

**P R I M A R Y
R E L I G I O U S
E D U C A T I O N
P R O G R A M M E**

**FOR CHILDREN IN CATHOLIC PARISHES IN AOTEAROA
NEW ZEALAND**

**CATECHIST'S GUIDE
FOR
MIDDLE B**

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	page 2
Introduction.....	pages 3-5
Instructions for God Strand.....	pages 6-14
Instructions for Jesus Strand.....	pages 15-23
Instructions for Holy Spirit Strand.....	pages 24-29
Instructions for Church Strand.....	pages 30-35
Instructions for Sacrament Strand.....	pages 36-43
Instructions for Communion of Saints Strand.....	pages 44-49
Acknowledgements.....	page 50

FOREWORD

The Church has long recognised that parents have the right and responsibility of being the first educators of their children in faith formation, as well as in other areas of life. It also recognises that parents need the support of the Christian community in this important task.

In Catechesis In Our Time (1979), Pope John Paul II wrote that the parish was 'to be the prime mover and pre-eminent place for catechesis'. The General Directory of Catechesis (1997), refers to the parish as 'the usual place in which the faith is born and in which it grows.' This new programme is designed to foster this growth in faith.

The Bishops are aware of the valuable work done by parish catechists, those responsible for the faith formation of parishioners, and encourage pastors and pastoral councils to support them with resources and opportunities for training. In this regard I draw the attention of all to the training programmes for parish catechists that are available through diocesan Religious Education offices.

On behalf of the Bishops' Conference I am pleased to welcome this new Primary Parish Programme. It will be a valuable resource for parents whose children who do not attend Catholic schools and for catechists.

May all who use it be drawn closer to him who is 'the way the truth and the life.'



† Leonard Boyle
Episcopal Deputy NCRS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

National Centre for Religious Studies
Gary Finlay, Director
Marilyn Roberts, Secretary

Diocesan Representatives
National Working Party
Auckland - Delia Ruane
Hamilton - Darryl Shute
- Brenda Burke rsm
Palmerston North - Marguerita Day
- Jane Beatson
Wellington - Clare Vaughan rsm
Christchurch - Pat Mullin
- Darryl Shute
Dunedin - Maureen Cahill rsj

Theological Advisers
- Appointed by the New Zealand Catholic Bishops’ Conference:
† John Mackey DD
Paul Williamson SM, S.T.D. M.A. (Hons)

Maori Consultants
Pa Henare Tate
Lucille Taylor rsj
Fr Bernard Dennehy
Rose Harris sm

Cover Art
Thanks to Catholic schools and pupils who provided cover artwork

© Copyright 1999 by National Centre for Religious Studies.

No part of this document may be reproduced in any way, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Imprimatur:
† Leonard Boyle DD
Bishop of Dunedin
Episcopal Deputy for Religious Studies
January 1999

Authorised by the New Zealand Catholic Bishops’ Conference

Design and Layout:
Devine Graphics
P O Box 5954
Dunedin, New Zealand

Published by:
National Centre for Religious Studies
Catholic Centre
P O Box 1937
Wellington, New Zealand

Printed and Distributed by:
Tablet Colour Print
39 Crawford Street
Dunedin, New Zealand

INTRODUCTION

I PHILOSOPHY

Catholic parishes in Aotearoa New Zealand assist in fulfilling the teaching mission of the Church by providing education of the whole person based on:

- * the Person and Gospel of Jesus Christ
- * the mystery and holiness of God
- * fidelity to the New Testament and the early Councils of the Church through which God is known as a community of persons in the Trinity - Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- * the understanding and belief that all people are made in the image and likeness of God, have been redeemed by Christ and are called to share God's own life of grace as members of the Catholic Church founded by Jesus Christ
- * the paramount importance of the living Tradition embodied in the Catholic Church
- * the necessity of making connections between life, faith and culture for all members of the parish community.

II GENERAL AIMS

This Parish Primary programme provides parishes with a systematic approach to the fulfilment of their mission of teaching and learning what the Catholic Church believes, celebrates, lives and prays.

Although the General Aims are intentionally educational, the ultimate aim is to assist children to develop a relationship with God, and to be living witnesses to the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ as members of the Catholic Church, always recognising that this depends on each child's free faith response.

