

OUR CATHOLIC FAITH

**LIFE AND MISSION
WITH
JESUS**



**RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
GRADE EIGHT TEACHER'S BOOK**

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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION GRADE EIGHT

Nihil Obstat: Fr. John McCarthy, SVD

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Prepared by: * Commission for Christian Education in Primary
and Elementary Schools
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Writer and photography:

Sr. Frances Marie Penwell, SND, B.A., M.Ed., Mt. Hagen

Layout: Sr. Evangelista Nite, SSpS, Madang

Editors: Genevieve Buehler, Theologian, R. Ed. Coordinator, Madang
Sr. Benita Esguerra, FDCC, R. Ed. Coordinator, Port Moresby
Gregory Kaikas, R. Ed. Coordinator, East New Britain
Sr. Mary Lenaghan, OLSH, Author, Australia
Sr. Margaret Shakeshaft, RSM, B.A., M.T.S., Wewak
Sr. Helen Warman, OLSH, F.DN.S.C., R. Ed., Milne Bay
Sr. Ehrentrude Pretzl, SSpS, National Coordinator, Goroka

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Sr. Ehrentrude Pretzl, SSpS, National Coordinator

AIMS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

The **General Aims** of the Syllabus are:

- a: to give Catholic teachers a document that enables them to present the essentials of our Faith in an integrated and systematic way to the children of our country, with a view to initiate them more deeply into the fullness of the Christian life.
- b: to enable Catholic teachers to participate, in an authentic way, in the teaching mission of the Church and, in particular, to foster life and vitality in the local Church.

To enable Catholic children:

- a: to profess their baptismal faith in God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and in the Mystery of Redemption.
- b: to appreciate how God's salvation is made present in the Liturgy of the Church, especially in the seven Sacraments.
- c: to live the life of faith, with the help of God's grace, through conduct that fulfills God's commandment of love, set down in particular, in the Ten Commandments.
- d: to come to an understanding of the meaning and importance of prayer in their lives and to look to God with hope for everything that He is so ready to grant.

These aims are to be achieved through instruction, formation and initiation. This syllabus, together with lesson material, tries to ensure that these processes take place effectively.

SPECIAL AIMS FOR GRADE EIGHT:

The students become more aware of their Christian calling and are motivated to live as joyful, faithful witnesses to Christ in His Church.

ABOUT THE BOOK

In the contents there are twelve themes divided into 40 weeks of lessons. The content contains the New Testament, Proclaiming the Reign of God through the Beatitudes, Parables and personal prayer, deepening our relationship with God and others, Mission of the early Church, what characterises the saints, the beginnings of Christianity in Papua New Guinea and in Solomon Islands, the Church today, Catholic Marriage. There are twelve supplementary lessons for the preparation of the Sacrament of Confirmation. Each lesson is scripture based. The students will have time to reflect, pray and identify with real life situations.

The teacher needs to present every lesson in a pleasant and prayerful atmosphere. This is in order to make it easier for the students to experience the presence of God and to express their appreciation of religion through participation in the lessons.

Confirmation Glossary	SB pp. 59 - 60
Main Glossary	SB pp. 61 - 63
Prayers required to know	SB end of textbook

GRADE EIGHT STUDENTS

Grade eight students are in the final year of Primary Education. They realise that their future is uncertain and are acutely aware of pressures and expectations from family, peers and community. They need to be affirmed as persons having good qualities and potential for achievement and happiness in life. They need to be assured of God's love for them and of His trust in them.

The Grade eight Programme, "Life and Mission With Jesus" is intended to confirm the Grade eight students in their knowledge and understanding of the Christian life. It seeks to bring them into a closer relationship with Jesus and helps them to identify with Him in His life and mission. It also helps them to appreciate their own special mission, with Jesus, in God's Plan for the human family and for their own fulfillment through His personal call and their free response.

ABOUT THE LESSONS

The following is a schedule for teaching this text:

Theme one	(3 weeks)	
Theme two	(2 weeks)	
Theme three A	(2 weeks)	
Theme three B	(2 weeks)	
Theme three C	(3 weeks)	
Theme four A	(2 weeks)	
Theme four B	(2 weeks)	
Theme four C	(2 weeks)	
Theme five	(1 week)	
Theme six	(3 weeks)	
Theme seven	(3 weeks)	
Theme eight	(1 week)	
Theme nine	(3 weeks)	
Theme ten	(4 weeks)	
Theme eleven	(4 weeks)	
Theme twelve	(3 weeks)	Supplementary Lessons

FOR THE TEACHER

OBJECTIVES:

Since it is the objectives that give meaning and direction to the lesson, the teacher needs to consider them carefully before going on with the preparation.

BACKGROUND:

The Background is mainly for the teacher's personal enrichment. However, sometimes it contains information or awakens dispositions necessary for the lesson. For the sake of new insights and fresh motivation, it would be good for teachers to cultivate the habit of reading it carefully. Some backgrounds are included in the student textbook.

PROCEDURE:

The teacher's attention is drawn to what is essential and helpful for the presentation of the lesson. This preparation must not be

overlooked, as the teacher may have to look for teaching aids, resources or materials.

Some areas of study during the lessons are: map study, reading and reflecting on Scripture, the New Testament, study of the Catechism of the Catholic Church, study of the early Church and beginnings of Christianity in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands and how the Church continues in our lives today. The students will experience shared prayer, para-liturgies, various activities to deepen their faith, and discussions to stimulate thinking, choosing and creating situations to help them continue the mission of Jesus in their lives now and in the future.

FOR THE TEACHER

OBJECTIVES

These are the objectives that give meaning and direction to the lesson. The teacher needs to consider them carefully before going on with the preparation.

BACKGROUND

The background is necessary for the teacher's personal enrichment. However, sometimes it contains information or awakens dispositions necessary for the lesson. For the sake of new insights and fresh motivation, it would be good for teachers to cultivate the habit of reading it carefully. Some backgrounds are included in the student book.

PROCEDURE

The teacher's attention is drawn to what is essential and helpful for the presentation of the lesson. This presentation must not be

LIFE AND MISSION WITH JESUS

GRADE 8

- THEME 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE GOSPEL WRITERS:
MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE, JOHN
pp. 1 - 4**
- THEME 2 WHO IS JESUS FOR THE EVANGELISTS AND FOR
Me? pp. 5 - 6**
- THEME 3 THE MYSTERY OF THE INCARNATION:**
A. JESUS' RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FATHER
pp. 7 - 9
B. MARY IN THE MYSTERY OF SALVATION
pp. 10 - 11
C. JESUS, THE WORD BECAME FLESH
pp. 12 - 15
- THEME 4 PROCLAIMING THE REIGN OF GOD:**
A. THE BEATITUDES
pp. 16 - 17
B. THROUGH THE PARABLES
pp. 18 - 19
C. THROUGH PRAYER, TRUST IN GOD, AND
IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD AND
OTHERS pp. 20 - 21
- THEME 5 ACTIVITIES FOR REVIEWING THE BIBLE
pp. 22 - 24**
- THEME 6 MISSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH
pp. 25 - 28**
- THEME 7 LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN:
WHAT IS IT THAT CHARACTERISES THE SAINTS?
pp. 29 - 35**

THEME 8 PARA-LITURGY
pp. 36 - 38

THEME 9 BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY IN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND IN
SOLOMON ISLANDS
pp. 39 - 40

THEME 10 THE CHURCH TODAY:
LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
pp. 41 - 42

THEME 11 CATHOLIC MARRIAGE
pp. 43 - 48

THEME 12 SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS
ON CONFIRMATION
pp. 49 - 58

CONFIRMATION GLOSSARY pp. 59 - 60

GLOSSARY pp. 61 - 63

INTRODUCTION OF THE GOSPEL WRITERS: MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE AND JOHN

(Theme one)

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. Recognise that the Gospels are inspired writings.
2. Become aware of the character background of each Gospel Writer: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
3. Complete and present one of the activities listed.

INSPIRED WRITING is a mystery. It is writing that is done under God's direction. It is God who "moves" the author to write; He guides him in what to say and prevents him from making a mistake in giving religious truth. At the same time the author has to do his share of work, collecting and sorting information, and putting it down in his own style and language. The Church teaches us that the books of the Bible are the only books that can be called inspired writing and tells us that God is the Author of these books.

