

St. Aloysius Religious Education 2017-2018
5th Grade

- 4:00pm Welcome (*To ensure accuracy, **class attendance must be accurately recorded by a catechist and not another student - class attendance is an official document retained by the parish and the diocese***)
- 4:05pm We Gather - in Prayer at the prayer table
(*use colored table covering for appropriate liturgical season*)
Use the Gospel Reading “Hearing the Word” from the previous Sunday in Celebrating Sunday for Catholic Families book in the prayer box
- 4:10pm Review previous lesson using Sharing Faith (*chapter test in student book*)
- 4:15pm **Chapter #22** **“Faith, Hope and Love”**

A virtue is a habitual and firm disposition to do good (ccc 1803). There are two types of virtues: theological and human (*or moral*) virtues. **The theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity relate directly to God, are given to us at Baptism**, and allow us to live a life of supernatural grace as children of God (ccc 1812-13). The immediate object of the human virtues is not God, but human activities that lead us to God. They are generally acquired by human effort and practice but are assisted and reach their perfection by grace. These virtues help us to lead a morally good life with joy and relative ease (ccc 1804).

Four of the human (*or moral virtues*) are known as **cardinal virtues**. “Cardinal” comes from the Latin word *cardo*, which means “hinge.” The cardinal virtues, then, are considered the “hinge virtues” and are the basis for all the other human virtues. They are **prudence** (*following our “inborn” common sense*), **justice** (*respecting other’s rights and working for the common good*), **fortitude** (*courage in our pursuit of good*), and **temperance** (*moderates our pursuit of life’s pleasures, assuring balance*). **By examining our actions and choosing what is right, we develop and grow as children of God.**

- *We Believe*

Virtue – a good habit that helps us to act according to God’s love for us.

Faith – the virtue that enables us to believe in God and all the Church teaches us; it helps us to believe all that God has told us about himself and all that he has done.

Hope – the virtue that enables us to trust in God’s promise to share his life with us forever; it makes us confident in God’s love and care for us.

Love – the greatest of all virtues that enables us to love God and to love our neighbor.

- *We Respond* – watch “My Catholic Family” DVD 30 min.

Catholic saints are holy people and human people who lived extraordinary lives. Each saint the Church honors responded to God’s invitation to use his or her unique gifts. God calls each one of us to be a saint.

The RE office has one copy of each of the My Catholic Family DVD’s from EWTN...please let me know which one you would like to watch:

Saint Edith Stein
Saint Don Bosco
Saint Maximillian Kolbe
Saint Teresa of Avila
St. Louis de Montfort

Saint Margaret Mary
Saint Catherine of Siena
St. John Vianney
Saint Faustina
Saint Rita of Cascia

- *We Respond* – Play Virtues and Vices activity (see below)
- *We Respond* – Play “Virtues & Values Concentration” Game (*RE will bring all supplies – words listed below*)

Directions for Play:

- Mix up the Virtues & Values cards and place them face down in an array.
- Pairs of students take turns turning over two cards, trying to match a virtue or value with its illustrated definition.
- If a student finds a match, he or she can hold on to it.
- The student who ends the most matches once all the cards have been matched is the winner!

4:55pm Closing Prayer –

“Dear Lord, through Your Apostle, St. Paul, You've taught us that there are three great virtues, Faith, Hope and Love, but the greatest of all is Love. Help me to understand that in order to love You and to love my neighbor, I must be alive. Father, help me to value my life, and all life, and give me courage to respect and defend the right of everyone to live as You will them to. Amen”

Ask the children to say a petition aloud for someone or something they would like to pray for.

“What virtues do you see in the lives of the saints that you admire?”

Catechist Background on Cardinal Virtues:

http://catholicism.about.com/od/beliefsteachings/tp/Cardinal_Virtues.htm

Catechist Background on Saint John (Don) Bosco:

http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=63

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02689d.htm>

VIRTUES AND VICES Activity

Discuss with the 5th graders some of the qualities besides faith, hope and love that many people believe are virtues. Quote the adage, "Patience is a virtue" and ask how having patience fits the definition of virtue (*a habit of doing good*). Then ask for suggestions, as you list them on the board with dry erase marker, such as: goodness, integrity, common sense, fairness, kindness and compassion. Let the volunteers explain how each is a virtue. ***Then*** ask the children to name the opposite of each quality. Finally, challenge them to make cartoons showing "Do Virtues" and "Don't Vices".

Example:

Patience (virtue), Irritation (vice). A picture of 2 people waiting to use a phone might show one person waiting patiently while the other is obviously agitated. The caption might be "Be Patient: Look Cool, Not Like a Fool."

Bravery (virtue), Weakness (vice)

Virtue and Opposing 7 Deadly Sins

Humility vs **Pride**

Seeing ourselves as we are and not comparing ourselves to others is humility. Pride and vanity are competitive. If someone else's pride really bothers you, you have a lot of pride.

Generosity vs **Avarice/Greed/ Covetousness**

This is about more than money. Generosity means letting others get the credit or praise. It is giving without having expectations of the other person. Greed wants to get its "fair share" or a bit more.