The General Aims of the Programme are:

- * to teach material that is theologically sound, using the resources of various cultures while allowing for each child's free faith response
- * to enable children to develop ways of integrating faith and life and culture.

III CULTURAL DIMENSIONS

The New Zealand Catechetical Directory, 'We Live and Teach Christ Jesus' published by the New Zealand Catholic Bishops' Conference, says:

'By reason of our common human heritage and our redemption in Christ, we have a right:

- 1. To our ancestral and cultural heritage.
- 2. To have our traditions, religious values, language, customs, myths and art forms used in education in faith.
- 3. To express Christ's teaching in terms of our own culture.'

For these reasons the programme takes seriously the need for appropriate cultural expression of faith in both the bi-cultural dimension (involving Maori spirituality and culture) and the multi-cultural dimension (involving the spirituality and culture of other groups).

IV EDUCATION-IN-FAITH

The term Education-in-Faith is used in the New Zealand Catechetical Directory. It is defined as follows:

- * All that happens in the Church to awaken personal faith. [Evangelisation].
- * The task of fostering and deepening the faith of believers including both personal acceptance of God in Christ. [Catechesis]
- * And knowledge of his teaching. [Religious Education]

Evangelisation, Catechesis and Religious Education are all part of the teaching ministry of the Catholic Church, though the setting for each approach may vary. The three are complementary, taking place within the total framework of the faith community.

V THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHING APPROACH

There are a variety of approaches which can be taken when teaching religion to children. Teaching approaches for programmes need to be chosen to meet the needs and the realities of the children and the catechists or teachers for whom they are designed. The curriculum on which this programme is based has a Religious Education approach which is best suited to the desired Learning Outcomes.

What is a Religious Education approach?

Religious Education is defined as follows:

- Religious Education for Catholic primary-aged children encompasses:
- teaching and learning what the Catholic Church believes and teaches
 - understanding and appreciating the ways the Catholic Church celebrates, lives and prays
 - teaching children how to respond freely to God according to their gift of faith.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND
Middle B - Communion of Saints 3

CHOOSE LIFE OR DEATH

Love God	Forget about God
Obey God's laws	Speak unkindly about others
Love one another	Throw stones at birds and animals
Obey your parents	Don't do as you are told
Speak with kind words	Disobey your parents
Worship God	Take what doesn't belong to you
Care for your brothers and sisters	Hit others and hurt them
Act with tika, pono and aroha	Cheat at games
Show manaakitanga, care for others	Bully other children
Care for the earth	Drop litter on the ground
Play fairly in games	Break branches off the trees
Tell the truth	Tell lies
Act with pono - Be honest	Stamp your foot and shout, "No"
Put some money in the mission box	Never help others
Sit and talk to someone who is lonely	Fool around at Sunday Eucharist

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Middle B - Communion of Saints 3

Freedom

God gives each person the gift of free will when they are born.

Freedom gives people power - mana to make choices.

True freedom comes from choosing what is good.

1. Discuss the meaning of **FREEDOM**

How does it affect their lives.

- Whether people are completely free?
- Are these restrictions good or bad?
- Whether laws are necessary?
- Who makes the laws?
- Why the laws should be kept.
- How God's laws make sure everyone has life and freedom.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

For freedom, Christ has set us free

Galatians 5:1

- Imagine what it would be like with no rules
- Imagine the result
- Laws enable everyone to live together in peace and freedom
- We have laws so that the freedom of each person is respected.

2. LISTEN TO SCRIPTURE READING

Today I am giving you a choice between good and evil, between life and death. If you obey God's Commandments which I give you today, if you love God, if you obey and keep God's laws then you will do well and become a nation of many people. God will bless you in the land that you are about to occupy. But if you disobey and refuse to listen, and are lead away to worship other gods, you will not be choosing life - I warn you here and now. You will not live long in that land across the Jordan that you are about to occupy. I am now giving you the choice between life and death, between God's blessing or God's lack of blessing and I call to heaven and earth to witness the choice you make. Choose life. Love and obey God. Be faithful to God and then you and your descendants will live long in the land that God promised to give your ancestors, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Deuteronomy 30:15-20.

In the New Testament Jesus gives his new law of love.