PROCEDURES:

VOCABULARY WORDS: Evangelist, Author, Inspired Writings, Gospel, Apostle, mystery, tax-collector, Feastday, traitor, dishonest, outcast, tradition, interpreter

LOCATIONS ON MAP: Sea of Galilee, Asia Minor, Jerusalem, Damascus, Syria, Antioch, Palestine (refer to SB pages I, II, III)

STUDENT TEXTBOOK: *Read and discuss* background of Evangelists
SB pp. 1-3

HOMEWORK: *Crossword Puzzle* (copy attached to Lesson Plan)
SB p. 4

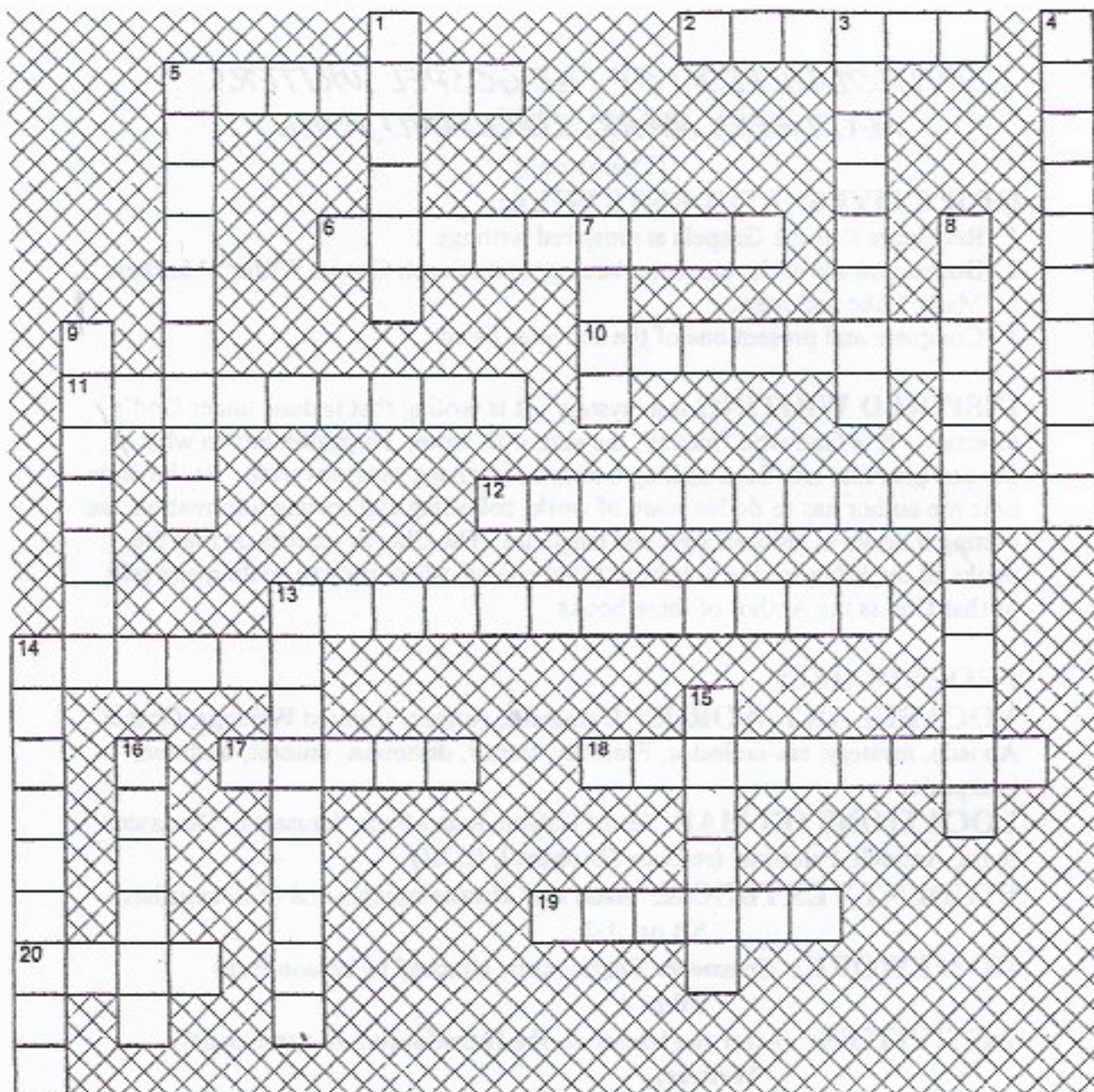
ACTIVITIES: (After the lesson on the Introduction of the Gospel Writers)

1. *Make a group poster showing a scene from the background of either Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.*
2. *Discuss three Bible texts from the above texts. In small groups list questions that you would like to ask the authors.*
3. *In groups write a News' Report or prepare a drama about one of the authors.*

CONCLUSION:

Silent Prayer: to thank God for inspiring and leading Matthew, Mark, Luke and John to write the Gospels. Ask God to help you to understand the meaning of the Gospels.

ANSWERS FOR SB page 4



Jul 5, 1996 - Crosswords Plus

Across

2. After resurrection, Jesus met two apostles on the way to:
 5. Jesus raised Lazarus
 6. Coming of the Holy Spirit
 10. Jesus lived with Mary and Joseph
 11. The Wise Men came to visit Jesus
 12. The Last Supper
 13. God's Laws
 14. Jesus' Foster Father
 17. God's Word
 18. People who follow Jesus
 19. God's messengers
 20. 40 days before Easter

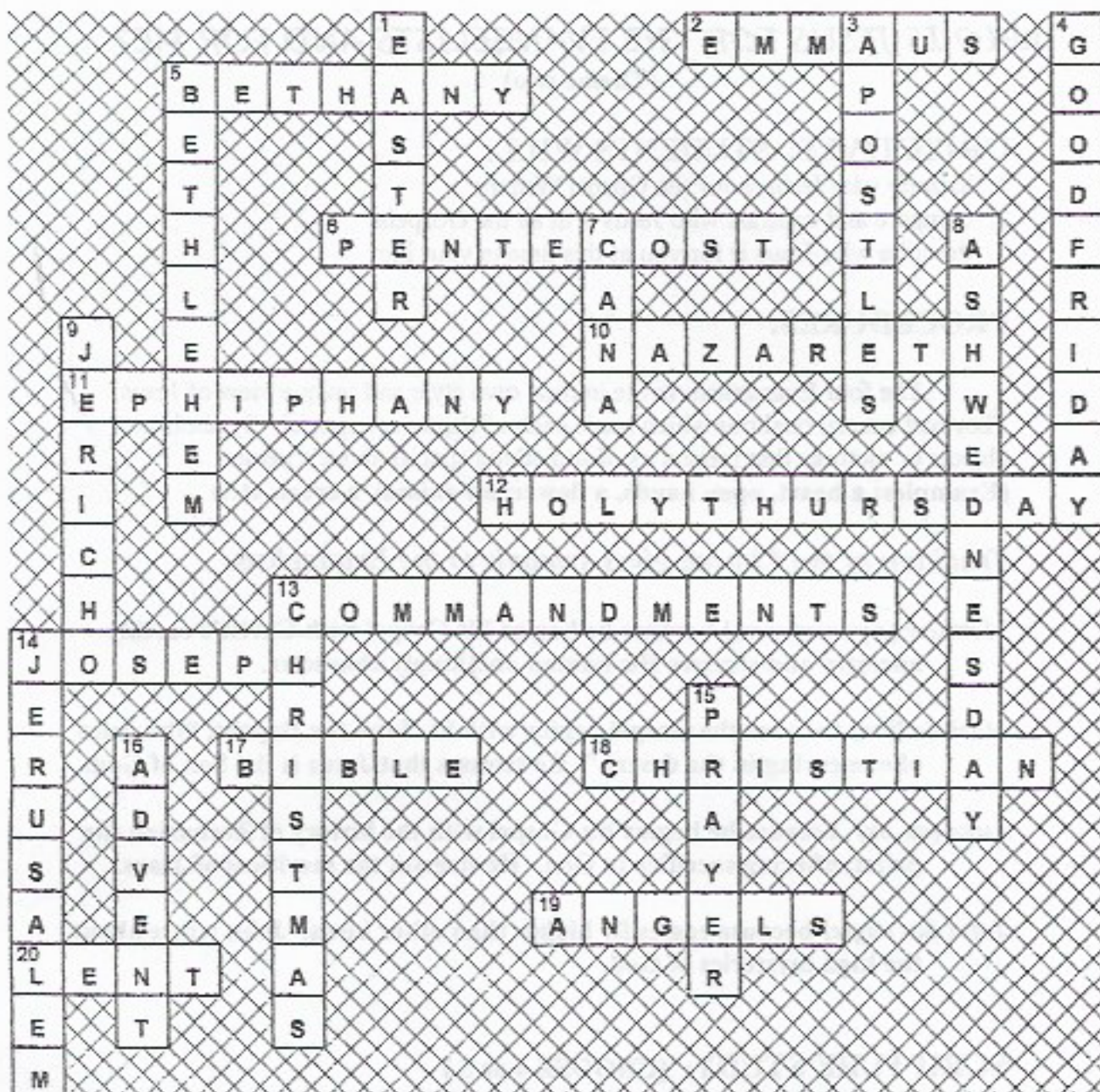
Down

1. Jesus rose from the dead
 3. 12 friends of Jesus
 4. Jesus died on the cross
 5. Where Jesus was born
 7. Where Jesus changed water into wine
 8. The first day of Lent
 9. Zacchaeus met Jesus
 13. Jesus was born on
 14. Jesus died in
 15. Talking with God
 16. Four weeks before Christmas

Word List

ADVENT
 ANGELS
 APOSTLES
 ASHWEDNESDAY
 BETHANY
 BETHLEHEM
 BIBLE
 CANA
 CHRISTIAN
 CHRISTMAS
 COMMANDMENTS
 EASTER
 EMMAUS
 EPIPHANY
 GOODFRIDAY
 HOLYTHURSDAY
 JERICHO
 JERUSALEM
 JOSEPH
 LENT
 NAZARETH

**PENTECOST
PRAYER**



Jul 5, 1998 - Crosswords Plus

Word List

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HOLYTHURSDAY
JERICHO
JERUSALEM
JOSEPH
LENT
NAZARETH

PENTECOST
PRAYER

WHO IS JESUS FOR THE EVANGELISTS AND FOR ME?

(Theme two)

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. identify who Jesus is for the Gospel Writers.
2. compare and contrast who Jesus is in all the Gospels.
3. describe who Jesus is for you at this time in your life.

