopted sons of God, and temples in which He dwells.
5. Sanctifying grace gives us a right to see God in heaven when we die.
6. Sanctifying grace is increased in us through good works, prayer, and the sacraments.
7. The measure of sanctifying grace in us at death is the measure of our capacity to enjoy the happiness of heaven, and to glorify God.
8. Sanctifying grace gives us the supernatural powers of faith, hope and charity.
9. Actual grace is a transient, special help from God which moves our minds and wills toward good.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **Why is sanctifying grace called a life?**
   Ans. Because, like every life, it gives us powers or activities which we would not have without it.
2. **What new powers do we get with the supernatural life of grace?**
   Ans. The chief ones are faith, hope and charity.
3. **Why are these powers important to us?**
   Ans. Because we cannot get to heaven without them.
4. **Why is it important to grow in the supernatural life?**
   Ans. Because the measure of grace we have in us at death is the measure of our capacity to glorify God and enjoy the happiness of heaven.
5. **What is the best way to grow in the supernatural life?**
   Ans. Through weekly confession and daily Communion.
6. **What does actual grace do for us?**
   Ans. Through it, God makes us think of good things to do and helps our will to do them.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What does adoption mean?**
   Ans. It means being made a member of a family and receiving a right to the family inheritance.
2. **Are those who have not been baptized God's children?**
   Ans. No. They are only God's creatures, made to His image and likeness in their spiritual soul, but they do not share His nature or have a right to His kingdom. They are potentially God's children.
3. **Is there a difference between sanctifying grace and God dwelling in our souls?**
   Ans. Yes. Sanctifying grace is a created quality which God infuses into our soul. But the Divine Indwelling is the uncreated God Himself, living in our body and soul as in a temple.
4. **What should we be most interested in doing in life? Why?**
   Ans. Striving to grow in grace to give greater glory to God and earn greater happiness in heaven.
5. **What can we do with our supernatural powers of faith and hope?**
   Ans. With faith we can know things which only God can know, like heaven. Hope relies on God's power and goodness to get us to heaven against all obstacles. So, with hope, we can act with the power or strength of God. Hope strengthens our will to fight temptations that keep us from God.
6. **What can we do with our supernatural power of charity?**
   Ans. We can love God as He loves Himself, i.e., because of His Own goodness, and we can love our neighbor, even if he is unlovable, for the sake of God.
7. **If everyone had and used the supernatural powers of faith, hope and charity, why would there be no wars?**
   Ans. Because everyone would love their neighbors as God loves them and would not injure them.
8. **Why is it important to be attentive to God's voice in actual grace?**
   Ans. Because we can get used to not listening and miss many chances to love God and do good.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Thank you, dear God, for adopting me as Your child.
2. Help me, dear Lord, to be more holy.
3. You are so good, dear God, for living in me.
4. Dear God, I am sorry for not obeying Your actual grace so often.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Action*	*Motive*
Tonight	at my bed	I will pray not to go against actual grace telling me to be good	so I will do more of what God wants.
Saturday	in church	I will go to confession	so I will grow in sanctifying grace.
Tonight	at supper	I will tell my family what I learned about grace	to help them love God more and be better.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1963

UNIT 8

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH

UNIT 8

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lessons Eleven and Twelve of the Baltimore Catechism.**
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. Christ founded a Church to be for all time the ordinary means of salvation for all men.
2. He founded His Church on Peter, His visible representative on earth.
3. The functions of the Church are to rule, to teach and to sanctify.
4. Christ established a hierarchy in the Church by giving to the other apostles some of the power He gave to Peter.
5. Christ sent the Holy Spirit to keep His Church infallible, i.e., to protect it from ever teaching doctrinal error.
6. The Church came completely into being on Pentecost Sunday.
7. The Church is one, holy, catholic and apostolic.
8. The Church is composed of all the Catholic people in the world, with their leaders the bishops, and the Pope at their head.
9. Anyone who knows that the Catholic Church is one true Church founded by Christ must belong to it to be saved.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **What did our Lord do to give everyone a way to heaven?**
   Ans. He founded a Church to lead them to heaven.
2. **How does the Church help people to get to heaven?**
   Ans. It teaches them, rules them and sanctifies them.
3. **Whom did our Lord tell to rule His Church for Him for all time?**
   Ans. St. Peter, the first Pope, and his successors.
4. **Would there be a Catholic Church if there were no church buildings? Why?**
   Ans. Yes. Because the Church is all the Catholic people ruled by their bishops with the Pope at their head.
5. **Why will the Church last for all time?**
   Ans. Because Christ said He would be with it till the end of the world.
6. **Does everyone have to belong to the Catholic Church to be saved?**
   Ans. Yes, if he knows it is the true Church of Christ.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **Who shares the Pope's power to rule the Church?**
   Ans. The bishops of the Catholic Church.
2. **Does the Pope have a special diocese over which he rules?**
   Ans. Yes, the diocese of Rome, which is a diocese like our own.
3. **What is the diocese whose bishop is always the Pope?**
   Ans. The diocese of Rome. A man becomes Pope because he is elected the successor of Peter in the diocese of Rome.
4. **Why does the Church continue now that the apostles are dead?**
   Ans. Because Christ said He would be with it for all time. If there were no Church now, He could not be with it.
5. **Who is it that keeps the Church from teaching error?**
   Ans. The Holy Spirit.
6. **If you traveled all over the world, how could you tell that the Church is Catholic?**
   Ans. Because everywhere you would find Catholic people going to Mass and the sacraments and obeying the Pope.
7. **When is the birthday of the Church? What happened?**
   Ans. Pentecost Sunday. The Holy Spirit descended on the apostles.
8. **What happened as a result of so many Catholics being killed in the early days of the Church?**
   Ans. The Church grew all the faster. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church."

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Thank you, dear Lord, for making me a Catholic.
2. Help me, dear Lord, to be a good Catholic.
3. I'm sorry, Lord, for not being a better Catholic.
4. Dear Lord, I'm glad I'm a Catholic.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

	Time	*Place*	*Action*	*Motive*
1.	This afternoon	in church	I will make a visit	to thank God for making me a Catholic.
2.	Tonight	at supper	I'll eat something I don't like	so God will help the Pope in taking His place.
3.	Sunday	in church	I'll say the prayers after Mass well	so the Communists will become Catholics.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A
Copyright 1958

UNIT 9

LESSON PLAN

THE CREED: THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS

UNIT 9

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Thirteen of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Communion of Saints."
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. All those who have been baptized and are united in the faith of Christ make up a real, supernatural entity called the Mystical Body of Christ.
2. The Mystical Body of Christ is something different from the human, flesh and blood body of Christ.
3. As in a human body, each of the millions of members or cells in Christ's Mystical Body live with the supernatural life of Christ called sanctifying grace.
4. Christ, the Head of the Mystical Body, gives His life and its powers to us, the members of the Mystical Body.
5. He does this through the Holy Spirit Who is the Soul of the Mystical Body of Christ.
6. The souls in purgatory and the saints in heaven are also parts or members of Christ's Mystical Body.
7. The members of the Mystical Body in heaven, purgatory, and on earth are united by a spiritual bond of mutual help and aid which is called the Communion of Saints.
8. Each member shares in the benefits coming from the prayers, good works, and sufferings of all the other members of Christ's Mystical Body.
9. Christ's life of grace is lost by Catholics in mortal sin, and they thereby become weak members of the Mystical Body. Though they have lost charity, they still can be united to it through supernatural faith and hope.

PROCEDURE

1. ***Preparation***
   - A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
   - B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
   - C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
   - D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. ***Presentation***
   Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. ***Follow-up***
   Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.
   - A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
     1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
     2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.
   - B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
     1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
     2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.
   - C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
     The indispensable means for this is that:
     1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
     2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **What is the human body made up of?**
   Ans. It is something living, made up of millions of tiny parts or cells which live and grow and are kept alive by the soul, and which unite in helping one another.
2. **What is the Mystical Body of Christ?**
   Ans. It is a real, though not flesh and blood body, which is made up of millions of cells or members who have received the life of Christ, or sanctifying grace, in baptism, and who are united to Christ in the true faith.
3. **What do all the members of the Mystical Body share together?**
   Ans. They all share the one and same life of Christ which makes each cell or member live with the supernatural life.
4. **Who gives the life of Christ to the Mystical Body?**
   Ans. The life of Christ, the Head of the Mystical Body, is given to us, the members of His Body, through the Holy Spirit Who is the Soul of the Mystical Body.
5. **What is meant by the Communion of Saints?**
   Ans. It is the spiritual bond by which the members of the Mystical Body in heaven, purgatory, and on earth unite and help one another spiritually.
6. **Can we lose many of the benefits of the Communion of Saints? How?**
   Ans. Yes, by falling into mortal sin. Then we would lose Christ's life of grace, and the only help we would get from the Communion of Saints would be the prayers of the others that we would get out of mortal sin.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What do the Saints do for us?**
   Ans. They help us to get to heaven by praying for us. Above all, the Mother of God intercedes for us because her Son died for us.
2. **What do the souls in purgatory do for us?**
   Ans. The souls in purgatory probably pray for us, though this is not certain. We can ask their help in our private prayers. (vid. Connell, No. 3 catechism, p. 101.)
3. **What do we do for the Saints in heaven?**
   Ans. We honor the saints as friends of God by our prayers to them, and by our good works and so add to their external glory.
4. **What do we do for the souls in purgatory?**
   Ans. We help them reach heaven more quickly by our prayers and good works, by indulgences, and by having Masses said for them.
5. **What do the members of the Mystical Body do for one another on earth?**
   Ans. Since we are members of the same Body of Christ, each one shares in the benefits of every one else's prayers and good works.
6. **When does the Church remember and honor the Communion of Saints?**
   Ans. On All Saints' Day, the first of November, and on All Souls Day, the second of November. Just before these is the feast of Christ the King, the last Sunday of October.
7. **What does Christ want most from the members of the Church?**
   Ans. Unity. His prayer was, "That all may all be one, even as thou, Father, in me and I in thee." At Christ's second coming, the Communion of Saints will become the Church triumphant.
8. **What is another name for the Mystical Body of Christ?**
   Ans. The Catholic Church and the Mystical Body are the same thing.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear Lord, You are so good to make me a member of Your Mystical Body.
2. Thank You, dear Lord, for letting me share in the benefits of the Communion of Saints.
3. I am sorry for not praying for the souls in purgatory more often.
4. Dear Saint (my name), help me to be good.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tomorrow morning	at church	I will offer Mass	to help the souls in purgatory.
This afternoon	at his house	I will help N. with his homework	so that a pagan will get the help to become a member of the Mystical Body.
Tonight after supper	in the kitchen	I will help with the dishes	because it will get God's help for some sinner.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1952

UNIT 10

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 10

THE CREED: THE RESURRECTION AND LIFE EVERLASTING

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Fourteen of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Resurrection and Life Everlasting."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit.

1. Death is God calling us home to our reward when we have lived as long as He wants us to.
2. When we die, the soul and body are separated, and the soul alone enters into eternal life.
3. The body falls back into the dust from which it was made.
4. At the moment of death there takes place an inspection of each soul called the particular judgement.
5. The human, free will remains forever fixed in the disposition it was at the moment of death—i.e., either turned toward God, or away from Him by mortal sin.
6. Those who go to hell freely choose it by deliberately having their wills turned against God by mortal sin at the moment of death.
7. Those who die with venial sin, or with punishment still due to sin, go to purgatory until they are completely purified.
8. Those who are perfectly purified go to heaven and are completely happy in the possession of God.
9. On the last day, Christ will reunite the souls and bodies of all men, and will make the general judgement.
10. Then the Blessed will inherit God's kingdom with Christ, and His work of Redemption will be completed.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What happens to our bodies when we die?
Ans. They are separated from our souls and go back into the dust of the earth from which they were made.

2. What happens to our souls when we die?
Ans. They are judged immediately by God to determine what choice we have made in life, and then we are either rewarded or punished.

3. Does God send some souls to hell?
Ans. No. Those in hell freely chose to go there by doing in life what they wanted instead of what God wanted. They chose to die with their wills turned against God when they could have turned to Him so easily by contrition.

4. What is purgatory for?
Ans. It is a place where those who die in the love of God with sanctifying grace must be cleansed of any venial sin or must satisfy the punishment due to sin before they can go to heaven.

5. Who goes to heaven?
Ans. Those who die in sanctifying grace and have no venial sin or punishment due to sin go directly to heaven at the moment of death. All others who die in grace go only after they have been cleansed in purgatory.

6. What will happen on the last day?
Ans. Christ will come in glory and power and will raise the bodies of all men and reunite them with their souls, and then, in the sight of all men, will judge each one again and pronounce sentence of eternal happiness or misery.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why does the Church show respect to the bodies of the dead?
Ans. Because the bodies of the just were the temples of the Holy Ghost, and because God will one day raise them and reunite them to their souls to share in either glory or shame.

2. What is the most important aim we should have in life?
Ans. To be in the state of grace, i.e., to have God's life in us at the moment of death.

3. Can we be sent to hell without our willing it?
Ans. No. Those who go to hell freely choose it by disregarding God's law and rejecting His grace.