In the Old Testament the Book of Deuteronomy tells about Moses leading the Israelites through the desert to the Promised Land. Moses during this 40 year journey tried to teach the people to choose life. (40 is a significant number to remember).

3. Activity 1 Choose life or Death
1. Make 2 containers for cards
 2. Enlarge choice life or death cards page 49 and cut up.
 3. Children take a card. Place it in the appropriate container. Children sit around the containers, read the card and put thumbs up for life and thumbs down if not.

See Children's Activity Book page 35.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that God created people with free will
- explain what freedom is
- explain why laws are needed

SING 'FREEDOM SONG'

VI FAITH AND THE PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILD

Catholics acknowledge that faith is a gift of grace, given to each person, who, with the help of the Holy Spirit responds in his or her own unique way. The process of faith development is closely linked to the stages of human development. This process is often referred to as a faith journey.

As with all aspects of human growth, faith develops and changes as people grow through, and are challenged by, the events of their lives. It is faith that helps people make sense of their lives.

The Religious Education curriculum aims to help children make meaningful connections between faith and their lives. The term "faith" is used in a dual sense - the faith by which we believe (God's gift), and the faith in which we believe (i.e. the Catholic faith).

Children in the primary school years from five to thirteen are at a particular stage on their lifelong journey in faith. There has been much research done in this area which identifies some of the characteristics that are evident in this stage. This research has been considered during the preparation of the material in the Religious Education curriculum for primary schools on which this parish programme is based.

It is important to keep in mind that this Programme is for Primary aged children. It is not appropriate, or possible, to include everything that the Catholic Church believes and teaches. Children must have the opportunity to continue their Religious Education.

VII PRACTICAL POINTS FOR CATECHISTS

The material for each session follows a set pattern.

A suggested procedure for catechists is contained in the numbered boxes. The most important section is highlighted so that a catechist can organise the session to make sure that this material is covered.

Surrounding each numbered box is information for the catechist relevant to that part of the process.

Also included are:

- * Scripture or other texts for catechists to reflect on before the session
- * A list of songs and other useful resources - These are from the Primary School Religious Education Programme and may be purchased from Tablet Colour Print, PO Box 1285, Dunedin.
- * A list of Learning Outcomes - these are a guide to what children should learn.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 1

The Holy Trinity is a Loving Community

1. Sit in a circle with the children. Play quiet music. Ask children to imagine they are in the presence of God (Quiet Time).

Ask: When you make the Sign of the Cross - by what names do you call God? Show flash card TRINITY.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

**In the name of God who is Creator.
In the name of Jesus who is Healer.
In the name of the Holy Spirit who is Empowerer.**

2. In the midst of the circle place three over-lapping hoops/circles. Use this symbol to show that the Trinity is three yet one. Ask children to name some loving relationships of which they are a part e.g. family, school, parish. What makes a loving relationship? Explain to the children how the Trinity is the Perfect loving relationship.

The truth of the Blessed Trinity is a truth that the human mind could never have known if God had not told us about it. We will never fully understand this mystery, because it talks about God's own self. But we can go on learning what God has revealed and we can go on growing in the knowledge and love of God.

The enormous love of the Father for the Son is the Holy Spirit, God's love poured out in all of creation.

3. Children listen to Mark 1: 9-11.
 - How is each Person of the Trinity presented?
 - Invite children to express in art their image of the Trinity. See Children's Activities Book Page 1

SONG:
"We Believe" Christopher Walker.
"Trinity Song"

PRAYER:
Glory be to the Father...

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain that the Holy Trinity is a loving community of Father Son and Holy Spirit
- illustrate how the Trinity is shown in the story of the Baptism of Jesus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Middle B - Communion of Saints 3

Heaven, Hell and Purgatory

1. Christians try to live their lives co-operating with God's grace so that after they die they will enjoy Heaven. The final goal of a person's journey of life is to share in the fullness of God's Tapu and love and to be with God forever, Heaven is being with God in love, joy and peace forever. This is God's loving plan for everyone after they die. Throughout their lives on earth people become loving or not by the choices they make each day. If people make kind and loving choices they become kind and loving people. A person who has become totally kind and loving by co-operating with God's grace all their life will belong, after they die, with God who is love. This is what we call Heaven. If their life has been to choose the opposite of love all the time, they are really choosing the opposite of God. Christians call the opposite of God, Hell. Now, what about people who in their lives make lots of loving choices, but didn't always choose life, or perhaps they weren't always sorry for the wrong they have done? The Church teaches that, after death, such people are not ready to fully enjoy Heaven because they have not yet become a person who is full of love. The Church teaches that people can be purified and made full of love after they have died by going to Purgatory.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

God says: "Do not fear your death. For when that moment arrives I will draw my breath and your soul will come to me like a needle to a magnet"

Mechthild of Magdeburg.