PROCEDURES:

The four Evangelists wrote in their own style and unique view of Jesus. They had special qualities which made each of them very special. Symbols are objects or pictures that remind us of something special about a person. (Examples: a heart, open hands, a flower, an animal, a cross, etc.)

Tradition of the Church gives symbols to the Evangelists:

Matthew (a young man) because he begins his Gospel with Christ's earthly ancestry and stresses His human and kingly character.

Mark (a lion) because the Gospel begins with St. John the Baptist, "the voice of one crying in the desert." He stresses that Jesus is the Son of God.

Luke (an ox) because he begins his Gospel with the history of Zechariah the priest, offering sacrifice to God. He stresses the sacrifices of Jesus.

John (an eagle) because eagles fly higher than other birds. John wrote about the high mysteries of God.

SCRIPTURE STUDY: (CHOOSE 4 or 5)

Show where each stresses the themes SB page 5

Matthew wrote his Gospel to convince the Jewish Community that the Messiah had come in the Person of Jesus Christ. He emphasised the teachings of Jesus. Jesus is the "New Moses" in the writings of Matthew. In the teaching in Chapters 5-7, "The Sermon on the Mount" Jesus gives His new law.

Matthew	1:22-24 The Birth of Jesus
	2:17-18 The Killing of Children
	5:21 Teaching of Anger
	5:38-39 Teaching about Revenge
	5:43-44 Love For Enemies

WHO IS JESUS FOR THE EVANGELISTS AND FOR ME?

(Theme two)

Mark wrote his Gospel for the first persecuted Christians and for the Gentiles converted to Christianity. He emphasised Jesus as the Son of God. Discover who is this man in the following readings:

Mark	1:1-4	The Preaching of John the Baptist
	3:1-6	The Healing of the Man's Paralysed Hand
	4:41	Jesus Calms a Storm
	6:1-3	Jesus Rejected at Nazareth
	15:39	Army Officer at the Foot of the Cross

Luke wrote the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles for his own people, the Gentiles. His writing emphasises the human and compassionate Jesus. Jesus' special relationships with Mary, His Mother, other women, the poor and the outcasts. Luke is more detailed in his writing than the other Gospel Writers. Luke includes dates and places.

Luke	7:36-50	A Sinful Woman
	8:1-3	Women Accompanied Jesus
	10:25-37	Parable of the Good Samaritan
	10:38-42	Jesus Visits Martha and Mary
	17:11-19	Jesus Heals Ten Men

John wrote much later than the other Evangelists. He stressed that Jesus was God as well as man. Jesus identified Himself as "I am." The prayer of Jesus and His relationship with the Father is emphasised in John's Gospel. Through dialogue with the woman at the well, the blind man and Nicodemus, Jesus gives deeper meaning and understanding to the theme of Eternal Life.

John	1:1	The Word of Life
	3:1-21	Jesus and Nicodemus
	4:1-30	Jesus and the Samaritan Woman
	9:1-12	Healing of a Man Born Blind
	14:6	I am the Way, the Truth and the Life
	8:58	I am the Bread of Life

ACTIVITIES: SB page 6

THE MYSTERY OF THE INCARNATION:
A. JESUS' RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FATHER
(Theme Three)

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. understand the vocabulary words.
2. know that the love of the Father was reflected in the life of Jesus, His Son.
3. reflect on the love of the Father in our lives.

PROCEDURES:

VOCABULARY WORDS: (Write vocabulary words in exercise book, then refer to Glossary in SB)

Incarnation, mystery, infancy narratives, ancestor, Annunciation, prophecy, Saviour

BACKGROUND: SB page 7

LOOKING AT LIFE: SB page 8

REFLECTION AND DISCUSSION: SB page 8

FOR MY LIFE: SB page 9

HOMEWORK: SB page 9

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHER: ENCOURAGE STUDENTS:

1. *to take time for personal prayer each day. This time should only be for them with God.*
2. *to share with God their day's happenings, both happy and challenging moments. Discover the love that was part of their day.*

B. MARY IN THE MYSTERY OF SALVATION

(Theme Three B)

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. understand that Mary's "YES" was the beginning of the mystery of salvation.
2. know that their choices determine their future.
3. pray for a deepening of faith in their lives.

PROCEDURES:

REVIEW VOCABULARY WORDS: (Theme 3A)

Immaculate Conception

BACKGROUND: SB page 10

(CATECHISM #494)

Giving her consent to God, Mary became the Mother of Jesus. She gave herself entirely to the person and to the work of her Son; she did so in order to serve the mystery of redemption with him and dependent on him, by God's grace.

(Saint Irenaeus) *"Being obedient she became the cause of salvation for herself and for the whole human race."*

(BEHOLD YOUR MOTHER) "There are outstanding likenesses between Abraham and Mary. These can be seen in the stories of the birth of Isaac; child of promise and the virginal conception of Jesus, holy Child of Mary. Abraham was a man of faith, our father in Faith which gives light to our understanding of Mary, woman of faith, mother of faith. Gabriel closes his message to Mary with the unexpected news that Elizabeth is pregnant. Then he repeats the powerful words from Genesis, the story of Abraham: **"For there is nothing that God cannot do."** (Gen. 18:14), (Luke 1:32)

REFLECTION: SB page 10

LOOKING AT SCRIPTURE: SB page 11

There were many times throughout the Gospels in which Mary experienced an invitation to deepen her faith, not always understanding the words of Jesus.

(Luke 2:49-50) Finding of Jesus in the Temple

"Why were you looking for me? Did you not know that I must be busy with my Father's affairs?"

(John 2:3-5) The Wedding at Cana

Mary said, "They have no wine."

Jesus said, "Why turn to me? My hour has not come yet."

Mary said, "Do whatever he tells you."

B. MARY IN THE MYSTERY OF SALVATION

(Theme Three B)

(John 19:26) Jesus on the Cross

"Woman, this is your son."

Jesus said to John, "This is your Mother."

Mary's life was guided by faith and trust in God's will; giving her an openness to say "Yes." Her life radiated joy even through sorrows, difficulties and challenges.

MEDITATE ON ONE OF THE ABOVE READINGS:

THINK ABOUT MARY'S FAITH IN GOD

REFLECTION: SB page 11

ACTIVITIES: (CHOOSE ONE) SB page 11

1. *Make a banner: (Over the centuries many titles have been given to Mary)*

Choose a title from the list or create your own for Mary.

Cause of Our Joy Enclosed Garden Morning Star

Mother of the Church Gate of Heaven Woman of Faith

Evening Star Queen of Heaven Honour of Our Race

2. *There are several days on which we celebrate feasts of Mary.*

Illustrate sequence of pictures on large paper:

The Annunciation (March)

The Visitation (May)

The Presentation of Jesus in the Temple (February)

The Assumption (August)

CONCLUSION: The Students will share prayer together, that their faith continue to be deepened, so that God strengthens their "YES" IN FOLLOWING HIS WILL.

C. JESUS, THE WORD BECAME FLESH

(Theme three C)

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. be introduced to the mystery of the Incarnation as expressed in John's Gospel.
2. study the mystery of the Incarnation in the Infancy Narratives.
3. understand their baptism as a sharing of the Mystery of the Incarnation.
4. express their faith in Jesus: God and Man.

PROCEDURES:

REVIEW VOCABULARY WORDS: (Theme 3) The Word

INTRODUCTION:

Have you ever wondered about your ancestors in the past? This is where we get our identity from our family.

Let us think back to our family trees (explanation of a family tree, as a chart recording all your relatives: Grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles, sisters, brothers and you.) Some people can trace their families further back in time than others.

Students should take time to trace their families back as far as they can.

SB page 12

Everyone enjoys looking at photographs or hearing stories of relatives and friends. Children often look through albums or boxes of photos or hear stories and ask their parents, "Who are these people?" Parents will begin explaining the relationship and begin stories about individual people who have touched their lives. Who and where the photos are taken tell so much about the stories shared. *Why do you enjoy looking at photos of your own or from your relatives and friends?*

Jesus also had a "Family Tree" which recorded his past beginning with Abraham, the father of Isaac and continued to Jacob, the father of Joseph, husband of Mary. (Matthew 1:1-17.) *Joseph was Jesus' foster father, but according to Jewish law he was the legal father Jesus.*

ACTIVITY: (Matthew 1:1-17)

Choose names from the Genealogy (line of ancestors) Divide into small groups. Look up four names from Genealogy. Then find out something about these persons. Draw the symbol for each. Make a "Family Tree" using symbols of these persons. Each group will report to the class.

READ IN SB page 12

C. JESUS, THE WORD BECAME FLESH

(Theme three C)

God wants to communicate with us, so that we will look at Him as one with Jesus. God wants us to know about His relationship with his Son. Have you ever been misunderstood and couldn't express yourself? (Heb. 1:1-2a) In the Old Testament God tried to communicate through His Chosen People and Prophets. They failed to understand His message. God expressed Himself in **The Word-Jesus** (John 1:1-18) Refer to Prologue in SB page 13

LOOKING AT SCRIPTURE: The teacher reads John 1:1-18 while students insert the name of Jesus whenever "The Word" is read.

READ IN SB page 14

****What verses in John's Prologue bring to mind the Sacrament of Baptism?**

I will communicate with God daily through prayer. I will recognise the presence of God and walk with Him through the reception of the Sacraments, attending Mass, and deepening my belief by living the Ten Commandments.