4. How happy will we be in heaven?
Ans. We will be completely happy—beyond our power to imagine. God as Truth will completely satisfy our minds, and God as Goodness will completely satisfy our wills. In addition there will be delights experienced by our glorified bodies.

5. Why must there be a general judgement?
Ans. In order that the justice, mercy and wisdom of God may be shown to all men, and that the whole picture of God's Providence may be seen by everyone.

6. How long will purgatory last?
Ans. Until the day of the general judgement. Since we do not know how long individual souls are kept there, we should keep up our prayers for their liberation.

7. Is there any creature whose body is now united to the soul in heaven?
Ans. Yes. The body of the Blessed Virgin, after she had finished her course on earth, was preserved free from destruction and reunited to her soul in heaven.

8. What will Christ have to do with us in heaven?
Ans. All our glory and happiness in heaven will come to us through Him, for we will inherit God's kingdom by being united with Him in His Mystical Body triumphant.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear Jesus, You are the wonderful King of the whole world!
2. I thank You, dear Lord, for having opened heaven for me.
3. I am sorry for my sins because they offend You and keep me from heaven.
4. Please help me to keep from turning my back on You by mortal sin.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
At supper	at home	I will go without dessert	to strengthen my will against sin.
Tonight at bedtime	in my room	I will say a prayer to St. Joseph	to ask for the grace of a happy death.
At supper tonight	at home	I will talk about heaven	to give my family a chance to think about it.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 25000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1953

UNIT 11

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 11

THE SACRAMENTS: THE SACRAMENTS IN GENERAL

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Twenty-Three of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Sacraments."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

1. Christ instituted the sacraments by endowing certain natural signs with supernatural power to produce or cause grace in our souls.
2. The sacraments are instrumental causes or instruments through which Christ Himself lives and operates in us.
3. Each sacrament signifies or shows three things: 1) the essence of sanctification which is grace in our souls in the present; 2) the cause of our sanctification, the death of Christ, which took place in the past; 3) the goal or purpose of sanctification which is the glory of heaven in the future.
4. The seven sacraments correspond in the supernatural order to the necessities of individual and social life in the natural order.
5. In individual life Baptism corresponds to birth; Confirmation to growth and maturity; Holy Eucharist to food and nourishment; Penance to recovery from illness; Extreme Unction to consolation and encouragement at the moment of death.
6. In social life Matrimony assures the growth and increase of the supernatural society of the Church; Holy Orders provide for teaching, ruling, and sanctifying functions of the society of the Church.
7. Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders confer a character or spiritual power which is respectively a greater and fuller sharing in the priesthood of Christ.
8. The greatest exercise of the power of the sacramental character takes place when, according to capacity, one offers the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

PROCEDURE

1. ***Preparation***

   A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
   B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
   C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
   D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. ***Presentation***

   Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. ***Follow-up***

   Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

   A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
      1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
      2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

   B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
      1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
      2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

   C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

      The indispensable means for this is that:
      1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
      2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **Give two reasons why Christ gave us the sacraments.**
   Ans. First, to give us the supernatural life. Second, to take care of that life, both by restoring it if it is lost by serious sin, and by strengthening and nourishing it.
2. **Why did Christ make the sacraments outward signs?**
   Ans. Because all we know we learn through our senses. He wanted us to have visible assurance when He was working in our souls.
3. **In the sacraments, who lives and works in our souls?**
   Ans. Christ Himself. He uses the sacraments as instruments by which He does this, just as we use chalk to write on the board.
4. **Sacraments are signs. What three things do they show us?**
   Ans. See SUBJECT MATTER, Number Three.
5. **What does the character of Baptism and Confirmation give us?**
   Ans. A new spiritual power, making us members of the Church and enabling us to live and worship God as He wants.
6. **When do we best use the powers of our Baptismal and Confirmational character?**
   Ans. When we take part in offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **Can we see what the sacraments do in our souls? Why?**
   Ans. No, because spiritual operations are invisible. We look the same before and after receiving any of the sacraments.
2. **What sacrament corresponds to birth in the natural life?**
   Ans. Baptism, by which we are born into the supernatural life.
3. **What sacrament corresponds to growing up big and strong?**
   Ans. Confirmation, which makes us supernatural adults, giving us power to teach the faith to others and defend it.
4. **What sacrament corresponds to nourishment for our bodies?**
   Ans. Holy Eucharist, which is the food for our souls.
5. **What sacrament corresponds to recovery from illness in natural life?**
   Ans. Penance, which restores our supernatural life if we have lost it by mortal sin, and strengthens it against the damage of venial sin.
6. **What are the social sacraments?**
   Ans. Holy Orders and Matrimony. The other sacraments are for the benefit of individuals. These two are for the supernatural society of the Church.
7. **What is the purpose of the sacrament of Matrimony?**
   Ans. To take care of the growth and increase of the society of the Church which is the Mystical Body of Christ.
8. **What is the purpose of the sacrament of Holy Orders?**
   Ans. To take care of the government of the society of the Church; to provide for those who will perform the duties of teaching, ruling and sanctifying.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

Dear Lord, I thank you for giving me a share in Your priesthood to offer the Mass.

Dear Lord, let me make better use of the share in Your priesthood that I have.

I am sorry, dear God, for not offering the Mass to You more often.

You are so good, dear God, for all the wonderful things You have done for us.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
This Sunday	in church	I will be more attentive at Mass	to show God I am glad I can offer Mass to Him.
Today	when I pass the church	I will bow my head or tip my hat	so others will think of God when they see me.
On Saturday	when I go to Confession	I will thank our Lord for staying in my soul	so that He will give me more grace.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1954, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 12

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 12

THE SACRAMENTS: BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Twenty-Four and Twenty-Five of the Baltimore Catechism, "Baptism," and "Confirmation."
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

Note: Before this unit is taught, Unit 7, The Holy Ghost and Grace, should be reviewed.

1. Christ made Baptism necessary for salvation, and chose as its matter the most common and easily obtainable element in the world—water.
2. Through Baptism, Christ removes all sin, both original and actual, from the soul.
3. At Baptism, Christ gives us a new supernatural life, called sanctifying grace.
4. We receive this supernatural life by being joined to the Mystical Body of Christ which is already living with the divine life, just as a grafted branch lives with the life of the tree to which it is grafted.
5. Because Baptism joins us to Christ, the Son of God, we thereby become sons of God.
6. Baptism is not something that happened to us long ago. It is continuously alive in us, both in its sanctifying grace and its sacramental graces and character.
7. At Baptism we receive a character which is a spiritual power giving us a share in the priesthood of Christ.
8. The character of Baptism gives us rights and duties in the Church or Mystical Body of Christ, chief of which is the right to offer the Mass and to receive the other sacraments.
9. In the sacrament of Confirmation, Christ makes us adult members of the Mystical Body.
10. The character of Confirmation gives us an official duty to be witnesses to Christ and to help the Mystical Body by our lives and example of good works.

PROCEDURE

1. ***Preparation***
   - A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
   - B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
   - C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
   - D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. ***Presentation***
   Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. ***Follow-up***
   Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.
   - A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
     1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
     2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.
   - B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
     1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
     2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.
   - C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
     The indispensable means for this is that:
     1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
     2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **How does Baptism open the gates of heaven for us?**
   Ans. It gives us supernatural life which is necessary to live in heaven.
2. **How does Christ give us supernatural life in Baptism?**
   Ans. By joining us to the Mystical Body which is already living with the supernatural life. When joined, we live with the life of the Mystical Body.
3. **What is the difference between a baptized and an unbaptized person at Mass?**
   Ans. The baptized can truly offer the Mass to God because of his baptismal character which is a share in the priesthood of Christ. The unbaptized can only be present at Mass.
4. **What does Confirmation do for us?**
   Ans. It gives us an official duty in the public life of the Church and makes us official witnesses to Christ, with a duty to defend the faith and live as soldiers of Christ.
5. **How do we live our Confirmation?**
   Ans. By overcoming the enemies of the supernatural life, temptation and shame; by giving good example to others at play and at work; by making others want to love Our Lord.
6. **Why is it important to be good soldiers of Christ wherever we go?**
   Ans. Because we go many places where there are no priests, and it is up to us to make others want to love Our Lord.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **How does water remove sin from the soul in Baptism?**
   Ans. When water is used with the proper words, Christ Himself removes the sin by using water as the instrument.
2. **What duty does Baptism give us?**
   Ans. The duty to live up to the laws of the Church.
3. **What is the best way in which we can use our sacramental character of Baptism?**
   Ans. By offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.
4. **What is the difference between one who is baptized and confirmed, and one who is only baptized?**
   Ans. Baptism makes us children and private citizens of the Church. Confirmation makes us grown ups and public citizens with the duty of fighting for and defending the faith.
5. **At what times should we think of the blow on the cheek the Bishop gave us in Confirmation?**
   Ans. When we have to do something hard for the faith and our religion.
6. **How does one become a traitor to his Confirmation?**
   Ans. By committing sin; by denying his faith or being ashamed of it.
7. **Name some ways you can help the Mystical Body.**
   Ans. Demand that the students be definite and particular in their answers. Do not overlook all phases of Catholic Action.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

Thank you, dear God, for making me one of Your soldiers.

Dear God, help me to be a really good soldier.

Dear God, I am sorry there are so many traitors in Your army.

I worship You, my Supreme Commander!

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	when I say my prayers	I will thank God for my Baptism	because He is so good to give it to me.
Tonight	at study time	I will study my catechism better	so I will be able to teach the faith to others.
Sunday	at Mass	I will offer the Mass to God	so that some pagan will receive Baptism.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 250000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1954, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 13

LESSON PLAN

THE MOST HOLY EUCHARIST

UNIT 13

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Twenty-Six of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Sacraments."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. Our Savior, a year before His death, promised to give us the Holy Eucharist.
2. He fulfilled this promise on Holy Thursday night by instituting the Sacrament of the Eucharist and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.
3. He gave His apostles and priests the power to perpetuate this sacrifice and sacrament.
4. Through this power, priests in the Mass change the substance of bread into His body and the substance of wine into His blood. Only the appearances of bread and wine remain after the consecration.
5. Under each species, in the Sacrifice of the Mass, Christ is contained whole and entire, body and blood, soul and divinity, just as He is in heaven.
6. A sacrifice is the offering of a victim by a priest to God alone, and the destruction of it in some way as a sign to God that we acknowledge His supreme dominion over us.
7. In the Sacrifice of the Mass Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers Himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearances of bread and wine.
8. The separate consecration of the bread and wine mystically signifies the separation of Christ's body and blood and His death on Calvary. Therefore, in the Mass, Christ renews for all time the sacrifice of the cross.
9. When we participate in this sacrifice, the same as that of Calvary offered under signs, we signify death to self-will that God may work in us by His grace, especially in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **Explain how Our Lord promised to give us the Holy Eucharist.**
   (Ans. After the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes as food for their bodies, Our Lord promised the people that He would give them His body and blood as food for their souls.)
2. **How did Our Lord keep His promise to us?**
   (Ans. He changed bread and wine into His body and blood at the Last Supper, and gave His priests the power to do the same.)
3. **What is present in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread? wine?**
   (Ans. The whole Christ, body and blood, soul and divinity is present, under the appearances of bread alone, and under the appearances of wine alone.)
4. **How is the Eucharist a sacrament?**
   (Ans. It is a sacrament because it is a visible sign instituted by Christ which He uses to give us grace.)
5. **How is the Eucharist a sacrifice?**
   (Ans. It is a sacrifice because in it Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers Himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearances of bread and wine.)
6. **How is the Eucharist the same sacrifice as Calvary?**
   (Ans. It is the same sacrifice as Calvary because in it Christ as a Priest offers again His own death to God, now renewed in an unbloody manner in the Mass through the separation of His body and blood by signs, in the separate consecration of the bread and the wine.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What happened when Our Lord said, "This is My body . . . this is My blood"?**
   (Ans. When He said, "This is My body," the substance of bread was changed into His body. When He said, "This is My blood," the substance of the wine was changed into His blood. After that there remained only the appearances of bread and wine.)
2. **Why does Christ remain in the tabernacle?**
   (Ans. To be adored by us and to stay near us to show His love for us.)
3. **When do we celebrate the birthday of the Holy Eucharist?**
   (Ans. On Holy Thursday, the day Our Lord instituted it.)
4. **What other celebrations do we have in honor of the Holy Eucharist?**
   (Ans. Corpus Christi and the Forty Hours Devotion.)
5. **Why don't we have to receive Holy Communion under the appearances of both bread and wine?**
   (Ans. Because Christ is entirely present under the appearances of bread alone or of wine alone.)
6. **How often should we receive Holy Communion?**
   (Ans. Not more often than once a day, but every day if possible.)
7. **How did Our Lord make it possible for the sacrifice of Calvary to be offered again and again in the Mass?**
   (Ans. He gave His priests the power to do as He had done on Holy Thursday.)
8. **How do we know that Christ is present in the consecrated host at Communion?**
   (Ans. We know it by faith. We believe it because God has told us and the Church teaches it.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, you are so good to give us yourself in Holy Communion.
2. Dear Lord, thank you for keeping your promise to give us Holy Communion.
3. Help me, dear Lord, to know the Mass better.
4. I'm sorry, dear Lord, for not going to Mass more often.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Today after school	in Church	I'll make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament	To show God I love Him.
Sunday	at Mass	I'll receive Holy Communion	to help me be better.
Saturday morning	in Church	I'll go to Mass	to make up for times I have missed.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1955, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 14
PART I