God is love.
Hell is the opposite of love.
Nobody knows what Hell is like except that it would be to live without God and without love.
There is no love in Hell.

No one knows how long Purgatory takes, people undergo Purgatory until they are ready for Heaven.

3.
 - Explain that no one knows what Heaven is really like, but artists like to imagine what it might be like. Children imagine what they think Heaven would be like with God and all the Saints and draw an imaginative picture to illustrate their ideas.

Caption: GOD WILL GIVE GLORY , HONOUR AND PEACE TO EVERYONE WHO DOES WHAT IS GOOD

- Introduce Scripture reading from St Paul's Letter to the people in the Church in Rome. In this letter St Paul explains how God will look on people when they die.

God will reward every person according to what he or she has done. To the people who keep on doing good and seek glory and honour, God will give eternal life. For those who are selfish and reject what is right to follow what is wrong and turn away from God's love, these will be suffering. But God will give glory, honour and peace to everyone who does what is good.
Romans 2:6-11.

See Children's Activity Book page 34.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify what Christians mean by "life after death"
- explain what is meant by Heaven, Hell and Purgatory
- recognise the relationship between every day choices and life after death.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Middle B - Communion of Saints 2

Who Are the Communion of Saints?

- Living members pray to the Saints in Heaven for themselves and for people who are alive and for people undergoing Purgatory.
- By undergoing Purgatory people become ready to be in the presence of God. They become aware of everything that has separated them from God. Purgatory is a process of purification.
- Heaven is where people who love God completely go when they die. People who have lived good lives on earth and followed the ways of Jesus are able to live their best and fullest lives because they can see God face to face.
- St Paul says 1 Cor 2:9
- See Catechist Prayer.

1. Discuss with the group the meaning of Communion of Saints which is made up of three groups:
 - people who are living
 - people who are undergoing Purgatory
 - people who are already in Heaven

The Communion of Saints is like a bond or friendship between all who have been baptised (alive or dead). This friendship of the Eucharist, when all those who are baptised (both living and dead) join with Christ to give honour and glory to God - Te Atua.

The relationship between all members of the Communion of Saints is like the bond of love - aroha between members of family - whanau.

Catholics believe that through the Communion of Saints they can be helped by the Saints -

- by praying to Mary and the Saints including the good people that they have known.

2. **READ STORY**
"Becoming your best self"

3. See Children's Activity Book page 33
Children write prayers and pray them this week for people who are undergoing Purgatory.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by the term 'Communion of Saints'
- name and explain the groups of the Communion of Saints those in Heaven, those on earth and those undergoing Purgatory
- identify and explain the relationship of the groups in the Communion of Saints to each other

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

... things that no eye has seen,
nor ear heard, nor the hearts of
people conceived what God has
prepared for those who love him.

1 Corinthians 2:9

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 2

Developing an understanding of the meaning of covenant in the Old Testament

1.
 - Ask the children to name what's involved when people sign a contract/agreement with one another?
 - Discuss with children the meaning of a covenant with God.
 - Display the promises God made to the People of Israel and the promises the people made to God.

See page 8. Discuss.

- Ask the questions:
 - How do Christians Worship God today?
 - How do people obey God's commandments today?

See Children's Activities Book page 2.

A Covenant is entered into when people sign a really serious contract/agreement/treaty. By law people have to do what they agreed to; In Aotearoa New Zealand the Treaty of Waitangi is our very important Agreement. The most important agreement of all is found in the Bible - between God and People. A covenant is a sacred and serious agreement; a contract/treaty/promise between God and God's people; a free gift - taonga from God.

2.
 - Read to the children the story of the "Call of Abraham and Sarah". (Genesis 12:1-7) Ask children to raise their right hand when they hear one of the promises made.
 - Allow children to mime the story and direct them to notice how Abraham worshiped God and was obedient to God.