ACTIVITY:

Prayer time to renew our Baptismal Promises. Reflect on being a child of God. How can I live these Promises in faithful love? (Give examples)

****Baptismal Promises in SB** page 15

PROCLAIMING THE REIGN OF GOD

(Theme four)

A. THE BEATITUDES

OBJECTIVES: STUDENTS WILL:

1. discuss what makes their lives happy.
2. listen to an explanation of the Beatitudes in Scripture.
3. write their own Beatitudes in words people today would understand.

PROCEDURES:

LOOKING AT LIFE:

Think about what makes people happy today. List what makes you happy. Share with a partner.

BACKGROUND:

For centuries Sumerians, Babylonians and Egyptians, had been asking the questions: "What is the secret of a successful life? What is human happiness?" The people of Israel asked these questions too. The Old Testament shows us the kind of answers they found (**Example: Faithfulness to God.**) For the Israelites, life and everything in this world were gifts from God. Without Yahweh, there can be no human happiness. Happiness comes to all as God's blessing. In the New Testament, Jesus gives His answers. Matthew has summed them up in **chapter 5:1-12.**

The life of Jesus was God's final answer to the question of human happiness. It was a poor, simple life. It was a life of kindness and gentleness, but also of anger at injustice and fear of death. Jesus lived a true human life, so he knew what it was to be without things he needed and to be at the mercy of violent forces and people. It was a life of trust, of confidence, of hope in God. In his life the Reign of God was a reality; God's word was the law of his life.

SCRIPTURE STUDY: SB page 16

ACTIVITY:

Students study the Psalms in their SB page 16 and discover what they tell us about happiness. (Share with a partner, then with whole class)

(Refer to SB page 16 for the Beatitudes)

In the Sermon on the Mount, Matthew presents the teaching of Jesus to show what kind of life a person should live to be worthy of the Kingdom of God. (Matthew 5:1-12)

Study the Beatitudes in the SB. Choose words in each Beatitude that are essential for our happiness. (Write in exercise book)

PROCLAIMING THE REIGN OF GOD

(Theme four)

A. THE BEATITUDES

DISCOVERING THE MESSAGE:

Think of Jesus through the following readings (use a Bible)

*In small groups students will discover how Jesus lived the Beatitudes
(refer to quotations in SB page 17)*

Luke 9:57-58	Jesus had no resting place
Luke 7:36-50	Jesus was a kind and gentle man
Luke 14:31-33	Jesus got angry at injustice
Luke 12:22-32	Jesus trusted in God
Luke 6:36-38	Jesus lived God's law
John 11:23-36	Jesus mourned for a friend

ACTIVITIES: (Choose 2 from SB page 17)

MEMORISE: Matthew 5:12 (in SB page 17)

"Be happy and glad, for a great reward is kept for you in Heaven."

SHARED PRAYER:

Read a "Modern Beatitude" written by students. Pray for those who need this special gift to make them happy.

Pray for yourselves asking God for the beatitudes you need.

B. THROUGH THE PARABLES

(Theme four)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. explain the meaning of parables during the time of Jesus.
2. relate how Jesus proclaimed the Reign of God.
3. dramatise or write a parable and discuss its meaning.

VOCABULARY: parable, heed, wither

BACKGROUND:

According to the evangelists, the parables were Jesus' special form of teaching. They were stories having special meaning. Jesus taught by talking about the common experiences in daily life situations of the people of his time. He spoke freely of sheep and seed, corrupt judges, a rebellious son, of children playing in a marketplace and a poor servant being forgiven a debt he owed his employer. Jesus took a life situation, described the positive and negative happenings that inspired belief, then invited the listeners to reflect or to think about the story. Then the listeners would apply it to their lives. Parables related situations in which people were invited to participate. So, Jesus involved the listeners by directly asking a question and waiting for them to respond.

(CATECHISM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH #546)

Jesus' invitation to enter the Reign of God comes in the form of **PARABLES**, a characteristic feature of his teaching. Through his parables he invites people to the feast of the Reign of God, but he also asks for a radical choice: to gain the Reign of God, one must give everything. Words are not enough, deeds are required. The parables are like mirrors for all: will he/she be hard soil or good earth for the word? What use has he/she made of the talents he/she has received? Jesus and the presence of the Reign of God in this world are secretly at the heart of the parables. One must enter the Reign of God, that is, become a disciple of Christ, in order to know the secrets of the Reign of God. For those who stay outside, everything remains a riddle.

READ IN SB page 18

LOOKING AT LIFE:

Students need time to think about their own country. **How is the Government leading our Country? What are the positive and negative points concerning justice, the poor, the unemployed, businesses and religious practices?**

The question that the Jews asked, "Where is our country going?" Jesus explained through parables and challenged the listeners to respond to the needs of the people. Today, we also ask the same question. **Who will give us the answer?**

THE LIVING WORD: SB page 18

B. THROUGH THE PARABLES

(Theme four)

How did Jesus apply or relate each parable to the Reign of God?

****CHART IN SB page 19**

DRAMATISE THE GOOD SAMARITAN

****MAKE A CHART OF YOUR OWN USING OTHER PARABLES****

FOR MY LIFE:

In what ways would you translate the parables listed above into modern language to apply to your own life situations?

ACTIVITIES: *(Divide students into small groups and distribute activities) SB page 19*

Write a prayer service on one of the parables.

Theme: "Proclaiming The Reign Of God"

Use the "LITURGY OF THE WORD" as a pattern: SB page 19

- Song
- Opening Prayer
- Reading or Drama of the Parable
- Reflection - the Parable applied to our situations or lives
- Shared prayer or Petitions
- Closing Prayer
- Song

C. THROUGH PRAYER, TRUST IN GOD AND IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD AND OTHERS

(Theme four)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. review the meaning of prayer in scripture.
2. deepen their trust and relationship in God through their prayer life.
3. review the basic forms of prayer: adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving
4. experience a time for prayer.

BACKGROUND: (CATECHISM #2559 - 2586)

Prayer is God's gift to us. It is the raising of one's mind and heart to God or the requesting of good things from God." When we pray, do we speak to God about our own pride and will, or out of the depths of a humble and contrite heart? Being humble is the foundation of prayer. Are we ready to receive freely the gift of prayer? Whether prayer is expressed in words or gestures, it is the whole person who prays. According to scripture, it is the heart that prays. If our heart is far from God, the words of prayer are in vain. Only God can understand the human heart and know it fully. The heart is the place of decision. It is the place of truth, where we choose life or death. It is the place of covenant.

Christian prayer is a covenant relationship between God and the person in Christ. It is the action of God and of the person. Prayer is the living relationship of the children of God with their Father, with His Son Jesus Christ and with the Holy Spirit. The grace of the Kingdom is the union of the Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) with the whole human spirit. Prayer is the habit of being in the presence of God and in communion with Him. This communion of life is always possible because, through Baptism, we have already been united with Christ.

SCRIPTURE: SB page 20

Prayer is bound up with human history for it is the relationship with God in historical events. **He has always called people to prayer.**

The Psalms were a masterwork of prayer in the Old Testament. David, shepherd and King prayed for his people. His surrender to God's will, his praise and repentance was a model for the prayer of the people. His love and trust in God are evident in the Psalms. (Sam. 7:18-29)

From the time of David to the coming of the Messiah texts appearing in the Psalms have shown a deepening in prayer for oneself and in prayer for others. The Psalms were written to nourish and express the prayer of the People of God. Prayed by Christ, the Psalms remain essential to the prayer of the Church today.

REFLECTION: CHOOSE ONE READING TO PRAY

SB page 20

C. THROUGH PRAYER, TRUST IN GOD AND IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD AND OTHERS

(Theme four)

READING IN SB page 20

(CATECHISM #2620-2621)

Jesus' prayer is the perfect model of prayer in the New Testament. Often done in solitude and in secret, the prayer of Jesus involves a loving union to the will of the Father even to the Cross and an absolute confidence in praying with pure hearts.

In his teaching, Jesus teaches his disciples, with lively and persevering faith. He calls them to faithfulness and invites them to present their petitions to God in his name. Jesus Christ himself answers prayers addressed to him.

REVIEW THE BASIC FORMS OF PRAYER: SB page 20

(How can we deepen our relationship with the Lord and with others in our prayer?)

Prayer of Adoration	How do I adore God above all things?
Prayer of Petition	When do I petition God for forgiveness?
Prayer of Intercession	Do I pray for my needs and others?
Prayer of Thanksgiving	When do I express my gratitude to God?

Prayer of Adoration is a time one spends praising and worshipping God. He is our Creator and gives us life, so He deserves our loving praise in return.

The Eucharist contains and expresses all forms of prayer.

READ page 21 in SB

SILENT PRAYER TIME WITH THE LORD:

spend 15 mins. alone with the Lord.