LESSON PLAN

THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS

UNIT 14
PART I

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Eight of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Sacraments."
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

1. Men have always offered sacrifices or gifts to God.
2. The purpose of these sacrifices was to show God that they adored Him, thanked Him, were sorry for their sins and were asking for the things they needed.
3. The sacrifices of Abel, Abraham and Melchisedech were figures of the perfect sacrifice which was to come.
4. From the Jewish nation God chose a certain group of men and set them aside to offer sacrifices in the name of the people. He also specified what types of sacrifice they were to offer.
5. However, as a result of Adam's sin, no man could offer a perfect sacrifice to God. Only a God-man could effect a perfect reconciliation.
6. As a priest, Christ on the cross offered Himself to His Father in one perfect sacrifice.
7. At the Last Supper Christ instituted a way by which His sacrifice of the cross would be perpetuated for all time.
8. The separate consecration of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ in the Mass is the sacramental sign of the separation of His body and blood on the cross.
9. The sacrifice of the Mass is the same sacrifice as Calvary. The priest and victim are the same, but now in the Mass Christ is offered in an unbloody manner.
10. In the Mass the priest and victim is Christ. Through the ordained priest, Christ offers Himself to His Heavenly Father.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **Why does man offer sacrifice to God?**
   (Ans. To adore Him, to thank Him, to show sorrow for sin, and to ask for the things he needs.)
2. **How did man offer sacrifice to God?**
   (Ans. By giving to God those things he thought most pleasing in God's sight. He did this by destroying or changing the offerings in some way so he could not use them for himself, and in this way he acknowledged that God was his Supreme Master.)
3. **Why could not man offer a perfect sacrifice?**
   (Ans. Adam and his descendants committed serious sins and offenses against Almighty God. Since an offense is measured by the dignity of the person offended, the sins of Adam and his descendants demanded a sacrifice of infinite value. Christ, the Son of God, who became man, was the only person who could offer the perfect sacrifice of infinite value that sin demanded.)
4. **What was the perfect sacrifice offered by Christ?**
   (Ans. The sacrifice of His own death on Calvary.)
5. **How did Christ perpetuate this sacrifice?**
   (Ans. At the Last Supper He instituted the sacrifice of the Mass which is the same as the sacrifice of Calvary. At the time of the institution of the sacrifice of the Mass Christ instructed His priests to continue that sacrifice. "Do this in remembrance of Me.")
6. **How is the sacrifice of the Mass the same as that of Calvary?**
   (Ans. The priest, the victim, and the purpose are the same, but the manner of offering is different.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **How was the sacrifice of Abel a type of the sacrifice of the Mass?**
   (Ans. Abel offered to God a lamb as a sign of the obedience and adoration he owed Him. In the Mass the Lamb of God is mystically slain and offered as a sacrifice of worship to God.)
2. **How was the sacrifice of Abraham a type of the sacrifice of the Mass?**
   (Ans. Abraham was willing to offer his only son as a victim in obedience to God's Will. In the Mass, Christ, the only Son of God, is offered as our sacrifice.)
3. **How was the sacrifice of Melchisedech a type of the sacrifice of the Mass?**
   (Ans. Melchisedech offered bread and wine as a sacrifice to God. In the Mass, a clean oblation is offered to God whereby the death of Christ on the cross is now offered to God through the separate consecration of bread and wine.)
4. **How is the victim in the sacrifice of the cross the same as that of the Mass?**
   (Ans. The victim of the sacrifice of the cross and the sacrifice of the Mass is the same because it is the very same Jesus Christ offered in the Mass under the appearance of bread and wine, who was offered as a victim of sacrifice on Calvary.)
5. **How is the priest in the sacrifice of the cross the same as that of the Mass?**
   (Ans. On the cross, Christ alone as a priest offered Himself directly to His Father. In the Mass, He offers Himself through the ordained priest, who is a secondary but true minister, dependent on Christ.)
6. **How are the purposes of the sacrifice of the cross the same as those of the Mass?**
   (Ans. In both sacrifices the purposes were to adore God, to thank Him, to ask for His blessings on all men, and to satisfy His justice for sins committed. On the cross Christ once for all satisfied the justice of God and paid the price for our redemption. In the Mass He applies to us the merits and satisfaction of His death on the cross.)
7. **Upon whom are the blessings of the Mass bestowed?**
   (Ans. First, upon the celebrant, then upon those who serve or assist at it, then upon the person or persons for whom it is offered, and finally upon all mankind, especially the members of the Church and the souls in purgatory.)
8. **When was the first Mass offered?**
   (Ans. It was offered by Christ Himself at the Last Supper, the night before He died. At that time He instituted a way of perpetuating the sacrifice of His death which would take place on the cross on the following day.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I offer my praise to You in all the Masses offered today.
2. Dear God, I thank You for giving me this way of worshipping You perfectly.
3. Help me, dear Lord, to unite myself to You in the sacrifice of the Mass.
4. Dear Lord, I am sorry for the times I could and did not attend Mass.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
At this moment	in school	I will unite myself with all the Masses throughout the world	to praise God perfectly
Tomorrow morning	in Church	I will attend Mass for the souls in purgatory	because that is the way I can best help them
Tomorrow morning	in Church	I will follow the Mass with a missal	to understand it better

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1955, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS

UNIT 14
PART II

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Eight of the Baltimore Catechism, "The Sacraments."
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. The Mass is the communal worship of the Church or the Mystical Body of Christ.
2. The ordained priest alone consecrates and offers the Sacrifice of the Mass, but all the members of the Mystical Body in a sense offer it to God with and through the priest.
3. Each member of the Mystical Body should take his full part in offering the Mass.
4. Taking full part in the Mass involves uniting ourselves with Christ and the ordained priest at the Offertory, Consecration and Communion of the Mass.
5. At the Offertory, we should offer ourselves as victims to be offered to God along with His Son.
6. At the Consecration, we should offer Christ and ourselves to God, i.e., we should tell God that we conform our wills to His will by doing what He wants and accepting what He sends to us.
7. At the Communion, God returns our gift by giving Christ to us. The abundance of the fruits of our Communion depends on God's grace and upon our removing any obstacle to His grace.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **What do we do when we participate fully in the Mass?**
   (Ans. We come together to give God a gift and to receive a gift in return.)
2. **Who really offers the Mass to God?**
   (Ans. Christ Himself through the ministry of His ordained priests offers the Mass to God.)
3. **What is offered to God in the Mass?**
   (Ans. Christ is offered to God in the Mass, and since He is the Head of the Mystical Body we as members of that Body should unite ourselves with Him.)
4. **What must we do to take our full part in the Mass?**
   (Ans. With the priest we should offer ourselves at the Offertory; offer Christ and ourselves as a gift to God at the Consecration; receive God's gift of Himself in Holy Communion.)
5. **Upon what do the benefits of our Holy Communion depend?**
   (Ans. First of all on God's grace, but we can increase the benefits we derive from the sacrament by removing obstacles, being detached from sin, and anything contrary to God's will.)
6. **Where do we get the right to participate in the Mass with the priest?**
   (Ans. From the character which we received at our Baptism.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **Should we use a missal at Mass?**
   (Ans. Yes, because by following the prayers of the missal we can unite ourselves more closely to the priest in offering the Mass.)
2. **What part does the priest play in the Mass?**
   (Ans. He is the official offerer acting in the place of Christ. Without him there would be no Mass offered.)
3. **What is the difference between a Catholic and an unbaptized person at Mass?**
   (Ans. The Catholic, because of his baptismal character, can offer the Mass through the priest. The unbaptized person can only watch it being offered.)
4. **Why is the Mass the best time to offer ourselves to God?**
   (Ans. Because at the Mass we can best unite ourselves with Christ as a victim offered to God.)
5. **Why is it foolish to go to Mass without receiving Holy Communion?**
   (Ans. Because then we refuse to accept help we need so badly. We turn our back on God's gift to us.)
6. **What should we do at Mass if for a good reason we cannot receive Holy Communion?**
   (Ans. We should make a spiritual communion and ask God for the graces we have missed which we would have obtained had we actually received Him.)
7. **Can we be good for a long time without receiving Holy Communion?**
   (Ans. This is most unlikely. Christ Himself tells us, ". . . unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you.")
8. **What does sacrifice mean in relation to our will?**
   (Ans. It means that we submit our will to God in adoration, obedience, petition, thanksgiving and sorrow for sin.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I offer myself to you in the Mass with Your Son.
2. Dear Lord, I thank you for giving me the Mass.
3. Help me, dear Lord, to take my part better in the Mass.
4. Dear Lord, I'm sorry for not taking my full part in the Mass.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Next time I go to Mass	in Church	I will receive Holy Communion	to get God's help to be better.
Tonight	at supper	I will tell my family about Mass	so they will know it better.
Tonight	at home	I will do my homework	because I promised God at Mass to do it.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1955, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 15

LESSON PLAN

PENANCE

UNIT 15

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lessons Twenty-Nine to Thirty-Three of the Baltimore Catechism, "Penance and Indulgences."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. Penance is the means which God has established to remedy spiritual sickness and death, i.e., sin.
2. Mortal sin cuts us off from the life of the Mystical Body, i.e., sanctifying grace, and we lose our right to the sacraments of the living.
3. Venial sin impedes the flow of grace and God's operations in our souls.
4. Contrition, either perfect or imperfect, and purpose of amendment are essential for forgiveness of sins in the sacrament of Penance.
5. Penance restores grace and merit lost by mortal sin.
6. Penance gives sacramental grace, i.e., a right to actual graces to be sorry for past sins and to avoid sin in the future.
7. Penance removes the eternal punishment and part of the temporal punishment due to sin.
8. We can remove the temporal punishment due to sin by gaining indulgences.
9. By granting indulgences, the Church distributes to us the satisfaction for sin which was earned by others and not needed by them to attain heaven.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **How does God take care of the sickness of the supernatural life?**
(Ans. Through the sacrament of Penance He removes the causes of spiritual sickness and death, namely, venial and mortal sins.)
2. **What does sin do to our supernatural life?**
(Ans. Mortal sin kills and destroys it. Venial sin hinders God's work in us; it places obstacles in the way of God's grace.)
3. **How does Penance repair the damage of sin in the soul?**
(Ans. It restores or increases grace and merits, and removes the eternal and part of the temporal punishment due to sin.)
4. **What is our most important act in the sacrament of Penance?**
(Ans. Contrition or sorrow. Sometimes sins can be forgiven without examination of conscience and without confessing them, but never without sorrow.)
5. **How can we remove the temporal punishment due to forgiven sins?**
(Ans. By prayer, penance, accepting God's will, by spiritual and corporal works of mercy and by gaining indulgences.)
6. **What does the sacrament of Penance teach us about God?**
(Ans. It teaches us that God is good, merciful and forgiving.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **Why should we go to confession weekly?**
(Ans. To receive more sanctifying grace, and to receive the right to actual graces to be sorry for past sins and to avoid sin in the future.)
2. **Is an indulgence a permission or license to sin?**
(Ans. No. One must be free from mortal sin to gain an indulgence.)
3. **What should one do who is in mortal sin and cannot go to confession immediately?**
(Ans. Make an act of perfect contrition, i.e., sorrow for having offended God because He is so good.)
4. **Can we receive Holy Communion after mortal sin with only an act of perfect contrition?**
(Ans. No. The sin is forgiven, but we must go to confession before receiving Communion.)
5. **What are the special or sacramental graces of the sacrament of Penance?**
(Ans. A right to actual graces to be sorry for past sins and to avoid sin in the future.)
6. **Can one go to confession if he has committed no sins since his last confession?**
(Ans. Yes. He can receive the graces of the sacrament by confessing a sin of his past life for which he is sorry.)
7. **Do many venial sins equal a mortal sin?**
(Ans. No. But deliberate venial sins dispose us to mortal sin and make it easier to commit one. It gets us used to offending God.)
8. **What is the best test of our sorrow for sin?**
(Ans. To ask ourselves what we have promised to do to keep from committing that sin again.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear Lord, you are so good to give us the sacrament of Penance.
2. Thank you, dear Lord, for forgiving me in confession.
3. Dear Lord, help me not to sin again.
4. Dear Lord, I am sorry for all the times I have sinned after confession.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
This Saturday	in church	I will go to confession	to receive graces.
This Saturday	in church	I will try to have better sorrow before confession	so I'll please God.
This Sunday	at Mass	I'll say the "Prayer Before A Crucifix"	to gain a plenary indulgence.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1956, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 16

LESSON PLAN

EXTREME UNCTION

UNIT 16

OBJECTIVES: **1. To teach Lesson Thirty-Four of the Baltimore Catechism, "Extreme Unction."**
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

1. Extreme Unction gives an increase of sanctifying grace to the soul.
2. Extreme Unction brings comfort in sickness and fortifies the soul against temptation at the hour of death.
3. Extreme Unction prepares us for entrance into heaven by removing the guilt of venial sin for which there is sorrow, and by cleansing the soul from the remains of sin.
4. The remains of sin cleansed by the sacrament are the spiritual indifference, the inclination to evil and the weakness of the will caused by original and actual sins.
5. Extreme Unction prepares us for entrance into heaven by removing the temporal punishment due to sin if we are disposed.
6. For the sacrament to achieve this effect, the recipient must have the right dispositions, i.e., complete sorrow and detachment from sin. The sacrament gives the graces necessary to arouse these dispositions.
7. The dying person who possesses the use of reason is obliged to confess any mortal sins he may have. However, if he is unable to confess, or is unaware that he is in mortal sin, Extreme Unction removes the guilt of mortal sin for which there is at least habitual imperfect contrition.
8. Although not its primary purpose, Extreme Unction sometimes restores bodily health when it is God's will.
9. The subjects of Extreme Unction are only Catholics who have reached the use of reason and are in danger of dying from sickness, accident or old age.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.