Love vs **Envy**

"Love is patient, love is kind..." Love actively seeks the good of others for their sake. Envy resents the good others receive or even might receive. Envy is almost indistinguishable from pride at times.

Patience/Kindness vs **Wrath/Anger**

Kindness means taking the tender approach, with patience and compassion. Anger is often our first reaction to the problems of others. Impatience with the faults of others is related to this.

Self Control/Chastity vs **Lust/Desire**

Self control and self mastery prevent pleasure from killing the soul by suffocation. Legitimate pleasures are controlled in the same way an athlete's muscles are: for maximum efficiency without damage. Lust is the self-destructive drive for pleasure out of proportion to its worth. Sex, power, or image can be used well, but they tend to go out of control.

Faith/Temperance vs **Gluttony/Excess**

Temperance accepts the natural limits of pleasures and preserves this natural balance. This does not pertain only to food, but to entertainment and other legitimate goods, and even the company of others.

Zeal/Diligence vs **Sloth/Apathy**

Zeal is the energetic response of the heart to God's commands. The other sins work together to deaden the spiritual senses so we first become slow to respond to God and then drift completely into the sleep of complacency.

Virtues and Values

Generosity is a readiness to give to others in the way that God gives to us, free from smallness of mind or character.

Joy is the pure gift of God's grace and happiness that is beyond human seeking or what we can imagine for ourselves.

Gentleness is one of the Fruits of the Holy Spirit that makes us both humble and thankful for God's grace, and willing to resist judging, resenting, or doing harm to others.

Peace is the result of justice and the sign of love in action, offering the freedom that comes from trusting God and respecting all people.

Friendship is the warm feeling between two or more people. It means to show love, care, respect, and kindness towards others.

Honesty means being truthful in thoughts, words and actions. It means telling the truth.

Cooperation means helping and supporting others and to work as a team.

Gratitude means showing appreciation for someone or something. It means being thankful for someone or something.

Enthusiasm means being very excited, interested, and eager about something.

Creativity means to use your imagination to develop new ideas.

Patience is the ability to wait calmly without complaining, even when something takes a long time.

Courage is the ability to face danger and strength to overcome fear.

Goodness is the value of being good by living virtuous lives and making choices that demonstrate our love for God.

Kindness means to be gentle and generous toward others.

Charity is a gift from God that enables us to love him and love our neighbor through goodwill and acts of service.

Faith is a gift from God that enables us to believe in him and accept all that he has revealed.

Knowledge is the ability to learn more about God and his plan leading us to wisdom and understanding. We gain knowledge through experience and education.

Hope is the virtue that enables us to trust in God's promise to share his life with us forever; it makes us confident in God's love and care for us.

Forgiveness is the power given by God to free us from our mistakes and regrets so that we can look to the future with hope. It means to offer mercy and pardon to others with the help of God.

Hospitality is the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers, welcoming them as we would welcome Christ.

Service is providing useful assistance, or contributing to the welfare of another. Jesus called us to be of service to one another.

Mercy is the caring for the needs of people's minds, hearts, and lives. It means to share in God's forgiveness and love.

Care of creation is the responsibility to use the good things of the earth and not to abuse them; to care for the world for ourselves as well as for the generations to come.

Wisdom is the knowledge and ability to recognize and follow God's will in our lives.



St. John Bosco

1815-1888

Feast day is January 31st

Patron of Youth

John Bosco's theory of education could well be used in today's schools. It was a preventive system, rejecting corporal punishment and placing students in surroundings removed from the likelihood of committing sin. He advocated frequent reception of the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion. He combined catechetical training and fatherly guidance, seeking to unite the spiritual life with one's work, study and play.

Encouraged during his youth to become a priest so he could work with young boys, John was ordained in 1841. His service to young people started when he met a poor orphan and instructed him in preparation for receiving Holy Communion. He then gathered young apprentices and taught them catechism. After serving as chaplain in a hospice for working girls, John opened the Oratory of St. Francis de Sales for boys. Several wealthy and powerful patrons contributed money, enabling him to provide two workshops for the boys, shoemaking and tailoring. By 1856, the institution had grown to 150 boys and had added a printing press for publication of religious and catechetical pamphlets. His interest in vocational education and publishing justify him as patron of young apprentices and Catholic publishers.

John's preaching fame spread and by 1850 he had trained his own helpers because of difficulties in retaining young priests. In 1854 he and his followers informally banded together under Francis de Sales. With Pope Pius IX's encouragement, John gathered 17 men and founded the Salesians in 1859. Their activity concentrated on education and mission work. Later, he organized a group of Salesian Sisters to assist girls.

John Bosco educated the whole person—body and soul united. He believed that Christ's love and our faith in that love should pervade everything we do—work, study, and play. For John Bosco, being a Christian was a full-time effort, not a once-a-week, Mass-on-Sunday experience. It is searching and finding God and Jesus in everything we do, letting their love lead us. Yet, John realized the importance of job-training and the self-worth and pride that comes with talent and ability so he trained his students in the trade crafts, too.