ACTIVITIES: SB page 21

ACTIVITIES FOR REVIEWING THE BIBLE

(Theme five)

PROCEDURE:

Small group work is explained in the SB page 22

Refer to the Bible Stories and Parables listed in SB page 22 for the small group work

Read quickly through page 23 in SB, then write in your exercise book the phrase and the correct word with the number

ANSWERS FOR SB page 23

Jerusalem (1)	Jesus was born in <u>7</u>
Jericho (2)	Jesus walked with the two disciples in <u>5</u>
Nazareth (3)	Jesus died on <u>21</u>
Bethany (4)	People who followed Jesus are <u>13</u>
Emmans (5)	God's laws are the <u>8</u>
Cana (6)	The Book about God is the <u>10</u>
Bethlehem (7)	The Holy Spirit came on <u>23</u>
Commandments (8)	The first day of Lent is called <u>18</u>
Apostles (9)	Four weeks before Christmas is <u>14</u>
Bible (10)	Jesus rose from the dead on <u>22</u>
Prayer (11)	Jesus lived with Mary and Joseph in <u>3</u>
Angels (12)	Talking to God is <u>11</u>
Christians (13)	The 12 Friends of Jesus are called <u>9</u>
Advent (14)	God's messengers are called <u>12</u>
Christmas (15)	To die, Jesus went up to <u>1</u>
Ephiphany (16)	40 days before Easter is called <u>17</u>
Lent (17)	Zacchaeus met Jesus in <u>2</u>
Ash Wednesday (18)	Jesus raised Lazarus in <u>4</u>
Holy Thursday (19)	Jesus' first miracle was in <u>6</u>
Joseph (20)	Jesus' birthday is celebrated at <u>15</u>
Good Friday (21)	Wise Men seeing Jesus is the Feast of <u>16</u>
Easter (22)	Jesus' Foster Father was <u>20</u>
Pentecost (23)	The Last Supper was on <u>19</u>

ACTIVITIES FOR REVIEWING THE BIBLE

(Theme five)

IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE BIBLE: SB page 24

ANSWERS FOR ACTIVITY

Peter (1)	The Messiah: 20__
David (2)	First Apostle: 1__
Mary (3)	Betrayed Jesus: 15__
Moses (4)	Climbed a tree to see Jesus: 16__
Paul (5)	Baptised Jesus: 19__
Bartimaeus (6)	Mother of Jesus: 3__
Joseph (7)	Mother of John the Baptist: 18__
Matthew (8)	Foster Father of Jesus: 7__
Adam (9)	Given the Ten Commandments: 4__
Thomas (10)	Tax-collector: 8__
Noah (11)	Angel who appeared to Mary: 17__
Isaiah (12)	Blind Man: 6__
Mark (13)	Apostle, doubted Jesus: 10__
Abraham (14)	Wrote the Psalms: 2__
Judas (15)	Built an Ark: 11__
Zacchaeus (16)	Father of many nations: 14__
Gabriel (17)	Prophet: 12__
Elizabeth (18)	Author of the Gospel: 13__
John the Baptist (19)	Eve's partner: 9__
Jesus (20)	Name was Saul: 5__

THE MISSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH

(Theme six)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. understand the function and the beginnings of the Early Church.
2. know who played an important role in the growth of the Early Church.
3. illustrate a time-line of the Early Church.

BACKGROUND:

Jesus' ministry came to a climax in Jerusalem. There he ate a special meal with his twelve apostles. During the meal, he gave them and all who later followed him the greatest sign of his love: the Eucharist. (1 Cor. 11:23-25)

After the death and resurrection of Jesus, he appeared to his friends- to Mary Magdalene (John 20:1-18), to two disciples on the way to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-35), and to the apostles who had returned to their work as fishermen at the Sea of Tiberias. Jesus ate a meal of fish with the apostles and asked them to bear witness to his resurrection to all people. Peter was to be the shepherd of his flock.

(Matthew 16:18-19) Jesus said to Peter, "I tell you, Peter; you are a rock, and on this rock foundation I will build my Church and not even death will ever be able to overcome it. I will give you the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven; what you prohibit on earth will be prohibited in heaven, and what you permit on earth will be permitted in heaven."

The story of Jesus did not end with his return to the Father. It continued with the community of his disciples, known as the Church. Jesus shared His authority with Peter. Peter was given a special mission: a leadership and responsibility for the followers of the Early Church. Jesus gave certain members of the Church special responsibilities and authority to speak and act in His name. The apostles were in charge of the community. They asked Jesus' guidance and chose a new companion to take the place of Judas Iscariot. (Acts 1:21-26 Judas' Successor, Matthias)

PROCEDURES:

SCRIPTURE:

The Holy Spirit, promised by Jesus, descended upon the disciples of Jesus on Pentecost Sunday. Filled with this Spirit, they hurried into the streets to proclaim the salvation brought by Jesus. People from many nations, who spoke different languages, understood them. Many people were baptised that day. (Acts 2:1-42)

The new Christian Community had continued to grow. They often gathered around the apostles to hear about Jesus. One day Peter and John met a crippled man at the temple gate, and Peter cured him in the name of Jesus. Peter proclaimed the good news of the risen Jesus to all who saw this event, but the temple priests had the two apostles arrested. Peter told the Sanhedrin that Jesus was responsible for the cure, and that all should look to him for salvation. The Sanhedrin sternly warned the apostles not to talk about Jesus again, but Peter and John refused to obey them. They only obeyed God. (Acts 4:1-22)

THE MISSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH

(Theme six)

(What is the chief function of the Early Church?)

The chief function of the Early Church was to testify to the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus and to proclaim his message. They were to convert people and baptise them. As the Church began to take more definite shape, different people took charge of various functions. Three lasting functions were those of Bishop, Priest, and Deacon. Paul's first letter to the Corinthians 12:28 describes the organisation of the Early Church.

Read in SB page 25

Study in more detail the above passages in the Book of Acts. Discuss in small groups or with a partner what was the source of their mission in the Early Church.

Is this source still in the Catholic Church today?

Many Christians whose names we will never know, helped spread the Good News in many parts of the world. The Church, which was founded by Jesus Christ, continues to grow because many were converted.

COMPANIONS ON THE JOURNEY: SB pages 26-27

ACTIVITIES: SB pages 27-28

LIFE OF THE CHRISTIANS: WHAT IS IT THAT CHARACTERISES THE SAINTS?

(Theme seven)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. distinguish between the meaning of Martyr, Blessed, and Saint.
2. discuss the qualities and the witness value of some Martyrs and Saints.

BACKGROUND:

Blessed: a person in the process of being declared a saint. **Beatification** is the Act by which the Church declares a person to be blessed that is, **to have been holy or to have suffered martyrdom for the faith.**

Around the year 1000, Pope John XV, set up an objective process for declaring a person a Saint. The process is called **Canonisation**, which is a complete investigation of every aspect of a person's life.

A **Saint** is described as a person who takes seriously the Gospels' invitation to love and live as Jesus did. The word, "**Saint**" comes from the Latin, "**sanctus**" which means "**holy**." So, a saint means "**Holy One**," one who had lived a holy life or a martyr, one who has died for faith and Christian Doctrine.

Christians were persecuted and killed because they believed in Christ. Therefore, when the early Christians refused to worship the Roman gods and emperors, they had to be prepared to die for their faith. Those who died **became martyrs for Jesus**. The word "**martyr**" means "**witness**."

VOCABULARY: SB page 29

READ SB page 29

LOOKING AT LIFE:

Think about the many people you have met and they just seem to bring the best out of you. You enjoy sharing and being close to them because they radiate a "**power**" or "**love energy**" in their presence. **What are the qualities that you admire in them? Which of these qualities do you want to imitate for your own life? Identify these qualities in the life of Jesus.** You may know some people who are considered "**modern day saints**," but who are not known by enough people to be canonised as Saints of the Church. We celebrate their feast on the 1st November.

Refer to the chart on page 29 in SB (copy in exercise book and complete)

**LIFE OF THE CHRISTIANS:
WHAT IS IT THAT CHARACTERISES THE SAINTS?
(Theme seven)**

SCRIPTURE STUDY: SB page 30

How did Stephen and Paul live out the Gospel of Matthew 5:14-16, 48?

DISCOVER THE MESSAGE:

READ about some of the Saints in the SB pages 30 - 35.

How did they imitate the life of Jesus? In which ways will you imitate their faith and love in your life now?

(Refer to Textbook)

EVANGELISTS: MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE, JOHN

MARTYRS:

ST. LUCY, ST. TARCISIUS, ST. AGNES, ST. GEORGE

ST. JOAN OF ARC, ST. MARIA GORETTI

ST. ISAAC JOGUES (1646)

BLESSED TITUS BRANDSMA (1942)

ST. TERESA BENEDICTA OF THE CROSS

(EDITH STEIN 1942)

BLESSED PETER TOROT (1945)

MISSIONARIES:

ST. FRANCES CABRINI 1946 (CANONISED)

ST. THERESA OF THE CHILD JESUS 1897 (DEATH)

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER 1552 (DEATH)

ST. PETER CLAVER 1654 (DEATH)

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA 1231 (DEATH)

ST. PATRICK

ACTIVITIES: SB page 35

SAINT JULIE -- THE JOY OF THE CROSS

(Theme eight)

****Note to the teacher**

A para-liturgy is a time of prayer, singing, petitioning, reflecting and sharing together. It is good to practise the songs and refrain before the para-liturgy. Students could volunteer to read a number. Let the students know ahead of time that they may add a petition after the given ones. (SB pages 36 - 38)

This is an example of a para-liturgy. The students may enjoy preparing their own in the future, using this pattern.

SONG: EAGLE'S WINGS (refrain only)

*I will carry you, on eagles wings
I will care for you in all your needs*

(Each student will read a number)

- #1 St. Julie was known as the saint who smiled and always walked in the love of God.
- #2 She knew how to believe, how to love, and how to serve.
- #3 Julie impressed all who met her with the depth of her peace and warmth of her joy. Joy was full acceptance of the Will of God.

ALL: "How good is the good God who tries us! Praised be his blessed cross!"

(Pause) **SHARE PRAYER**

SONG: GOD IS SO GOOD (3X'S)
O SO GOOD TO US

- #5 "The Cross, let us love it and carry it; may it be our only happiness. Courage! God does not let his chosen ones be tried beyond their strength."
- #6 The Cross is a gift of God. It comes through people, circumstances, and situations. Through the Cross comes Victory, Joy, Hope and Confidence.
- #7 St. Julie, in 1809 had a vision of Christ carrying his cross and said to her, "Look at Me and follow Me." We need to be open to the Cross through a spirit of acceptance and complete openness.