B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.

C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.

D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!

1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. **What are the effects of Extreme Unction?**
   (Ans. The sacrament increases sanctifying grace, gives comfort to the dying in his suffering and strengthens him against temptation, and may restore health to the body if it is God's will. It also prepares for entrance into heaven by removing venial sin, by cleansing the soul of the remains of sin, spiritual weakness and indifference, and by removing the remaining temporal punishment due to sin, if the person has the right dispositions.)
2. **Can we go straight to heaven by receiving Extreme Unction?**
   (Ans. Yes, if we have the right dispositions, which can be achieved by cooperating with the actual graces which the sacrament confers for this purpose. Since the sacrament was instituted by Christ to remove those things which would hinder immediate entrance into heaven, one of its effects is to remove venial sins and the punishments due to sin.)
3. **Does the sacrament remove mortal sin?**
   (Ans. Yes, if one has imperfect contrition, and for some reason or other is unable to confess or is unaware that he is not properly disposed.)
4. **Why is Extreme Unction so named?**
   (Ans. Because it is the last of several anointings in the life of a Christian.)
5. **Who can receive Extreme Unction?**
   (Ans. All Catholics who have reached the use of reason and are in danger of death from sickness, accident or old age. A person does not have to be actually dying to receive the sacrament.)
6. **Why should we send for the priest early for one gravely sick?**
   (Ans. Because then the sick person is better able to arouse proper dispositions to receive the full benefits of the sacrament, and has a greater chance of recovery.)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. **What sacraments are included in the expression, "the last sacraments"?**
   (Ans. Penance, Holy Eucharist (called Holy Viatecum if the person is dying), and Extreme Unction.)
2. **In "the last sacraments", which sacrament is given first? Why?**
   (Ans. Penance, because Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction are sacraments of the living. Only Penance was instituted primarily for removing mortal sin and the eternal punishment due to sin.
3. **Should we pray for a person who has died after receiving Extreme Unction? Why?**
   (Ans. Yes, because we cannot be sure if the person had the complete detachment from sin which is necessary to go straight to heaven.)
4. **Is Extreme Unction necessary for salvation?**
   (Ans. No. Ordinarily we can be saved without it, but it is the last help which God gives us and we should be anxious to receive it when the time comes.)
5. **Do we have a duty to send for a priest when someone is dying?**
   (Ans. Yes, and especially if we know the person is in mortal sin.)
6. **Why do some people refuse to send for a priest when a person is very sick?**
   (Ans. Usually, they fear that they will upset the sick person. This is wrong, for the sacrament comforts the dying in the pains of sickness and strengthens against temptation. It will even restore health to the body if it is God's will.)
7. **How is Extreme Unction a sign of God's mercy?**
   (Ans. He has made it a way to forgive our sins at the last moment of life, even if we are unconscious.)

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear Lord, you are so good to give us Extreme Unction.
2. Dear Lord, please let me receive Extreme Unction before I die.
3. Thank you, dear Lord, for all the souls saved by Extreme Unction.
4. I'm sorry for the lack of faith of those who do not send for the priest when someone is sick.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	at supper	I will tell my family about Extreme Unction	so they will think more of it.
Sunday	at Communion	I will ask God to let me receive Extreme Unction when I am in danger of death	so I can get ready for heaven.
Tonight	at home	I will ask mother if we have candles, etc., for the last sacraments	so we will be ready if anyone gets very sick.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
†Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1956, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 17

LESSON PLAN

HOLY ORDERS

UNIT 17

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Thirty-four of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

POINTS OF DOCTRINE

1. Christ called the apostles to be His first priests and then trained them for three years.
2. At the last supper He ordained them after He had celebrated the first Mass.
3. Today young men are trained for the priesthood in the seminary through intensive exercise, study and prayer.
4. Christ as the High Priest through His sacrifice on Calvary restored us to His Father's friendship.
5. Since He is not longer visibly on earth, He continues this work for all time through His priests.
6. He has given His priests the power to dispense the mysteries of God through the Mass and the Sacraments, by blessing and teaching.
7. The Bishop of Rome, as the successor of St. Peter, governs the entire church as the Vicar of Christ.
8. The greatest power of the priest is to act as another Christ in offering the Supreme Sacrifice of the Mass.
9. Through the character of Holy Orders there is an invisible mark on the soul of the priest whereby he is forever stamped as another Christ, with the power of Christ's priesthood.
10. The Sacramental Grace of Holy Orders is the right to the Actual Graces he will need to carry out his work.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the film-strip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i,e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. When did Christ ordain the first priests?
Ans. At the last supper, when after changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood, He gave them the power to do as He had done.

2. How did Christ give His first priests the power to forgive sins?
Ans. On the first Easter Sunday night He said to them: "Receive the Holy Spirit, whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them: and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained."

3. What is meant by Christ being our mediator?
Ans. It means that Christ as the Eternal High Priest unites us with God. Through His Sacrifice of Calvary renewed in the Mass, He brings our gifts to God, and in turn brings to us God's gift of grace chiefly through the Sacraments.

4. How does Christ carry on His work of Mediator?
Ans. Since He is now in Heaven He carries on this work through His priesthood on earth: the Holy Father, the Bishops and the priests. This work goes on for all time until He comes again.

5. What are the powers of the priest?
Ans. The greatest power is to unite with Christ in offering the Supreme Sacrifice of the Mass. He also has the power to administer the Sacraments, especially to forgive sins, to bless and to teach.

6. What is the character of Holy Orders?
Ans. The character of Holy Orders is an invisible—permanent seal on the soul of the priest to mark him apart as forever sharing in the power of Christ, the Eternal Priest.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Who alone can ordain a priest?
Ans. A Bishop, because he is a successor of one of the apostles who in turn was ordained by Christ, and given the power to ordain others.

2. Who is the visible ruler of the entire Church?
Ans. The Holy Father, who as the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter. Christ had promised this power to St. Peter when He said to him "thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He actually gave the power to St. Peter after the Resurrection.

3. What is the sacramental grace of Holy Orders?
Ans. It is the right to the actual graces which the priest will need to carry out his duties.

4. Why is Holy Orders called a social sacrament?
Ans. Because the priest is ordained not only to work out his own sanctification, but also to increase the holiness and membership of the Mystical Body. He is ordained to bring others to Christ, by ruling, teaching and sanctifing them.

5. Does Holy Orders give a priest Sanctifying Grace?
Ans. Like all the Sacraments, Holy Orders pours sanctifying Grace, or Christ's life into the soul of the priest.

6. Why should we honor the priest?
Ans. Because he is the representative of Christ, and acts for Christ. We should always tip our hat when passing him in the street.

7. Does Christ need more priests?
Ans. Yes, because there are not enough priests for the people who need them. Our Lord Himself said: "The harvest indeed is abundant, but the laborers are few."

8. What is required for one to worthily receive Holy Orders?
Ans. The person must be in the state of grace; he must be old enough and know enough; must intend to devote his whole life to working for Christ; and lastly, he must be called to Holy Orders by his Bishop.

TYPICAL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, let me praise You through Christ, the Eternal Priest.
2. Dear God, I thank You for Your priests who bring me Your Sacraments.
3. Dear God, I am sorry for the times I have neglected to honor Your priests.
4. Dear God, help me to realize always that a priest is another Christ.

TYPICAL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	at bedside	I will say three Hail Marys to help me decide my future	because that is what God wants
Tomorrow when I see the priest	in the school yard	I will tip my hat to him	because I will be showing honor to Christ
Sunday	in church	I will offer up my Communion for my parish priests	because that will please God.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
✝Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1956, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 18

LESSON PLAN

MATRIMONY

UNIT 18

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Thirty-five of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

POINTS OF DOCTRINE

1. In the beginning God created marriage as a contract.
2. This contract was a holy, permanent union to last until the death of one of the parties.
3. Our Lord reaffirmed its holiness and unity, and ennobled it by making it a Sacrament.
4. The first purpose of marriage is to cooperate with God in bringing children into the world, and to educate them so they will know love and serve God.
5. The second purpose of marriage is that the two people love and comfort one another for their whole lives.
6. Christian marriage is a Sacrament, and like the other Sacraments, gives sanctifying grace.
7. The sacramental grace in marriage is the right to the actual graces which the two people will need in their married life.
8. Baptized people, when they marry, give the Sacrament to each other.
9. Because the Church has the duty to protect the Sacraments, she demands ordinarily that when a Catholic is being married, a priest must be present as the official witness of the Church.
10. Divorce followed by remarriage is forbidden by Christ Himself, Who said "What God therefore has joined together, let no man put asunder."

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i,e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i,e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What kind of contract did God make marriage?
Ans. He made it a contract between one man and one woman, holy and sacred, and to last until death.

2. What is the first purpose of marriage?
Ans. The first purpose is that two people use their God-given powers to bring children into the world, and then rear those children in the knowledge and love of God.

3. What is the second purpose of marriage?
Ans. The second purpose is that the people are of mutual aid and assistance and give love and affection to each other until death.

4. Why is Christian marriage a Sacrament?
Ans. Because Christ raised the contract for those baptized to the dignity of a Sacrament, and Matrimony is one of the visible signs used by Christ to pour His life of grace into our souls.

5. What is the sacramental grace of Matrimony?
Ans. It is the right to the actual graces which two people will need in the trials and difficulties of their married life.

6. Who confers the Sacrament on the wedding couple?
Ans. The baptized persons confer the Sacrament on each other, by their mutual consent, and so sanctify each other. The priest must be present, however, as the official witness of the Church.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. To what does St. Paul compare Christian marriage?
Ans. To the union of Christ and His bride the Church. Christ loves the Church, which is His Mystical Body, even unto dying for Her. The Church, on the other hand, as the spouse of Christ is obedient to Him in all things.

2. What is the advice of St. Paul to married people?
Ans. St. Paul says that husbands should love their wives, and cherish them, even unto death. Wives should be obedient to their husbands in all things, as the Church is obedient to Christ.

3. What did Christ's presence at the marriage feast of Cana prove?
Ans. That marriage is holy and pleasing to God. This is shown by His first miracle performed there at His Mother's request.

4. Why cannot a marriage be broken by divorce?
Ans. A marriage, sacramental and consummated, can never be broken, because that is God's law. Our Lord said: "What God therefore has joined together, let no man put assunder."

5. Why is Matrimony called one of the social sacraments?
Ans. Because, like Holy Orders, its purpose is larger than the good or the persons who receive it. The purpose of marriage is to bring children into the world, who upon being baptized, will become members of the Mystical Body of Christ. In addition to this, the family is the basic unit of society in the natural order.

6. How do two people sanctify each other in their marriage?
Ans. By fulfilling the duties of their state in life, i.e., by rearing their children in the love of God, and by comforting and loving one another. This demands sacrifice, but Christ offers them the special actual graces necessary for this, if they ask.

7. Why does the Church have the right to make rules for marriage?
Ans. Because marriage is a Sacrament and the administration of the Sacraments has been entrusted to the Church by Christ Himself.

8. Should people getting married expect only joy and pleasure?
Ans. No. In the instruction before marriage, the priest says to the couple:. "And so, not knowing what is before you, you take each other for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer, in sickness and in health, until death."

TYPICAL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, thank you for giving me my Mother and Father to take care of me.
2. I praise you, dear God, because that is why you gave me life.
3. I am sorry, dear God, for the times I disobeyed my parents, and so disobeyed you.
4. Please help me, dear Lord, to be pure at all times.

TYPICAL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight after supper	in the Kitchen	I will do the dishes	to please my Mother and Father and please God.
This afternoon	in my room	I will do my homework	because that is my duty.
Tonight	at bedside	I will pray for my family	because God wants me to.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
✝Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney, Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth Morgan, Deputed Censor

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1956, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 19

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 19

THE SACRAMENTALS

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Thirty-Six of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. The sign of the cross is a sign of victory for Christians.
2. It is an action which the Church has made holy as a means to obtain for us from God, through her intercession, favors in body and soul.
3. Certain objects are blessed with the sign of the cross so that they too may obtain favors from God through the prayers of the Church offered for those who make use of them.
4. These holy actions or things are sacramentals. In addition to having the intercessory power of the Church applied to them, they also can inspire devotion in us.
5. The sacraments were instituted by Christ; the sacramentals by the Church.
6. The sacraments give sanctifying grace of themselves; the sacramentals give actual grace only through the prayers of the Church and the pious dispositions they inspire in those who use them.
7. Guilty of supersitition are those who think that the sacramentals will infallibly gain for them material favors.
8. The sacramentals must never be considered to take the place of the sacraments.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Why is the cross a sign of victory for Christians?

