

Lesson	Lesson Concepts	Sacred Scripture	Catechism of the Catholic Church	Tasks of Catechesis	Catholic Faith Words	People of Faith	Catholic Social Teaching
1 Freedom and Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God made us with a free will, an intellect, and a soul; our conscience works with these gifts to help us choose good and avoid sin. The distinction between mortal and venial sin is part of the tradition of the Church. Mortal sin and venial sin both affect a sinner's relationship with God, but in different ways. Morally good actions require that their object, intention, and circumstance be good; the end does not justify the means. A well-formed conscience—and the help of Christ's teachings, the Church, the Holy Spirit, prayer, and wise people—will guide us to do what is right and good. 	Free Will The Wisdom of Ben Sira (Sirach) 15:14–17; The Golden Rule Matthew 7:12	1705, 1706, 1711, 1854–1863, 1750–1754, 1783–1785	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Moral Formation	soul, intellect, conscience, mortal sin, venial sin	Bl. Aloysius Stepinac	Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person, Solidarity of the Human Family
2 Honoring God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God made a covenant with his Chosen People, the Israelites. The Ten Commandments are the laws of that covenant. These laws still hold true today. The First Commandment calls us to put God first in our lives. Attitudes and behaviors that are not in accord with the First Commandment can lead us away from God. Faith, hope, and charity are the Theological Virtues. Idolatry keeps us from experiencing true faith, hope, and charity. The Second Commandment states that God's name is holy and we should always refer to his name with respect and reverence. 	The Greatest Commandment Mark 12:28–30; Matthew 22:34–40; Divine Majesty and Human Dignity Psalm 8:1; Teaching about Oaths Matthew 5:33–35, 37	781, 2086–2087, 1812–1813, 2113–2114, 2143–2144, 2161–2162	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Moral Formation	Great Commandment, idolatry, blasphemy, perjury	St. Blaise	Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person, Care for God's Creation
3 Honoring the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fourth Commandment calls us to honor our parents. The love, honor, and respect found in the Holy Family is a model for our own families. Within the family, we develop personal character, grow in our understanding of right and wrong, and learn what's truly important. We have a moral obligation to form and follow a well-formed conscience to help us in judging what is right or wrong. 	Responsibilities to Parents The Wisdom of Ben Sirach (Sirach) 3:1–6; The Boy Jesus in the Temple Luke 2:49–52	2197–2200, 564, 1657, 2203–2208, 1776–1781	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Education for Community Life	filial respect, Feast of the Holy Family, conscience, informed conscience	St. Helena	Call to Family, Community, and Participation, Solidarity of the Human Family
4 Respecting Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All human life is sacred and a gift from God. All people possess the human dignity that comes from being made in God's image. The Fifth Commandment forbids direct and intentional killing as gravely sinful. If anger reaches the point of a deliberate desire to kill or seriously wound a neighbor, it is a mortal sin. The Church teaches about and advocates the right to life of every person. We have a responsibility to honor and protect life at all stages, from conception to old age. We respect the dignity of the human person by respecting the rights of others, taking care of ourselves physically and emotionally, not abusing ourselves or others, and by not leading others into sin. 	The Choice Before Israel Deuteronomy 30:19–20	2258, 2268, 2302, 2270, 2319, 2288–2290	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Moral Formation	human dignity, murder, abortion, euthanasia, scandal	St. Martin de Tours	Life and Dignity of the Human Person, Rights and Responsibilities of the Human Person
5 Being Virtuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtues are strong habits of doing good that help us make moral decisions and contribute to how we become the people God created us to be. The Theological Virtues are gifts from God that help us believe in him, trust in his plan for us, and love him as he loves us. The Cardinal Virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance can help us respect ourselves and others and act with integrity. The Eighth Commandment forbids misrepresenting the truth in our relationships with others. This sin damages our integrity and character, but by practicing the virtues and avoiding sin, we can live truthful and faith-filled lives. 	Renunciation of Vice Colossians 3:12–15; Joy and Peace Philippians 4:8	1803–1804, 1812–1813, 1805–1809, 2464, 2468	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Moral Formation	virtue, Theological Virtues, Cardinal Virtues	St. Margaret Ward	Life and Dignity of the Human Person, Solidarity of the Human Family
6 Act with Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can work together with God as he builds his Kingdom by choosing to believe, having faith, and making the necessary changes in our lives to work toward what is just, peaceful, and loving. Justice is giving what is due to God and what is due to others as children of God made in his image and possessing equal human dignity. The Tenth Commandment focuses on the intentions of our heart. To live right, we must rely on God, trust in his care, and have the right attitude toward money and things. Society does not always support the values of God's Kingdom, so we must stand together in solidarity with those who need our help. 	Thanksgiving for Victory and Prayer for Justice Psalm 9:8–11, 10:14, 18; Parable of the Mustard Seed Matthew 13:31–32	2819–2820, 1929–1931, 2534–2536, 2548, 1939–1942	Promoting Knowledge of the Faith, Moral Formation	justice, peace, solidarity	Pope Leo XIII	Life and Dignity of the Human Person, Option for the Poor and Vulnerable