SAINT JULIE -- THE JOY OF THE CROSS

(Theme eight)

(Pause) *SHARE PRAYER*

SONG: GOD IS SO GOOD (3X'S)

O SO GOOD TO US

- #1 Julie experienced the Cross in her life through: difficulties, illnesses, disappointments and apparent failures.
- #2 She was drawn to the mystery of the Cross at an early age. Her attitude in carrying her Cross was very positive, full of faith, full of love and obedience. The Cross transformed and changed her trust and faith in the unity of Jesus' and her suffering.
- #3 "God will always be your support and your strength in the midst of the little storms that He permits."

(Pause) *SHARE PRAYER*

SONG: EAGLE'S WINGS (refrain only)

- #4 The symbol which identified St. Julie was the CROSS. The Cross is a reminder of our Baptism and witness of our Christianity.
- #5 The CROSS is Paschal. A sign of suffering, but a sign of joy. The pain of Good Friday is the necessary prelude to the glory of Easter.
- #6 When the Lord spoke to Julie, He said, that her community would be marked by the CROSS...marked with His redemptive love.

(Pause) *SHARE PRAYER*

SONG: EAGLE'S WINGS (refrain only)

- #7 "When crosses are pouring in upon us from all sides, what a joy it is to have something to suffer for God during the little space of this short life."

ALL: "Let us look at our daily trials with the eyes of faith. The Cross is the most precious gift that God can give to his children. Let us try to help each other to carry the cross He sends. You must be fashioned by the Cross."

SAINT JULIE -- THE JOY OF THE CROSS

(Theme eight)

READER:

Julie spent the last 12 years of her life as a Sister of Notre Dame. During that time her community flourished under her leadership as Superior General. In January, 1816, Julie became seriously ill. After several weeks of suffering, she joyfully gave back her soul to the Good God on April 8th. Throughout Namur, People were heard saying, "The Saint is dead!" Julie's Sainthood was proclaimed by Pope Paul VI on the 22nd of June, 1969. The Sisters of Notre Dame of Coesfield, Germany, look to St. Julie as their Spiritual Mother. They continue to proclaim the spirit of St. Julie, "How Good is the Good God!"

(Pause) *SILENCE*

PETITIONS: You use the weak ones of the earth to accomplish your works, O God, and so we pray:

LORD, HEAR US IN YOUR LOVE

1. We pray through the intercession of St. Julie, for all Government Leaders. May all threatened by political unrest know the peace the world cannot give.
2. Julie persevered in her dedication to her call in spite of civil, ecclesiastic and domestic persecution. Comfort all who suffer misunderstanding as they follow the guidance of the Spirit.
3. We pray for perseverance for all Priests and Religious. May they continue to proclaim "How good is the Good God" in their lives.
4. Through the intercession of St. Julie, may God nourish the seed of vocation in the lives of many young men and women.

Add own petitions

SONG: GOD IS SO GOOD (3X'S) O SO GOOD TO US

BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

(Theme nine)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. study the beginnings of Christianity in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.
2. read and discuss together the quotes from Scripture and relate them to the first missionaries who came to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.
3. discuss how they can spread the Good News of Jesus in their villages and other places where they live.
4. choose one or more of the activities listed and complete.
5. make a commitment to pray for all missionaries throughout the world.

PROCEDURES:

BACKGROUND:

Every puzzle piece is important in order to grasp the complete picture of the beginnings of Christianity in Papua New Guinea and in Solomon Islands.

MAPS ON PAGE 39 SB (Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands)

It is known that on an island in the Milne Bay District on the 28th of April, 1605, the Franciscan Chaplain on Torres' Ship came ashore and said the first Mass known to have been celebrated in Papua New Guinea. There still stands a white cross marking the spot where the sailors planted the first wooden cross.

Therefore, in the beginning of the 17th Century, Missionaries came to carry the Good News to the people of Melanesia. Many came with great faith and courage to preach Jesus.

Some Missionaries were martyrs. In 1845 Catholic Bishop Epalle was killed when he went ashore on San Cristobal in Solomon Islands.

Father John Mazzucconi was a Catholic Missionary from Milan in northern Italy who belonged to the foreign mission society which later was called P.I.M.E. (Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions.) In September in 1855, Father was returning to the Woodlark Island in the South Pacific. When he spotted the island, he looked for some signs of life from the men who were his fellow priests. There was no movement and his heart began to sink. A swarm of canoes left the shore and headed for the ship. Their leader, Avicoar who was an old enemy of missionaries jumped on board the ship and went straight toward Father John. As Avicoar extended his hand to shake Father's hand, he whipped out a large axe and hit the head of Father with a powerful blow. After Father was killed the others on board were killed and thrown into the ocean. Today Woodlark is part of the Catholic Diocese of Alotau. In 1984 Father John Mazzucconi became "Blessed" by the Catholic Church. (Reference: MAZZUCCONI OF WOODLARK: PRIEST AND MARTYR, by: Nicholas Maestrini, P.I.M.E.)

In 1871 Bishop Patterson, an Anglican, was clubbed to death because labour

BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

(Theme nine)

traders had taken five men from the village and shot a man.

Some Missionaries came in the following years:

- 1847 Catholic Marist Fathers
- 1855 P.I.M.E. (Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions)
- 1882 Missionaries of the Sacred Heart Fathers
- 1886 Lutherans (Johann Flierl)
- 1891 Anglicans (Albert MacLaren)
- 1896 S.V.D. Fathers (Society of the Divine Word)

In 1872, Ruatoka and Tungane, from Tonga were the first Methodist lay missionaries at Manumanu in Redscar Bay on the South Coast of the Mainland of Papua New Guinea. Later, more missionaries came from the London Missionary Society and arrived in Port Moresby. Ruatoka spent over 30 years in Papua New Guinea to bring the Good News of Jesus to the people. He died in 1904. His life is a great witness for all missionaries today. All beginnings are difficult, but prayer sustains us. He had taught others to stick to their work even through hardships, even though others might not understand.

As the missionary activities continued to grow, the London Missionary Society, Methodists, now together known as the United Church, Catholics, Lutherans and Anglicans were given different areas to work in. Thousands of men and women: Priests, Brothers, Sisters and Lay People left their homes and countries, to answer the call of Christ to bring the message of the Gospels to all people in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. Many died of malaria and other diseases, but others continue to be encouraged to come...serve...and teach...

READ AND DISCUSS: SB page 39

SCRIPTURE REFLECTION: SB page 40

DISCUSSION: (WHOLE CLASS) SB page 40

REFLECTION: (Individual)

We are all called to spread the Good News of Jesus. Yes, we are all "missionaries – to go out and speak and witness." The goodness of God is to reach out to all of His children. List ways you will witness His love in your actions and words.

ACTIVITIES: SB page 40

THE CHURCH TODAY: LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Theme ten)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL:

1. review and discuss the meaning of the Ten Commandments.
2. list examples of how a teenager can live the Commandments in our society today.
3. know how they will respond in love for God and neighbours through living out the Ten Commandments.

PROCEDURES:

READ SB page 41

ACTIVITY: SB page 41

SCRIPTURE STUDY: SB pages 41 - 42

Choose a few quotes to reflect on.

Discuss in small groups

TEN COMMANDMENTS (MEMORISE) SB page 41

1. I am the Lord your God: you shall not have strange gods before Me.
2. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
3. Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.
4. Honour your father and your mother.
5. You shall not kill.
6. You shall not commit adultery.
7. You shall not steal.
8. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.
9. You shall not covet your neighbour's wife.
10. You shall not covet your neighbour's goods.

EXPLANATION OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS:

Taking each Commandment:

1. Give examples of life experiences.
2. Discuss how a teenager can live this commandment in society today.

1. You are to believe in God alone, to hope in him and to love him above all things (adoration) You must worship him and serve him alone.

Forbids: (sins against the first Commandment)

atheism--denies the existence of God

tempting--testing the goodness of God

doubt--refusing what God has revealed

heresy--denies truth that must be believed

THE CHURCH TODAY: LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Theme ten)

superstition--believing that something or somebody has power
that really doesn't have power

idolatry----worshipping false gods

divination--seeking to learn the future from horoscopes,
praying to the devil, magic and fortune telling

EXAMPLES OF IDOLATRY: Idol means worshipping any false god. In our own lives we need to be careful not to let anyone or anything replace God or become as important for us as God. Examples are: business more important than going to Mass, taking drugs when we feel down, people who mean more to us than God, and material things (clothes, success, and money.)

EXAMPLE OF TEMPTING: TESTING GOD:

Chain letters are becoming popular today. They are ways of trying to tempt God by writing letters to a certain amount of people, forcing God to give favors to them because they continue the letter to others. Also, there is a threat written if the one receiving the letter discontinues sending it to others.

****STUDENTS CAN LIST OTHER WAYS THAT ONE FAILS AGAINST
THE FIRST COMMANDMENT****

2. You must respect the Lord's name. His name is holy. It is used in praise and blessing only.

Forbids: (sins against the second Commandment)

abusing God's name--in anger

being unfaithful to promises made in God's name (Tru antap)

blasphemy--speaking against God

perjury--lying under oath (in court)

magic--using prayer in trying to force God to do what one
wants, instead of allowing God to do what he wants.