Ans. On the cross Our Lord made satisfaction for our sins, restrained the power of Satan and won for us our redemption.

2. What is a sacramental?

Ans. It is a holy action or object which the Church uses to obtain from God, through her intercession, favors in body and soul.

3. How does a sacramental differ from a sacrament?

Ans. A sacrament was instituted by Christ; a sacramental by the Church. A sacrament of itself gives sanctifying and actual grace if no obstacle is placed in the way; a sacramental gives actual grace only, through the prayer of the Church and the pious dispositions it inspires in the one who uses it.

4. From what source does the sacramental get its principal power?

Ans. A sacramental gets its principal power from the intercessory prayer of the Church. It has also the power, since it is a sensible sign, to inspire devotion in one who rightly uses it.

5. What good effects can the sacramentals bring?

Ans. They can give us protection from Satan, our enemy. They can give actual graces so that we are prompted to made acts of sorrow for sin, through which some venial sin is forgiven and some temporal punishment is taken away. They can obtain for us also certain material blessings if God sees fit to grant them.

6. How could the sacramentals be used wrongly?

Ans. One would use the sacramentals wrongly and superstitiously if he thought that without fail they would bring him material favors. One would use them wrongly also if he thought that devotion to them would mean that he could neglect the sacraments.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. From what source comes the power of blessings given by bishops and priests?

Ans. The power of the blessings given to persons or objects by priests and bishops comes from the fact that these men represent Christ, and not from any personal sanctity of theirs.

2. Why is holy water spiritually powerful?

Ans. Because it is water to which the priest has added blessed salt and then solemnly asked God's blessing on it, so that those who use it will be protected from the power of Satan.

3. How can images of Our Lord and the saints help us?

Ans. Images of Our Lord and the saints not only inspire us to pray to and honor the persons they represent, but in using them we have also the prayer of the Church attached to them.

4. Of what does the Miraculous Medal remind us?

Ans. The front of the medal reminds us of Mary's Immaculate Conception and the graces she has promised to give to those who ask for them. The reverse of the medal reminds us that Mary cooperated with her Son in redeeming us, and that we must do penance for our sins.

5. Of what do the mysteries of the rosary remind us?

Ans. The joyful mysteries remind us of the Incarnation and the events surrounding it; the sorrowful mysteries remind us of our redemption and Mary's part in it; the glorious mysteries remind us of Mary's Queenship in heaven and her intercessory power with her Son.

6. What benefits do we get from wearing the scapular?

Ans. A scapular is a miniature of the large scapular worn by some religious. In wearing it we get a share in the benefits of the order to whom the particular scapular belongs.

7. What is the significance of blessed candles?

Ans. Candles which are blessed on Candlemas Day are a symbol of Our Blessed Lord. They are used at sacred functions, especially at Mass and wherever the Blessed Sacrament is present, since they are a mark of reverence for the presence of God.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. May I always honor You, dear Lord, through the sacramentals of Your Church.
2. I thank You for giving me these means of spiritual and material blessings.
3. Help me to cooperate with the graces I receive through use of the sacramentals.
4. I am sorry for the many times I have neglected to use these sacramentals.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	in my bedroom	I will pray before Our Lady's statue	so that I will gain graces.
This afternoon	at home	I will sprinkle the rooms with holy water	to remove the power of Satan from them.
After supper	in the living room	I will ask the family to say the rosary with me	because it will please our Blessed Mother.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, Delegated Censor
February 19, 1957

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1957, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 20

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 20

PRAYER

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Thirty-Seven and Thirty-Eight of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. Prayer is an elevation of the mind and heart to God. By it we adore Him, thank Him, ask pardon for sin and ask for the things we need.
2. Christ has given us a guide to all prayer in the "Our Father".
3. The first part of the "Our Father" refers to God's honor and glory; the second part to our needs in body and soul.
4. In this prayer we first honor God as the Father who created and watches over us, Who has sanctified us and destined us to live forever with Him.
5. We then pray that God be known and honored by all men, and that the kingdom of His grace be spread throughout the whole world so that all men may be admitted to the kingdom of His glory.
6. We pray that all men obey God on earth and follow His directions as willingly as do the angels and saints in heaven.
7. We ask God to give us each day all that is necessary for the life of our soul and body.
8. We ask God to pardon our sins and promise that we will in turn pardon those who have offended us.
9. Finally we ask God to give us the grace necessary to overcome temptation, and then to protect us from all harm, especially that of our soul.
10. All prayer should come from the heart whether we use words or not. It should also be done with confidence and perseverance.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What is prayer?

Ans. Prayer is a conversation with God. By it the creature unites himself with his Creator by lifting up his mind and heart to Him.

2. Why must we pray?

Ans. We must pray because as creatures we have the obligation to adore God, thank Him, ask Him for what we need in soul and body, and ask pardon for our sins.

3. How should we pray?

Ans. We should pray with attention, realizing our dependence on God and having a great desire for the graces we ask of Him. Trusting in God, we should also pray with perseverance.

4. What two kinds of prayer are there?

Ans. The two kinds of prayer are mental and vocal. In mental prayer we unite our mind and heart to God while thinking on His holy truths. Vocal prayer comes also from the mind and heart but is spoken on the lips, whether we use our own words or not.

5. Why is the "Our Father" the perfect prayer?

Ans. Because it is a prayer of perfect, unselfish love taught to us by Christ Himself. It is a guide to all prayer because it contains within itself, in right order, all the elements of prayer.

6. How is the "Our Father" divided?

Ans. The "Our Father" is divided into two parts. The first part, consisting of three requests, refers to God's honor and glory. The second part, containing four requests, refers to our bodily and spiritual needs.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why do we say "Our Father who art in heaven"?

Ans. Because God has created us and watches over us, has adopted us as His sons through sanctifying grace, and has destined us one day to live with Him forever in heaven.

2. Why do we say "hallowed be thy name"?

Ans. Because we want all men to know and honor God as their heavenly Father and to hold His name in reverence.

3. Why do we say "thy kingdom come"?

Ans. We pray that the kingdom of grace may be spread so that all men will come to know and enter the true Church and finally enter the kingdom of glory.

4. Why do we say "thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"?

Ans. We pray that all men obey God and do what He wants them to do, just as is done by the angels and saints in heaven.

5. Why do we say "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us"?

Ans. We ask God to forgive us our offences against Him, and we promise that we also will forgive those who have offended us.

6. Why do we say "lead us not into temptation"?

Ans. We ask God to give us the grace to overcome the temptations which come to us through the world, the flesh and the devil.

7. Why do we say "deliver us from evil"?

Ans. We ask God to protect us from all harm, especially harm to our souls.

8. At what part of the Mass does the "Our Father" occur?

Ans. It is sung or recited in the Canon of the Mass, between the Consecration and the Communion, after the priest has offered the gift of Christ's death to the Father, and before God in turn will give us the gift of Christ in Holy Communion.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, may I always honor You in my prayers.
2. I thank you, dear Lord, for giving me the perfect prayer in the "Our Father".
3. Dear God, I am sorry for the many times I have neglected to pray for You.
4. Dear God, I ask You for the graces to keep me from sinning.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight, when I am going to bed	in my bedroom	I will adore God as my Father	Because that is my duty.
Tomorrow, when I arise	in my bedroom	I will make a "Morning offering"	Because that will sanctify my daily actions.
Next Sunday, during Mass	in church	I will say the "Our Father" devoutly	because that will please God.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, Delegated Censor
February 19, 1957

Form 2S0000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1957, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 21

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 21

THE COMMANDMENTS IN GENERAL

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lesson Fifteen of the Baltimore Catechism
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. God, when He made man, also gave him a guide to show him how to keep free from the slavery of sin.
2. This guide is called the Natural Law. Man by his natural reason knows the principal things that he must do and not do.
3. Because of sin, man's intellect was darkened and his will weakened, and therefore the natural law was not as clear to him as before, nor as easily obeyed.
4. After many years God gave to man through Moses the Ten Commandments which contain the precepts of the Natural Law so that man might clearly know right from wrong.
5. The Commandments, by pointing out the obligation of love for God and neighbor, are ten clear guides to man's happiness and freedom.
6. When Christ came on earth He explained that all the commandments are contained in the love for God and for the neighbor. He revealed God more fully to us, and taught us clearly who is our neighbor.
7. By obeying the first three commandments we love God by adoring Him, by honoring His name, and by publicly worshipping Him.
8. By obeying the last seven commandments we love our neighbor by not harming him in his person, name, family and property.
9. Christ told us that we should positively help our neighbor in body and soul by performing the corporal and spiritual works of mercy.
10. Some people try to follow Our Lord perfectly by living according to the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on : "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. After Adam's sin, was it more difficult to know right from wrong?
Ans. God had put into the nature of man a guide called the natural law, so that man as an intelligent being knew what was right and wrong. After Adam's sin, God's guide no longer was seen as clearly as before and man had more difficulty in following it.

2. What clear guides to happiness and freedom did God give to man?
Ans. God gave to Moses and through him to all men the ten commandments. These are ten clear guides to keep man happy and free from sin because when he keeps them he is united with God in love and with the neighbor in God..

3. In what way do the first three commandments show us how to love God?
Ans. By obeying the first three commandments we adore God alone as the Infinite Being, we reverence and honor His Name, and we give Him the public worship due to Him.

4. In what way do the last seven commandments show us how to love our neighbor?
Ans. By obeying the last seven commandments we love our neighbor by not injuring him in his person, his name, his family and his property. When we keep these commandments we implicitly love also ourselves.

5. What else must we do to love our neighbor?
Ans. In addition to keeping the commandments we should show mercy to our neighbor in his bodily and spiritual needs. These corporal and spiritual works of mercy must be done primarily for the love of God, and in the name of Christ.

6. How can one follow Christ perfectly?
Ans. By accepting His invitation to practice poverty, chastity and obedience. Some people bind themselves to these practices by voluntarily taking the vows of the religious state. All Christians should follow the spirit of the Evangelical Counsels according to their state in life.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why is sin called a spiritual slavery?
Ans. Because when a man lives habitually in sin he becomes a slave to the passions within him, to the evil things of the world or to the devil, and he loses his freedom as a child of God.

2. When is a man free from this slavery?
Ans. When he unites his will to God and lives as God wants him to live. He is no longer bound by the chain of bad habit.

3. Who was the greatest teacher of God's Law?
Ans. Christ, God's Own Son. He told us that all the commandments are directed to the love of God and the neighbor in God. He also explained more clearly who God and the neighbor are.

4. How did Christ explain more clearly about God?
Ans. The Jews had a knowledge only of the one true God. When Christ came He revealed about the Father, Son and Holy Spirit being three distinct Persons in the one God.

5. How did Christ explain more clearly about the neighbor?
Ans. Before Christ came people thought that you should love only your friends and hate your enemies. Christ explained by word and example that the neighbor is also the one whom you may not naturally like.

6. How can we apply our love for our neighbor in Christ in a practical way?
Ans. By helping the neighbor in body and soul. We are asked to feed, clothe and shelter him when he needs it, to visit those sick or in prison, and to bury the dead. We are also asked to admonish him when he is in sin, instruct him when he does not know, counsel him when he is doubtful, and comfort when he is in sorrow. We are asked to bear all wrongs patiently and to forgive all injuries done to us. Lastly, we are asked to pray for the living and the dead.

7. What reward did Christ promise to those who love God and the neighbor?
Ans. An eternal reward in heaven is promised to those who love God and also the neighbor in Christ.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I adore You as the One from Whom I came and to Whom I am to return.
2. I thank You, dear God, for giving me the commandments as guides to heaven.
3. I am sorry, dear Lord, for the times I have broken Your commandments.
4. Help me, dear God, with the help of Your grace to stay away from sin.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	at the supper table	I will tell my family what I learned today	Because that will help them to love God more
After school	in his home	I will visit a classmate who is sick	Because I will be loving my neighbor
Saturday afternoon	in the confessional	I will confess my sins with sorrow	Because that will draw me closer to Him

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor

Form 250000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1957, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 22

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 22

THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach Lessons Twenty-One and Twenty-Two of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make these lessons practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The following points of doctrine are covered in this unit:

1. God gave His Church the authority to make commandments so that she may keep us from spiritual harm and lead us safely to heaven.
2. He promised this power when He said to St. Peter the first Pope: "Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven."
3. The Church cares for the souls entrusted to her by Christ, being mindful of the words He spoke to St. Peter: "Feed My lambs . . . Feed My sheep."
4. The Pope, as the successor of St. Peter, represents Christ and is guided by the Holy Spirit when he makes laws for the whole Church. The bishops, as successors of the Apostles, have the right to make laws for their own diocese.
5. The Commandments of the Church are six of the more important laws taken from the "Code of Canon Law" and are selected because they state the more urgent duties of the practical Catholic.
6. These laws state the times when we must assist at the Sacrifice of the Mass and receive the sacraments of the Holy Eucharist and Penance. They oblige us to fast and abstain on the appointed days. They state the obligation to contribute to the support of the Church, and finally, they lay down regulations to those contracting marriage.
7. The Church makes these laws to fill the spiritual needs of her children and may adapt them according to particular circumstances.
8. She has the power not only to make laws but to dispense her subjects from them when it is reasonable to do so.
9. Those who refuse to obey the Church refuse to obey Christ Who governs us through His Church.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on : "How do these truths affect me today?"
2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:
1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Who gave the Church the right to make laws?
Ans. Christ, her Founder, Who said to St. Peter: "Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven".

2. Why does the Church make laws for us?
Ans. She does so because she desires to guide and protect the people entrusted to her care by Christ in order to lead us safely to our heavenly home.

3. What are the six more important commandments?
Ans. Three of them specify the time when we must assist at Mass, go to confession, and receive Holy Communion. One lays down the regulations for fast and abstinence. A fifth commandment obliges us to contribute to the support of the Church. A final one lays down rules with regard to marriage.

4. Can the Church dispense anyone from her laws?
Ans. Yes. She can adapt her laws to changing circumstances and can also dispense her subjects from them when there is good reason. She is like a wise mother who knows human frailty and the inclinations of human nature.

5. Why must we obey the Commandments of the Church?
Ans. Because Christ told the Apostles: "He who hears you hears me; and he who rejects you, rejects me; and he who rejects me, rejects him who sent me". The Church has the authority of Christ and Christ is God.

6. How often should we go to Mass, Confession and Communion?
Ans. As often as possible. The Church in her commandments lays down only the minimum requirements, but if we are to increase in the life of grace we should use these channels of grace as often as is permissible.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the First Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church commands us to assist at Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation. She also obliges us to abstain from servile work on these days as far as we are able.

2. What is meant by the Second Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church obliges us to observe the days of fast and abstinence. On fast days Catholics between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-nine are commanded to eat only one full meal unless excused or dispensed. On the abstinence days Catholics seven years of age or over are obliged to abstain totally or partially from the eating of meat unless excused or dispensed.

3. What is meant by the Third Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church obliges her children who have reached the use of reason to make a good confession within the year if they have a mortal sin to confess.

4. What is meant by the Fourth Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church commands all Catholics who have the use of reason to receive Holy Communion worthily during the Easter time which in this country begins on the first Sunday of Lent and ends on Trinity Sunday.

5. What is meant by the Fifth Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church commands each member to bear his fair share of the financial burden of the Holy See, the diocese and the parish. This is to be done so that the Church may fulfill her divine commission, maintain public worship and that the clergy be supported.

6. What is meant by the Sixth Commandment of the Church?
Ans. The Church lays down certain laws concerning marriage. Ordinarily a Catholic can contract a true marriage only in the presence of a priest and two witnesses. Catholics, unless they are dispensed for a grave reason, are forbidden to contract marriage with certain persons, among whom are non-Catholics and close relatives. Marriage may not be solemnized during the seasons of Advent and Lent.

7. Is the Church opposed to mixed marriages?
Ans. The Church, as the guardian of the faith of her children, is opposed to mixed marriages and does everything she can to discourage them.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I will show my love for You by obeying Your Church.
2. Thank you, dear God, for guiding me through Your Church.
3. Dear God, I ask Your pardon for any commandments I have broken.
4. Help me, dear God, to always keep the Commandments of Your Church.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Sunday morning	at Mass	I will place my offering in the basket	So God's work may continue
Tonight	in my bedroom	I will pray for the one I know does not go to Mass	Because he needs God's grace
Tonight	at the supper table	I will tell my family what I learned today	Because I will be helping them to love God more

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor
October 28, 1957

Form 250000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1957, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 23

UNIT 23: The First Commandment
Part One: Worship of God

SUBJECT MATTER

1. When men do not know the true God they look for God in the things of nature.
2. In ancient times men worshipped the sun, moon and stars as gods, and thought they had an influence over their lives.
3. The true God revealed Himself to us through His prophets, and finally, through His Son.
4. This living God is all powerful and eternal and created the universe from nothing.
5. This God commands us to worship Him, because He is our Creator, giving us everything we have and are, and because He has made us for Himself.
6. All nature glorifies God, but only man with intelligence and free will, can adore God.
7. When we are baptized God gives our intellect and will supernatural powers which enable us to know Him, trust Him and love Him. We must exercise these powers by making acts of faith, hope and charity.
8. To accept and profess as true what God has revealed to us is to adore Him by faith.
9. To trust in God's promises of salvation and the means He has given to attain it is to adore Him by hope.
10. To love God above all things and to love our neighbor for the sake of God, is to adore God by charity.
11. We worship God through acts of faith, hope and charity, prayer and sacrifice. The most perfect way to worship God is to unite ourselves with His Son in the offering of the Mass.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on : "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Why does God command us to worship him alone?
Ans. Because this living, eternal all-powerful God has made us for Himself alone and given us everything we have and are. We fulfill the very purpose of our nature when we adore Him, or recognize His dominion over us.

2. What supernatural powers does God give so that we can know, trust and love him?
Ans. When we are baptized God gives to our intellect and will supernatural infused virtues of faith, hope and charity. We must make these virtues or powers operative by cooperating with actual grace to make supernatural acts of faith, hope and charity.

3. How do we worship God by faith?
Ans. By accepting all that God has revealed to us through His prophets and His Son, and handed down to us in His Church, and by openly professing that belief when necessary.

4. How do we worship God by hope?
Ans. By trusting in His mercy that He not only has promised us eternal happiness, but through the merits of His Son He has given us the means of salvation. He will save us if we cooperate with His graces.

5. How do we worship God by charity?
Ans. By loving God above all creatures, especially by submitting our will to His Will. We also love God by loving our neighbor, not for our own sake, because of what we can get from the neighbor, but for the love of God, Who loves the neighbor.

6. How do we worship God most perfectly?
Ans. By uniting with His Son and the members of His Mystical Body in the act of perfect adoration, the renewal of Calvary in the Mass. This is the perfect prayer and sacrifice, and the greatest expression of faith, hope and charity.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. What does man do when he does not know the true God?
Ans. He makes false gods for himself by searching for God in the things of nature. Some men have thought the sun, moon and stars were gods who ruled over their destinies. At times man has tried even to make himself a god.

2. What is the true God?
Ans. He is an infinitely powerful, eternal Spirit Who cannot be seen or touched by man. He brought every creature into being and every creature belongs to Him.

3. To whom did God reveal himself?
Ans. After Adam's sin mankind was plunged into ignorance and sin. Thousands of years later God gradually revealed Himself to the Jewish people alone, and finally, the fullness of the revelation was given to all men by His Son. These truths are preserved and taught by His Church, whose visible head, the Pope, when acting officially, is preserved from teaching error in matters of faith or morals.

4. Does everyone in Heaven praise God?
Ans. God Himself in the Most Blessed Trinity is the only One who gives adequate infinite glory to Himself, since He alone infinitely knows and loves Himself. The angels and saints who possess God in heaven give external glory to God forever according to their finite capacity.

5. Who alone on earth can adore God?
Ans. Man alone, because of his intelligence and free will, can adore God on earth. Non-living things, plants and animals give glory to God by showing some of His beauty and power but only man can give voice to the praise of the material creation.

6. Why can a baptized person adore God better than one not baptized?
Ans. Because a baptized person has been elevated to a participation in the nature of God. As a result, his faculties of intellect and will have been super-naturalized through the infused virtues of faith, hope and charity. These virtues unite him directly to God so that he has the ability to know and love God as God knows and loves Himself. The unbaptized can reach to God only indirectly through reason, seeing Him in the works of the Creation.

7. What virtue will last forever?
Ans. Charity. Faith and hope will disappear in the knowledge and possession of God in heaven. Charity alone will remain, forever uniting us to God.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise to You, the eternal God!
2. I thank You for giving me all that I have and am.
3. I am sorry for the times I forgot about You.
4. I ask for the graces necessary to save my soul.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
At bed time tonight	in my room	I will make an act of faith, hope and charity	because that will please God.
Sunday morning	in church	I will unite with Christ in offering the Mass	because that is the most perfect way to adore God.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor
September 8, 1958

Form 250000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1958, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 24

UNIT 24: The First Commandment
Part Two: Veneration of the Mother of God

SUBJECT MATTER

1. God chose His Mother from all eternity and gave her rich gifts of soul and body.
2. He never allowed the stain of original sin to touch her. She was conceived immaculate in the womb of her mother.
3. She possessed the fullness of sanctifying grace so that she was the holiest of God's creatures.
4. He made her His Mother and at the same time preserved her a Virgin.
5. After she had finished her course on earth, her body did not suffer corruption, and she was assumed, body and soul, into heaven.
6. Her greatest privilege, and the reason for all the others, was that she was the Mother of God.
7. Mary is also, in a spiritual sense, the mother of all for whom her Son died.
8. She is the Co-Redemptrix of the human race, because she cooperated with her Son in His redemptive action on Calvary.
9. She is also the Mediatrix of all graces given to men.
10. In her messages to men she has asked for the imitation of her virtues, prayer and penance.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on : "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!

The indispensable means for this is that:

1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What gifts of soul did God give to Mary?
Ans. To prepare her to become the Mother of God, He infused into her soul the fullness of grace. She had more grace than all other creatures of God. From the first moment of her conception she was preserved from the stain of original sin. It was impossible for her to commit any actual sin.

2. What gifts of body did God give to Mary?
Ans. She was a Virgin and at the same time a Mother. She did not lose bodily integrity in either the conception or birth of Christ, and she remained a Virgin forever after that. When she had finished her course on earth her body never suffered corruption but instead she was assumed body and soul into Heaven to be reunited with Her Son.

3. What was the greatest gift God gave to Mary?
Ans. He made her the Mother of His Son. Christ took His Human Nature from His mother. Since His Human Nature was united hypostatically to the Divine Nature in the One Divine Person, Mary is the Mother of a Divine Person, the Second Person of the Most Blessed Trinity. Therefore she is the Mother of God.

4. Why is Mary the Co-redemptrix of the human race?
Ans. She cooperated with Christ in effecting our Redemption, in bringing about the reconciliation of the human race with God. This was done remotely by knowingly and willingly becoming the Mother of the world's Redeemer, and proximately, by joining her merits and satisfactions to those of the Savior and having them accepted by the Eternal Father for the same purpose as that of her Son. While Christ's merits were endowed with a self sufficient and infinite value, those of Our Lady were only finite and drew all their redemptive value from the superabundant efficacy of the price paid by Her Son.

5. Why is Mary the Mediatrix of all graces?
Ans. She reigns in heaven as the Queen of angels and men, the greatest of God's creatures. Her Son, Who by His redemptive act, has merited grace for men, has chosen His Mother as the channel through whom He dispenses those graces.

6. What does Mary ask of her children in her messages?
Ans. She asks that we cease from sinning, and do penance for sin. She asks especially that we imitate her virtues and love her Son.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why is the Mother of God also our Mother?
Ans. When she became the Mother of God she also in a spiritual sense became the Mother of all whom He would redeem. When on the cross Our Lord said to St. John "Behold thy mother," He was giving her not only to St. John but to all whom He had come to save.

2. What is Mary's wish for her children?
Ans. She desires to bring all her children to heaven where they will be united forever with her Divine Son.

3. What was Mary's message to St. Catherine Laboure?
Ans. In 1830 she told Sister Catherine Laboure she wanted us to wear the medal of her Immaculate Conception, called the "Miraculous Medal," and to recite the prayer "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who recourse to thee."

4. What was Mary's message to the children of La Salette?
Ans. In 1846 she appeared to Melanie Calvat and Maximin Giraud who rarely prayed and did not go to Mass regularly on Sunday. She warned of a coming famine if people did not do penance, and asked that the people go to Mass on Sunday instead of working.

5. What was Mary's message to St. Bernadette?
Ans. In 1858 Mary appeared to St. Bernadette eighteen times. She asked for penance and prayer, and revealed to her the hidden spring of healing water that has made Lourdes famous. She revealed herself to Bernadette as the Immaculate Conception. She encouraged Bernadette to keep saying the rosary.

6. What was Mary's message to the children at Pont Main?
Ans. In 1871 she appeared to six children in this French village. She prophesied the end of the war and told the children to pray. Our Lady did not speak here but unfolded her message by visions in the sky. At times she held a red crucifix in her hands.