--replacing God with spirits. Using the spirits for what
one wants.

****STUDENTS GIVE OTHER WAYS OF FAILING AGAINST THE
SECOND COMMANDMENT****

3. Christians observe Sunday instead of Saturday as their Sabbath because Sunday is the first day of the week, which recalls Christ's Resurrection on Easter Sunday.

On Sunday we anticipate the joy, peace and togetherness with God and His people. We look for the coming of the Reign of God in it's fullness. From the time of the Apostles, Sunday is our chief holy day of obligation. We are to abstain from work or business that prevents: worship, joy and relaxation.

On Sundays and other holy days of obligation the faithful are obliged to assist at Mass (Canon Law 1247.)

THE CHURCH TODAY: LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Theme ten)

When we gather together to worship on Sundays, we proclaim to the world what Jesus proclaimed: that God is our beginning and our end. God must be at the heart and center of all human life and activity.

Failing against the third commandment: Working in the garden, washing clothes, pretending you are sick because you want to sleep instead of going to the Sunday Worship.

****STUDENTS GIVE OTHER WAYS OF FAILING AGAINST THE THIRD COMMANDMENT****

4. This Commandment obliges you to honour and obey your parents and all those whom God has put in authority over you when they ask you to do what is right. We must respect our parents, seek their advice and accept their correction. Parents and those in authority must give good example and show respect for those in their care. There should be appreciation for our parents in giving us the greatest gift--life. When our parents become needy in old age, it is our duty to help and support them in their sickness and loneliness or trouble.

****STUDENTS LIST THOSE WHO HAVE AUTHORITY OVER THEM AND GIVE REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD RESPECT THEM****

5. **Human life is sacred. (#2258 CC)** The deliberate murder of a person is a serious sin. We have no right to take law in our own hands. Killing another person is sin even if that person caused harm, such as an accident. You may always defend yourself. If you kill a robber who is trying to kill you, that is not a sin.

The government has the right and duty to protect all citizens when they are unjustly attacked by an enemy. It has the right and duty to punish criminals. The hope is that other criminals will no longer do wicked crimes. The country must protect innocent people. (Refer to Gen. 4:8-12 story of Cain and Abel)

(#2270 CC) Human life must be respected and protected absolutely from the moment of conception. An unborn child is a person at conception. (Jer. 1:5) "Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, and before you were born I consecrated you."

Forbids:(sins against the fifth Commandment)

abortion--even when legal (allowed to happen) is a very serious sin.

Everyone who helps to abort a baby is sinning seriously.

Everyone has the right to live, even the unborn child.

euthanasia--is a serious sin. This is when one's life ends because

a person does something harmful or doesn't do what is necessary for keeping the handicapped, sick, old or dying person alive. (Example: depriving medicine or food to the sick or giving a lethal injection- a shot that poisons a person and kills him or her.)

THE CHURCH TODAY: LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Theme ten)

We don't own ourselves. God gave us a body to use and take care of it. It can be a sin to neglect what our bodies need. (Example: The misuse of drugs and alcohol destroys or even kills our bodies.)

suicide--is taking one's own life, which is a serious sin. We must love ourselves, not kill ourselves. It is a sin against hope and the love of God to take our own life. If the person is emotionally very sick, God may not see any sin at all because the person isn't responsible. We should all live in the peace of Christ. When one is angry and wishes for revenge or evil upon another that is sinning against the fifth Commandment.

arms race--is supporting the use of weapons, which is harmful to our country.

tribal fights-- is stirring up trouble and supporting pay back killings. There needs to be other actions of peace that can settle unrest.

drugs--are harmful to your body and can kill. Talk to someone when you feel afraid or down about a situation or person. Get help from a friend or Professional, trained person.

6 and 9 "Husbands, love your wives just as Christ loved the Church and gave his life for it..." (Ephesians 5:25-33) "God created human beings, making them to be like himself" (Gen. 1:27). When men and women unite in marriage, they imitate God's creative act. We are to imitate Jesus who is the perfect model of purity. Purity is another word for chastity. To be pure is to be chaste. We are pure when we don't use sexual powers outside of marriage, watch impure movies or read impure books. It is impure when sleeping with the opposite sex before marriage and misusing of your own body.

The story of Maria Goretti is about a young girl who died rather than give up her purity. Marriage is a Sacrament. Some married people commit adultery which means they are not faithful to each other. This is a mortal sin. Purity now in a young person's life is the best preparation for marriage. Being sexually active before marriage can be a way of developing AIDS. (Note: Make it possible for students to discuss and ask questions from qualified persons)

****STUDENTS LIST WAYS OF FAILING AGAINST THE 6TH AND 9TH
COMMANDMENTS****

THE CHURCH TODAY: LIVING OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

(Theme ten)

7 and 10 Commandments forbid taking or keeping unjustly what belongs to our neighbours. They command justice and charity in the care of earthly things. We must respect all of God's creations: animals, plants and whatever God made. All people are to enjoy all these gifts of God, so they must be protected and respected. Exploiting the environment, setting fires unnecessary, uncontrolled logging and fishing is destroying and sinful. We should help the poor. Jesus said, "...whatever you did for one of these least brothers or sisters of mine, you did for me." (Matthew 25:40). The Church has always loved and helped the poor. Jesus led a poor life and always had concern for the poor. Reviewing the seventh Commandment reminds us of

The corporal works of mercy:

1. Feed the hungry
2. Shelter the homeless
3. Clothe the naked
4. Visit the sick and imprisoned
5. Bury the dead

Reviewing the tenth Commandment reminds us that envy is sadness at the sight of Another's goods and a great desire to have them for oneself. We overcome envy through good-will, humility, and acceptance of the providence and will of God. Detachment from riches is necessary for entering the Kingdom of Heaven. "Blessed are the poor in spirit..." (Matthew 5:3.) Greed is the desire to collect lots of valuable things. Avarice is the excessive desire for money and power. Greed, avarice and envy are sins. The seventh and tenth Commandment forbid Stealing; shop-lifting, copying, not returning what you borrowed, keeping what you borrow, not respecting other people's property, including public property. (burning village because of anger) and not paying bills, demanding compensations and gambling. We must give back what belongs to another. We must not desire another's property, but be satisfied with what we have already.

This Commandment forbids lying which is communicating to another something that we know to be false. Lying is very destructive to oneself. The most vicious lies destroy others' good names. Gossip can destroy a person's reputation or good name. (John 18:37) Jesus said, "I was born and came into the world for this one purpose to speak about the truth. Whoever belongs to the truth listens to me."

REVIEW: The sixth and ninth Commandments invite and guide us in loving our neighbour as ourselves in matters relating to sex; the seventh and tenth Commandments in matters relating to the property of others; and the eighth Commandment in matters regarding truthful communication.

***** Note:** Good time to plan a Penitential Service

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE

(Theme eleven)

OBJECTIVES: THE STUDENTS WILL DEEPEN THEIR APPRECIATION OF:

1. the true meaning of love in Scripture and in their own lives.
2. the beauty and seriousness of marriage.
3. the Church's teaching concerning entering into marriage and remaining married.

PROCEDURES:

BACKGROUND: (CATECHISM #1604-1605)

God who created man out of love also calls him to love every human being. For man is created in the image and likeness of God who is himself love. Since God created him man and woman, their mutual love becomes an image of the absolute and unfailing love with which God loves man. God blessed man and woman and said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it."

Holy Scripture affirms that man and woman were created for one another: "It is not good that the man should be alone." The woman, "flesh of his flesh," therefore, his counterpart, his equal, his nearest in all things, is given to him by God as a "helpmate"; she thus represents God from whom comes our help. "Therefore, a man leaves his father and his mother and cleaves to his wife, and they become one flesh": "So they are no longer two, but one flesh."

References: Gen. 1:27-28

Gen. 2:18

Gen. 2:24

Matt. 19:6

1 Jn 4:8, 16

WHAT TYPE OF PERSONALITY DO YOU WANT YOUR SPOUSE TO HAVE?

List the qualities you would like to see in your future husband or future wife. Discuss these special qualities in a small group. What qualities do you have special in your own life? Discover if these same qualities are within you that you would like to see in your future husband or future wife.

List the qualities that you would not like to see in your future husband or future wife.

Do you have these weaknesses?

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE

(Theme eleven)

List ways of giving life to another.

Examples:

Telling someone that, "I am here to be with you."

Holding someone's hand when they are sick or dying.

Supporting someone in need.

Telling someone that, "I will be praying for you."

Your presence is more important than your words.

Discuss with a small group:

How do the following people give life to one another:

Mother and Daughter

Mother and Son

Father and Daughter

Father and Son

Brother and Sister

Sister and Sister

Brother and Brother

Cousin and Cousin

Friend and Friend

Husband and Wife

DISCOVER LOVE THROUGH SCRIPTURE: SB page 43

"SACRAMENT OF MARRIAGE" SB page 43

Discuss: Marriage is an event of grace in which God joins a man and woman so intimately that the two will become one.

Love between a man and woman is blessed and raised to the level of a Sacrament in Marriage.

Scripture:

Isaiah 49:15

A Mother's love for her child

1 Samuel 18:1

Love united David and Jonathan

2 Samuel 1:26

Love of friends

Ephesians 5:25-33

Love of husband and wife

List the various levels of Love: Parent and Child, Brother and Sister, Spouse and Spouse, Friend and Friend, You and a Relative, etc.

VOCABULARY STUDY: (words defined in Student Textbook)

universal, domestic, conditional love, unconditional love, itemises, terminate, secular, sacred, annulment

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE

(Theme eleven)

MARRIAGE SYMBOLISES GOD'S LOVE:

(Diagram in Student Textbook)

Married Love (like God's love)

- Creative: Fruitful (life-giving to spouse and children)
- Redemptive: Faithful (forgiveness between spouses)

Universal Church and Domestic Church (comparison of both)

- Spirit unites—Jesus and Followers —one body
—universal Church

- Spirit unites—Husband and Wife —one flesh
—domestic Church

SB page 44 top:

Marriage as a

- Contract (secular) —itemises terms (to put into an order, list)
(worldly) —involves conditional love (sets limits)
—can be terminated (to end marriage in divorce)

Examples: Two people living together, not married in the Church. Each one gives to each other just to get something in return (conditional love). They say, "If you do this for me, then I will give you this." Marriage as a contract, which ends in divorce or separation. SB page 46

Marriage is a Covenant (a holy union between both spouses)

- Covenant (sacred) —leaves terms unitemised (no order or list)
(Church) —involves unconditional love (no limits)
—cannot be terminated (unto death)

Examples: Two people living together after marriage in the Church. Each one give to each other without wanting something in return (unconditional love). They say, "I do this because I love you." Marriage is a life time commitment until death. SB pages 44-45

Diagram: Purpose of Marriage SB page 47

Unitive- means to be united as one (love-giving and forgiving of one another)

Procreative-means to give life to your child (life-giving and life-nourishing)

Service-means mutual sharing (self-giving and self-surrendering)

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE

(Theme eleven)

In marriage, people become one. Their loving and forgiving of one another strengthens their life together. Their love is united into one flesh and life is given to their child. Their love continue to nurture their child as he or she develops into a responsible Christian. Both deepen their love through self-giving.

DIVORCE

SCRIPTURE: (Mark 10:9) "No human being must separate, then, what God has joined together."

SB page 47

CHURCH: Prohibits divorce and remarriage without an annulment (define annulment--a permission granted by the Church in serious cases of need to separate the spouses because there has been proof of no real marriage the first time.

Tolerates divorce without remarriage

A divorced person who enters into a second marriage without an annulment while the spouse of the first marriage is living--

1. he or she is urged to continue to worship with and be active in the Catholic Community, but is not free to receive Communion.
2. he or she should consult the pastor to see if there are grounds for an annulment of the first marriage.

MARRIAGE ANNULMENTS:

The Church judges (after extensive interviews, study and prayer) that because of some essential defect what seemed to be a marriage was never a marriage to begin with.

Some grounds for an annulment are:

1. lacking maturity to marry (not understanding the meaning of marriage)
2. lacking the freedom to marry (parents forcing their son or daughter to marry)
3. hiding a serious defect in oneself to gain a partner's consent (unable to have children)

CATHOLIC MARRIAGE

(Theme eleven)

INTERFAITH MARRIAGE: SB page 48

PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE: SB page 48

A time of preparation:

1. Interview with a priest or deacon
2. Marriage instructions
3. Presentation of Baptismal, First Communion and Confirmation certificates
4. Personal and Liturgical Preparation

****Note:** If Catholics experience problems in their marriage, they go to the Priest for guidance and direction.

ACTIVITIES: SB page 48

1. *Invite a married couple to come and speak to the class about the joys and challenges they have had during their marriage.*
2. *Invite a group of married couples to come and share. (a panel discussion)*
3. *Visit the Family Life Center close to your school or have a representative come out and speak to the class.*
4. *Get videos, that would be helpful with the topic of marriage from your Family Life Centre or from the National Library in Port Moresby.*

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

OBJECTIVES: Students will develop more deeply these attitudes:

1. belief in the Spirit within them and in the Church.
2. love for God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and for all God's people.
3. gratitude for the gift of the Holy Spirit.
4. value the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which are for personal holiness and service of the Christian Community.
5. acknowledge their need for the strength provided by the Holy Spirit in Confirmation.
6. listen to the Spirit and be open to his working in their lives.
7. resolve to cooperate with the gifts of the Holy Spirit in order to deepen their relationship with God.
8. have an eagerness to serve others through the corporal and spiritual works of mercy.

BACKGROUND:

In Confirmation, the Christian renews his or her baptismal commitment personally and becomes more intimately bound to the community and more obliged to spread and defend the faith. The Christian is anointed, sealed with the Spirit, and strengthened in faith to be a witness to Christ and to share his mission.

Confirmation is a sacrament of initiation which celebrates the active presence of the Spirit in the life of the individual Christian and in the life of the Christian community as a whole.

Confirmation leads the Christian to fuller participation in the Eucharist, the sacrament that celebrates and effects the unity of the Church. Cooperation with the gifts of the Spirit leads to Christian sanctification and effects the fruits of the Spirit.

The goal of these lessons on Confirmation is to strengthen the growth of faith within the lives of our students. Through the special strength received in Confirmation the student will be motivated to live the Christ-life, to witness to Christ and to participate more fully in the Eucharist.

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

A. GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

PROCEDURES: (1 LESSON)

VOCABULARY WORDS: SB page 49

Refer to the special glossary for Confirmation, pp. 59-60

Read in SB page 49

How is Confirmation like a sunflower?

(use a live sunflower or make one from paper)

Memorise the definition for Confirmation on page 49 SB

(1 LESSON)

SCRIPTURE:

Refer to SB pages 50 - 51

Read quotes and discuss the gifts which help us know and do
God's Will. (Give examples in daily situations)

Copy charts in exercise book, page 50

REFLECTION:

Ask the Holy Spirit for the gifts you need as you prepare for
Confirmation.

(2 LESSONS)

WHO IS THE HOLY SPIRIT?

Make a list of words describing who the Holy Spirit is for you. Write these
in exercise book.

In small groups discuss the scripture texts on page 50 in SB. What is the
action of the Holy Spirit in each passage? (Write in exercise book)

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

(3 LESSONS)

Complete Activities on page 51 in SB

B. THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION

THE HOLY SPIRIT COMES

AND STRENGTHENS OUR FAITH

PROCEDURES: (3 LESSONS)

READ SB page 52 Acts 2:1-4, 32-38 (adapted)

Introduce the Rite of Confirmation on page 53 in SB

- The bishop usually confirms. He takes the place of the Apostles in a special way. After Jesus sent the Holy Spirit, the Apostles went out and gave the Holy Spirit to others.
- The sacrament of Confirmation is usually administered during the Mass. After the bishop's homily, all to be confirmed stand and renew their baptismal promises (SB page 15)
- Then the bishop asks the people to pray with him. He asks that God will pour out the Holy Spirit upon those to be confirmed. The Spirit will strengthen their faith and anoint them to become more like Christ.
- Bishop and priests will extend their hands over those to be confirmed. They will pray for the gifts of the Holy Spirit. This action is called the laying on of hands.
- The anointing is when the bishop makes the Sign of the Cross with Chrism (one of the holy oils) on the forehead of the person being confirmed. He says, "Be sealed with the gift of the Holy Spirit."
- To be sealed means: the person now belongs completely to God. It gives that person grace to witness to Christ in the world.
- To witness means: to show by words and actions that you are a follower of Christ.
- The oil soaks in and gives strength. Oil of Chrism is a sign of the strength we receive in Confirmation.
- The Sign of the Cross reminds us that we must be willing to profess our faith.
- Pray in preparation for Confirmation and live each day in a Christ-like way.

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

Discuss the purpose for having a Sponsor (SB page 54)

Copy the Role of the Sponsor in exercise book.

Review: Complete in your exercise book #1-6 SB page 54

Activity: SB page 54

C. LOVING SERVICE IN THE CHURCH

PROCEDURES: (2 LESSONS)

In small groups, discuss the questions SB page 55

We show we have loving hearts when we perform the *works of mercy*. As members of the Christian community, we are actively concerned about those who do not have enough clothes or food, or a good home. We meet their physical needs through the *corporal works of mercy*. We also want to help those who are hurt, discouraged, sick or old. We meet the social, emotional, and spiritual needs of people through the *spiritual works of mercy*.

SCRIPTURE: Can you recognise love? Read the Gospel verses together and discuss the response of love given by people.

Luke 10:38-42 (Mary, sister of Martha)
(Martha)

John 1:40-42 (Andrew)

Matt. 27:57-60 (Joseph of Arimathea)

Luke 8:1-3 (Women who followed Jesus)

Read the Coporal Works and Spiritual Works of Mercy in SB page 55.

Give examples and dramatise for class. Copy the Works of Mercy in exercise book.

(1 LESSON)

Read Guidelines For Service: SB page 56

Discuss the meaning of each point, then copy in exercise book

Activities: SB page 56 (Choose a few)

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

D. GO FORTH TO WITNESS.

THE FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

PROCEDURES: (2 LESSONS)

Read Gal. 5:22-23

Copy the Fruits of the Holy Spirit in exercise book, SB page 57

Choose a fruit of the Holy Spirit you have in your life.

Write an example, then share it with the class.

Copy chart: SB page 57

What fruits of the Holy Spirit do you recognise in other people?

Complete the chart in exercise book

Activity: SB page 57

REFLECTION: How will you continue to witness Christ to others after Confirmation?

REVIEW: SB page 58 complete Crossword Puzzle

ANSWERS FOR THE WORD SEARCH

SUPPLEMENTARY LESSONS

(Theme twelve)

THE SACRAMENT OF CONFIRMATION

ANSWERS FOR CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Growing in the Spirit

Word Search Key