7. What was her message to the children at Fatima?
Ans. In 1917 she appeared nine times to three shepherd children in Portugal. Previous apparitions had reference to France, those of Fatima pertain to the whole world. She said that Russia would spread its errors over the world and that nations would be destroyed, that the Holy Father would suffer much, and that many would endure persecution and martyrdom unless her requests were granted. She asked for the observance of the First Saturday of each month as a day of Confession, Mass, Holy Communion, the rosary and meditation. On December 8, 1942, Pope Pius XII solemnly consecrated the whole world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. In 1948 he requested that this consecration be made in every diocese, parish and family.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Praise to the Immaculate Heart of Mary!
2. Blessed Mother, I thank you for protecting me.
3. Dear Mary, I am sorry for the times I have offended your Son.
4. Pray for me, now and at the hour of my death.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Today after school	at home	I will not eat candy	to make up for my sins.
This evening after supper	at home	I will say the Rosary with my family	because that will please Mary.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor
September 8, 1958

Form 280000

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright, 1958, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 25

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 25

UNIT 25: The Second and Third Commandments

OBJECTIVES: 1. To Teach Lesson Eighteen of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. The second commandment instructs us always to use the name of God with reverence.
2. By the sin of blasphemy we insult God, expressing contempt for Him directly, or indirectly through irreverent language towards persons or things sacred to God.
3. Taking the name of God in vain means to use His name or that of His Son without reverence.
4. A vow is a promise made to God freely and deliberately by which we bind ourselves under pain of sin to do something that is good and pleasing to Him.
5. Taking an oath is calling upon God to witness the truth of what we say. Telling a lie under such circumstances is an insult to God which we call the sin of perjury.
6. All the deeds of the day will become acts of praise to God if, in the state of grace, we make our morning offering.
7. By the natural law all men are bound to worship God. A specific time when this must be done is established by the Third Commandment.
8. In the Old Law God commanded that the special day of worship should be the seventh day of the week.In the New Law the Church, with the authority of God, has designated instead the first day of the week, Sunday, for it was on this day that Christ arose from the dead.
9. We are commanded to attend Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation as our principal means of worshipping God because the Mass is the greatest possible act of worship.
10. On these days we must also abstain from servile work which is work that requires labor of the body rather than of the mind. Such work may be done only if the honor of God, or our own or our neighbor's needs require it.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. How can we reverence the name of God?
Ans. We Can reverence God's name by using it reverently in prayers and hymns, by bowing our head at the name of Jesus, by speaking reverently about Mary and the saints, and by taking part in processions and other religious gatherings by which we manifest our faith and reverence.

2. What does a person promise when he makes a vow?
Ans. He promises freely and deliberately, binding himself under pain of sin, to do something which is good and pleasing to God.

3. What does a person do who swears an oath?
Ans. He states that what he says is true, calling upon God to witness the truth of what he says.

4. How does a man speak about God when he blasphemes?
Ans. A man who blasphemes speaks insultingly about God, or about God's saints, or about holy things.

5. Why does the Church command us to attend Mass on Sundays and holydays?
Ans. The Church commands us to attend Mass on these days because the Mass is the best possible way of paying to God our duty of worship and reverence.

6. Why must we keep away from unnecessary bodily work on Sunday?
Ans. God commands us to keep away from unnecessary bodily work on Sunday in order that we may make the day holy to Him by putting aside worldly things, and so that by resting our bodies we may serve Him better during the week to come.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why did the three young men praise God?
Ans. First they praised Him because He was just in punishing sin, and afterward they praised Him because He was merciful in saving them from the fiery furnace.

2. What should we do when we hear someone take God's name in vain?
Ans. We should make an aspiration or say a prayer by which God will be praised.

3. How can we make the entire day an act of praise of God?
Ans. We can make everything we do all day acts of praise of God by making a morning offering.

4. What three promises or vows do all religious make to God?
Ans. They promise God to live in poverty according to the rules of their order or community; they promise to lead a life of perfect chastity; they promise to be obedient to their religious superiors.

5. How do we give Sunday back to God?
Ans. We give Sunday back to God by worshipping Him at Mass and by other prayers; by keeping from unnecessary work; by keeping ourselves free from sin, and by doing good works.

6. Can we miss any part of Sunday Mass deliberately without committing sin?
Ans. It is a venial sin to miss through our own fault even a slight part of Mass deliberately on Sunday or a holyday. It is a mortal sin to miss a large part of Mass. To avoid mortal sin we should be present at Mass before the Offertory. A person can satisfy his obligation by hearing parts of two or more Masses provided he is present for both the Consecration and Communion in one of the Masses.

7. May we do servile work on Sunday if we are not paid to do it?
Ans. Whether we are paid for our work or not, our obligation is the same: not to do servile work on Sunday.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Praise to the holy Name of Jesus!
2. Thank You, dear God, for all your gifts to me.
3. I am sorry for the times I have used your Name when angry.
4. Please help me always to respect Your holy name.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
When saying my morning offering	at my bedside	I will bow my head at the name of Jesus	to show my respect for the Son of God.
When hearing someone use God's Name irreverently	on the street	I will say "My Jesus mercy"	to make reparation for the insult.
On Sunday Morning	in church	I will not talk during Mass	to show my respect for God.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor
April 6, 1959

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1959, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 26

UNIT 26: The Fourth Commandment

OBJECTIVES: 1. To Teach Part of Lesson Nineteen of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. Every man was created to be happy, but we are now suffering in sorrow, sickness, and death because of the sin of our first parent.
2. We can easily get lost on our way home to Heaven.
3. To help us God gives us His Church and also our parents to guide us on the way.
4. These parents take the place and share in the authority of God.
5. It is their duty to help us in our needs of soul and body.
6. We must respect, love, and obey our parents because God wants us to do these things.
7. Parents represent God and have his authority to rule and guide us.
8. Christ promised that the kingdom of heaven belongs to those who remain as little children.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Why did God give us parents?
Ans. He gave us parents first that we may be brought into life and secondly that they may take His place in guiding us home to our heavenly Father.

2. What are the obligations of our parents toward us?
Ans. They must help us in the needs of our soul and body. They must instruct us in the knowledge and love of God, and form us in virtue by word and example. They should provide our bodies with food, shelter and clothing in the protection of a home.

3. Why must we respect our parents?
Ans. Because God wants us to respect them. We must never laugh at or ridicule them, or cause them to get angry. At all times we must show them proper reverence.

4. Why must we obey our parents?
Ans. Because God wants us to obey them. They share in the authority of God because of their position. We must not be angry or pout when told to do something, delay doing it, or refuse to do it. However, we must not obey them if they command something sinful.

5. Why must we love our parents?
Ans. Because God wants us to love them. They give us life and provide for needs of soul and body. We should not always be demanding things from them, thinking only of ourselves. Instead, we should often make sacrifices for them and give to them in return.

6. How did Christ regard children?
Ans. He loved them and refused to let the Apostles send them away when He was tired. He blessed them and told them that they belonged to His Father in heaven.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Until what age should children obey their parents?
Ans. They should obey their parents as long as they live under parental authority, and provided that the commands of the parents are not sinful.

2. For how long a time must children help their parents in their needs?
Ans. Even after they are married, children must assist their parents when they can do so. They must provide when their parents are not able to care for themselves.

3. When are parents reasonable in their love for their children?
Ans. When they mix firmness with kindness. They must not spoil children by giving them everything they ask for. They have an obligation to correct their faults.

4. Can children commit serious sin by refusing to love and respect their parents?
Ans. Yes. They may commit mortal sin if they hate them, unjustly threaten their parents, strike them, seriously insult them, wish them serious evil, treat them heartlessly, cause them great sorrow or provoke them to serious anger.

5. Can children commit serious sin by disobeying their parents?
Ans. Yes. If they disobey the just commands of their parents in serious matters they can commit mortal sin. Commands such as to avoid bad companions, sinful reading or immoral amusements, to receive the sacraments as the Church commands, to go to Mass on Sunday and to receive religious instruction ordinarily bind under serious sin. However, the parents must be serious about these matters and so instruct the children of their serious obligation.

6. Must we respect and obey others beside parents?
Ans. Yes. We must respect and obey all lawful civil and ecclesiastical authorities when they are carrying out their official duties. Children must also obey their teachers and others to whom the parents delegate their authority.

7. What are the duties of a citizen toward his country?
Ans. He must love it, obey its laws, be interested in its welfare, pay just taxes and defend it when necessary.

8. Why is disobedience a sin that should not be taken lightly?
Ans. Because in disobeying those whom God has placed in charge of us we are also disobeying and insulting God Himself.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Please, God, make my parents happy in this life and in the next.
2. Thank you, dear God, for giving me a wonderful father and mother.
3. I am sorry for the times I have disobeyed my parents.
4. Please help me to respect and obey them always.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
After school	at home	I will ask my mother what she needs at the store	because that will please God.
After school	at home	I will faithfully do my homework	because God wants me to be obedient.
After supper	at home	I will help my mother with the dishes	because that will show I love her.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Vice-Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor
April 6, 1959

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1959, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 27

VERY GOOD

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 27

UNIT 27: The Fifth Commandment

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach part of Lesson Nineteen of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lessson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. God has given us the gift of life so that we may know, love and serve Him in this life, and be happy with Him in the next.
2. We must preserve this life and not harm ourselves or our neighbor in soul or body.
3. We take care of our body by making sure it receives proper food, rest and exercise.
4. We develop our soul in its natural life by study and discipline; in its supernatural life by prayer, the sacraments and the performance of supernatural acts.
5. We must also help our neighbor in satisfying the needs of his body, by providing him when necessary with food, clothing and shelter, by tending him when sick, and by providing proper burial for the dead.
6. We must not strike our neighbor in anger or unjustly take his life.
7. We have the right to defend ourselves when someone unjustly attacks us.
8. We must help our neighbor in the needs of his soul by instructing him, comforting him, and showing him good example.
9. We must be patient and forgive the neighbor for injuries done to us.
10. Christ asks us to forgive our enemies just as He forgave His enemies when He was on the cross.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.
B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.
C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What does God command us by the fifth commandment?
Ans. He tells us that we are to preserve the precious gift of life which He has given us. He commands us to help our neighbor in body and soul and do nothing to harm him.

2. How do we take care of the needs of our body?
Ans. We take care of our body by taking proper nourishment and by getting sufficient sleep and exercise. Then we will better be able to do the work God wants us to do.

3. How do we take care of the needs of our soul?
Ans. We take care of our soul by properly developing the mind and will through study and discipline. We also take care of the supernatural life of the soul through prayer and the sacraments, and by developing the supernatural virtues.

4. How do we help our neighbor in the needs of his body?
Ans. We do this by helping him whenever he needs food, shelter or clothing. We should also visit those who are sick and provide for the proper burial of the dead.

5. How do we help our neighbor in the needs of his soul?
Ans. We should never lead him into sin but rather instruct him in what is right, counsel him when he is doubtful and correct him when he is wrong. We should also comfort him when he is in sorrow or pain, forgive him when he has wronged us and pray for him in his needs.

6. Is it ever lawful to take the life of another human?
Ans. Yes, in three different cases: (1) when we are unjustly attacked and this is the only way we can save our own life; (2) when a soldier is fighting in a just war; (3) when for the common good the state punishes someone for a serious crime.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Why did God give us human life?
Ans. Because He is good and wants us to share His happiness with Him in heaven. We must use our body and soul in knowing, loving and serving Him.

2. Why is our soul more important than our body?
Ans. The soul gives life to the body and works through it. The soul will live on after it is separated from the body. At baptism the soul receives a sharing in God's life and then God Himself dwells in us.

3. Must we sometimes suffer in our body for the good of our soul?
Ans. Yes, for the salvation of our soul is most important. Christ has told us not to be afraid of those who can kill the body and after that can do no more, but rather to fear Him who after He has killed, has power to cast into hell. Chirst suffered torments in His body for the souls of men.

4. Is it a sin to be angry with another person?
Ans. To be angry with our neighbor without just cause, or to unjustly strike him is a sin.

5. When others hurt us, what should we do?
Ans. We should not strike back, but rather we should be patient and offer up this hurt as a penance for our sins. We should also forgive those who injure us.

6. What did Christ say about those who lead others into sin?
Ans. He stated with regard to those who lead children who believe in Him into sin that it were better for them that a millstone were hung about their neck and that they were thrown into the sea.

7. Can a person ever risk his own life?
Ans. A person can risk his own life only when there is a sufficiently good reason, such as saving the life of someone else. Those who by driving cars recklessly endanger their own life or that of others commit a sin against the fifth commandment.

8. To what extent are we obliged to try to prolong human life?
Ans. We are obliged to use ordinary means. We are not bound to use those means which involve great expense or great inconvenience.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise to You, the Giver of life!
2. Thank You for the health of my body and the grace in my soul.
3. I am sorry for the times I have been angry with others or have hurt them.
4. Please give me the strength to know, love and serve You.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
This evening	at my bedside	I will pray for those I have offended	because it will please You.
Tonight	in my room	I will go to bed early	so I will have strength for my work tomorrow.
This weekend	in the church	I will go to confession	because I will receive grace in my soul.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor, October 14, 1959

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1959, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 28

UNIT 28: The Eighth Commandment

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach part of Lesson Twenty of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. A lie is the deliberate speaking of an untruth so that what a person says is contrary to what he thinks.
2. To take away a person's reputation may cause more harm than to steal his money.
3. The truth may destroy a person's reputation as much as a lie, so at times the truth has to be veiled from a person who has no right to know it.
4. A person commits the sin of detraction when he reveals the hidden faults of another without a good reason for doing so.
5. A person may reveal the hidden faults of another when doing so will help either to correct the person, or to protect others from harm.
6. We may not always be permitted to tell the truth about a person, but we may never tell a lie about him.
7. A person commits the sin of calumny when he tells a lie about another, and so injures his good name.
8. A person commits the sin of rash judgment when he unquestioningly believes something which is harmful to another person's good name, and has not sufficient reason for doing so.
9. When a person has committed the sin of detraction, calumny or rash judgment he is obliged to repaire the damage he has done insofar as he is able.
10. We should ask the Holy Spirit to guide us in preserving truth and charity in our dealings with our neighbor.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the sin of lying?
Ans. By the sin of lying is meant the deliberate speaking against one's mind, so that there is real opposition between what one thinks and what one says.

2. What is meant by the sin of detraction?
Ans. The sin of detraction is the making known without sufficient reason, or to a person who has no right to know, the hidden faults of another. Every person has a right to his good name.

3. Can we ever reveal the hidden faults of another?
Ans. We are allowed to make known the hidden faults of another when it is necessary to protect an innocent person, or will help to correct the guilty one.

4. What is meant by the sin of calumny?
Ans. By the sin of calumny a person lies about his neighbor so as to injure his reputation. This is also called the sin of slander.

5. What is meant by the sin of rash judgment?
Ans. A person commits a sin of rash judgment when he believes something which is harmful to another's character without there being sufficient reason for doing so.

6. What must one do who has committed any of these sins?
Ans. He must repair the damage as much as he is able. If he has told a lie which hurt another person he must admit the fact; if he has told the truth, he must tactfully try to restore the person's reputation; if he has believed an untruth about another, he should at least pray for the person.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Are we ever allowed to tell a lie?
Ans. A person is never allowed to tell a lie because it is intrinsically evil. God gave us the power of speech for the purpose of revealing the thoughts in our mind. Not to do so is to violate the purpose of God.

2. Are we ever allowed to veil the truth or to speak evasively?
Ans. Although we are never allowed to tell a direct lie there are times when the other person has no right to the truth and silence would be giving him the truth. In these cases it is permitted to use mental reservation, by which we limit the obvious and common sense of our words to a particular meaning. For a sufficiently good reason we may permit others to deceive themselves by taking the wrong meaning from what is said.

3. When are we obliged to keep a secret?
Ans. We are obliged to keep a secret when we have promised to do so, or when our office or the good of another requires that we do so.

4. Are we ever permitted to reveal a secret?
Ans. We are permitted sometimes to do so when some great good would be gained thereby, such as the prevention of harm to the state or to an innocent third party. Confessional secrets can never be revealed.

5. Is it sinful to read letters belonging to others?
Ans. It is sinful unless we have permission from the owner or can reasonably presume it, or if we think it necessary in order to prevent harm either to ourselves or to others.

6. Is it sinful to cheat in a school test or exam?
Ans. It is sinful because then we act out a lie by claiming knowledge we do not possess. If we accept a prize as a result of cheating then we would be guilty of the sin of theft.

7. Is it sinful to speak about the faults of others when they are publicly known?
Ans. It is not a sin against the eighth commandment, because justice is not involved, but it is generally more charitable not to do so.

8. Why is tale-bearing wrong?
Ans. Tale-bearing, or telling a person unkind things that have been said about him by others is wrong because it usually causes anger, hatred and bad feeling between persons.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. All praise to You who can never lie!
2. Thank You, dear God, for always being just in Your dealings with me.
3. I am sorry for the times I have lied or told about the faults of others.
4. Please help me always to tell the truth.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	at my bedside	I will pray for those I have rashly judged	because it will help to make up to them.
This afternoon	on the play ground	I will say something good about the one whose faults I spoke about	because God demands that I do that.
When asked if I did my homework	in the classroom	I will tell the truth	because God wants me never to tell a lie.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor, October 14, 1959

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1959, St. John's University, New York

UNIT 29

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 29

UNIT 29: The Sixth and Ninth Commandments

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach part of Lesson Nineteen and part of Lesson Twenty of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lessson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. The sixth commandment directs us to be pure and modest in act; the ninth to be pure and modest in thought and desire.
2. By the virtue of chastity we control the sexual powers of the body so that our thoughts, desires and acts are in accordance with God's law.
3. Modesty safeguards chastity for by it we refrain from any thought, word, look or action which would incite ourselves or others to a sin of impurity.
4. Married people practice chastity by being faithful to one another and by doing nothing in their marriage which would not be in accordance with God's plan.
5. Unmarried people practice chastity by refraining altogether from the use of those bodily powers which God intends to be used only in marriage, and by refusing to deliberately think about them or take pleasure in them.
6. Danger to purity can arise from evil companions, immodest dress, conversation or behavior, curiosity and idleness, and looking at obscene pictures or books.
7. Purity is safeguarded by fleeing from sources of temptation, by keeping busy, by frequent prayer, and the reception of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
8. Priests and religious practice chastity in a special way by means of a vow to remain chastely unmarried all their lives.
9. Maria Goretti and Dominic Savio are two saints who are special models of purity for boys and girls.
10. Our Lord has promised heaven to those who remain pure.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students hereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the virtue of chastity?
Ans. By the virtue of chastity is meant the control of the powers of the body by which children are brought into the world. Then our thoughts, desires and acts are regulated by God's plan for the human race.

2. What is meant by modesty?
Ans. Modesty is a safeguard to the virtue of purity by which we habitually refuse to do or say anything which would lead either ourselves or others into the sin of impurity.

3. How do married people practice chastity?
Ans. Married people practice chastity by being faithful to one another, and by using their powers to bring children into the world only according to God's plan.

4. How do unmarried people practice chastity?
Ans. Unmarried people practice chastity by refusing to use the powers of the body which God intends only for marriage. They do not deliberately take pleasure in them or desire to use them.

5. What are some of the dangers to purity?
Ans. Some of the dangers to purity are evil companions, immoral books and movies, sinful curiosity and idleness, immodest dress, conversation and behavior.

6. What are some of the helps to purity?
Ans. Some of the helps to purity are staying away from the sources of temptation, keeping oneself busy, receiving Holy Communion frequently, and praying, especially to Mary.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between the sixth and the ninth commandment?
Ans. The sixth commandment directs us to be pure and modest in act; the ninth directs us to be pure and modest in thought and desire.

2. When do thoughts about impure things become sinful?
Ans. Thoughts about impure things become sinful when we deliberately take pleasure in them or when we give consent to the unchaste passions or desires that are aroused. When we do not deliberately will or consent to these thoughts they are not sinful, but they are dangerous for they can lead to sin.

3. What should we do when tempted by impure thoughts or desires?
Ans. We should try to banish them by turning our attention elsewhere and by immediately saying a prayer to Our Lord or His Blessed Mother.

4. When is a sin of impurity a mortal sin?
Ans. A sin of impurity is mortal when there is full deliberation and consent given to it, whether it be thought, word, look or deed. The gravity of a sin of immodesty depends on the degree it incites to impurity, the amount of scandal involved, and the intention of the person committing the act.

5. What reward does God promise to those who remain pure?
Ans. God promises that the clean of heart will one day see and enjoy Him in heaven.

6. What two saints are especially models of purity for boys and girls?
Ans. Saint Dominic Savio is a patron of purity for boys; Saint Maria Goretti is a patron of purity for girls.

7. What guide can we use to determine our choice of movies?
Ans. The diocesan paper publishes each week the listing of the Legion of Decency. Beside staying away from immoral movies we should also patronize the good ones so as to encourage the production of more of them.

8. How do some persons practice the virtue of chastity perfectly?
Ans. Priests and religious practice chastity perfectly by taking and keeping a vow to remain chastely unmarried all their lives. They do this in order to dedicate themselves completely to the work of God.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I praise You for Your holiness.
2. Thank You for preserving me from temptation.
3. I am sorry, dear God, for the times I have offended You.
4. Please give me the grace to remain pure.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

Time	*Place*	*Act*	*Motive*
Tonight	at bedside	I will say a prayer to Mary	because she will help me to stay pure.
This afternoon	on the street	I will act modestly	so as not to tempt another to sin.
On Sunday	at home	I will check the Legion of Decency ratings	so that I will not be going to a bad movie.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor, April 9, 1960

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1960, St. John's University, New York

LESSON PLAN

UNIT 30

UNIT 30: The Seventh and Tenth Commandments

OBJECTIVES: 1. To teach part of Lesson Twenty of the Baltimore Catechism.
2. To make this lesson practical in the lives of the students.

SUBJECT MATTER

The Following Points of Doctrine are Covered in this Unit:

1. By the seventh commandment God forbids us to steal, damage or destroy the property of others; by the tenth commandment He forbids us to desire or want to possess what belongs to others.
2. God is the true owner of everything in this world.
3. He wants us to take care of the goods He has given us and not to waste or destroy them.
4. He wants us to take care of the property of others and not damage or destroy it.
5. If we have stolen or damaged the property of others we must pay back the owner or restore the property in some way.
6. The priest in the confessional will advise us what we must do.
7. We should be satisfied with what our parents give us and not always be demanding more.
8. One of the best ways to control greed is to be generous and to share what we have with others.
9. God wants us to use the talents He has given us and to develop them for His honor and glory.
10. We should not be anxious for material things, but rather try to become holy and our heavenly Father will provide us with the things we need.

PROCEDURE

1. Preparation

A. This visual aid should be used before the catechism lesson is assigned.
B. The unit and lesson plan should be thoroughly previewed before use.
C. Consider beforehand projects which may arise naturally from the unit.
D. Give students the basic questions listed below. (Blackboard or mimeographed slips or vocally.) Tell them to look for the answers in the presentation.

2. Presentation

Show the audio-visual aid. Ten minutes is all it takes. Have equipment set up beforehand. Do not interrupt story.

3. Follow-up

Now make the students work! Head—Heart—Hands.

A. Head, i.e., Thought, They Learn the Truth!
   1. They answer the basic questions. These are found at the end of the filmstrip, each question placed under a picture which helps to recall the story.
   2. They answer the supplementary questions. Use as many of these as time allows. See list below.

B. Heart, i.e., Prayer, They Love the Truth!
   1. They reflect (meditate-think) for five minutes on: "How do these truths affect me today?"
   2. They compose their own "prayer for the day." This should be related to the matter of the lesson. Make it brief. Write it in a personal book. See list below.

C. Hands, i.e., Effort, They Live the Truth!
   The indispensable means for this is that:
   1. They take their own resolution to act. This resolution must be concrete, otherwise it will be vague and useless. One act, particularized as to time, place and motive. Work on making that motive supernatural. See list below.
   2. They write their resolution. The students thereby challenge themselves. Next day volunteers may report on resolution fulfillment. Be careful of violating consciences.

ASSIGNMENT

Memorize for the next class all or selected answers in the catechism text. Their meaning should now have been learned, loved, and lived, and therefore the memorization of them so much the easier.

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What does God want us to do with the goods He has given us?
Ans. He wants us to use them to glorify Him. We are not to waste or destroy them. He will ask an accounting from us on the day of judgment.

2. What return should we make to God for the goods He has given us?
Ans. We should thank Him, take proper care of them and strive to improve them as much as we can.

3. How should we treat the property of others?
Ans. We should respect it as though it were our own. We should not deliberately destroy, damage or steal it from others.

4. What must we do if we have stolen or damaged the goods of others?
Ans. We must pay back, or restore the damage as best we can. It is not sufficient just to be sorry and to tell it in confession.

5. What is forbidden by the seventh and tenth commandments?
Ans. By the seventh commandment God forbids us to take or destroy the property of others. By the tenth commandment He forbids us to be envious of the good fortune of others.

6. What attitude should we have toward the things of this world?
Ans. God asks us not to be anxious for the things of this world such as food and clothing, for He will provide them for us. He tells us to seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice and all these things in addition will be given to us.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

1. Who is the true owner of the things of this world?
Ans. God is. He created all things out of nothing and they belong to Him. He has given them to us for our use only, and we must take care of them.

2. What are some of the actions forbidden by the seventh commandment?
Ans. Though the seventh commandment forbids us to take what does not belong to us, it also commands us not to waste or damage our own or others' property.

3. What are some of the actions forbidden by the tenth commandment?
Ans. The tenth commandment prohibits us from willfully desiring to steal, damage or destroy the property of others. It forbids us to be greedy or jealous of the things other people have. We must work for the things we want.

4. How can we overcome greediness?
Ans. One of the best ways to overcome greediness is to be generous and to share what we have with others. We should also be satisfied and thank God for what we have.

5. Should we expect our parents to give us all the things we might want?
Ans. No. Selfish, spoiled children make themselves and their parents ultimately unhappy. Sometimes our parents cannot afford to give us the things we want, and as a result run up bills they cannot pay.

6. What should we do if the store-keeper gives us too much change?
Ans. We should return it to him as soon as we notice it. The fact that he has made a mistake does not entitle us to keep the money for ourselves.

7. What should we do if we find anything that has been lost by another?
Ans. We should make every reasonable effort to find the owner and return the object to him. The phrase 'finders keepers' is true only when we cannot find the true owner.

8. What advice about working did Our Lord give us?
Ans. He told us in the parable of the talents that those who use well the gifts He has given us will finally receive a greater reward in heaven.

TYPICAL PUPIL PRAYERS

1. Dear God, I adore You as Lord of the universe.
2. I thank You for taking care of all my wants.
3. I am sorry for the times I have stolen or been envious of others.
4. Please help me to be more generous with what I have.

TYPICAL PUPIL RESOLUTIONS

This afternoon	in church	I will put a coin in the poor-box	to help me from becoming greedy.
This evening	at home	I will do extra homework	to make up for the time I have wasted.
This afternoon	at home	I will hang up my clothes	to develop the habit of taking better care of them.

With Ecclesiastical Approval
Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Heneghan, S.T.D., Chancellor, Diocese of Brooklyn
Rev. Kenneth M. Morgan, S.T.L., Delegated Censor, April 9, 1960

Printed in U.S.A.
Copyright 1960, St. John's University, New York