See Children's Activities Book page 3

When God called Abraham and Sarah to leave their homeland God made several promises to them. God - Te Atua - chose them and blessed them so that all the families of the earth would be blessed. The heart of the covenant was the promise, "I will be their God." God longed that they would enter into relationship with God and share in God's life and love - the Tapu and Mana of Te Atua.

Key Words: bless, family, land, worship, obey, love.

SONG:
"The Great Commandment"

LEARN:
The Ten Commandments.
See page 10

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain the meaning of covenant in the Old Testament.
- compare the promises God made to the people with the promises the people made to God - Te Atua.
- identify the promise in the covenant with Abraham and Sarah.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

I am God Almighty; walk before me and be blameless. And I will make my covenant between me and you, and will make you exceedingly numerous. Genesis 17:1-2

I will give to you and to your offspring after you... all the land of Canaan, for a perpetual holding; and I will be their God. Genesis 17: 8.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 2

God's Promises to the People of Israel

The People of Israel's Promises to God

I will be your God and you will be my people.

You will be our God and we will be your people.

I will care for you and protect you.

We will worship you alone and no other gods.

I will give you laws and commandments that will show you how to live.

We will obey the laws and commandments you give us to live by.

Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied to make an OHT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Middle B - Communion of Saints 1

Saints and Inspiring People

1. Who is a Saint? Can I become a Saint?
A Saint means they have lived a **holy** life. There are many ways of being holy - tapu person and becoming closely connect to God - Te Atua.
It may be through
 - praying
 - by helping the poor
 - heroic deeds
 - promoting justice and mercy
 - doing simple everyday things well

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

**"A Saint is never consciously a Saint;
A Saint is consciously dependent on God".**

Oswald Chambers

2. There are many stories of SAINTS in all times and places in history of the Church who had to endure suffering and death because they were followers of Jesus. These people are known as martyrs.

HOW THE LIVES OF SAINTS INSPIRE PEOPLE TODAY.

The word martyr means witness.
People today can look at the lives of the Saints and learn from them.

3. See Children's Activity Book page 32

Instructions

- Read together
- Highlight the names of Saints and Inspiring People in the Word Find
- Complete the sentences
- In your prayers ask the Saints to remember you in God
- Think of a way you could use them.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that Saints and inspiring people live holy lives
- recognise how people can be encouraged by Saints and inspiring people to follow Jesus in their own lives.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Middle B - Sacraments 4

In the Church there are seven Sacraments. They are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Holy Orders and Marriage.

Each sacrament offers people special graces to help them on the journey of life - Te Wa so they can be strong followers of Jesus.

The grace of Baptism welcomes people into that part of God's family called the Church. It frees them from Sin that separates them from God. In the Church they learn to live like Jesus.

Confirmation strengthens people in their friendship with Christ and in their life in the Church community. The Holy Spirit offers them the grace to be strong Christians so they can live with the love of Jesus in the way they talk and in the things they do.

In the Eucharist people receive the Body and Blood of Jesus. This unites them to God in great friendship and to one another and helps them grow to be more like Jesus sharing the love they have received with others.

Penance reconciles people to God and the Church community. Christ brings them forgiveness of their sins. The Anointing of the Sick gives people grace - spiritual strength, peace and courage when they are sick or frail because of old age.

Holy Orders ordains men as priests in the Church. This sacrament offers them the grace to look after God's people by preaching the Gospel, celebrating the sacraments with them and helping them grow closer to God.

In the sacrament of Marriage a man and a woman marry each other and the priest is witness to this on behalf of the Church. The grace offered them enables their love for each other to grow through their lives. It also offers them the grace to be loving parents helping their children to know God's love.

Each sacrament provides special graces for each stage of the journey of life, giving life, strength and healing to people, enabling them to grow in holiness and grace so that they can live with faith and look forward to the future with hope.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 2

God's Promises to Abraham and Sarah

I will bless you and make your family into a great nation.

Genesis 12:2 and 15:5

Through you I will bless all the families of the earth.

Genesis 12:3

I will give to you and your children after you

the land of Canaan.

Genesis 12:7

I will give you a son.

Genesis 17:15-16

I will be your God and the God of all your descendants.

Genesis 17:8



Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied

The Ten Commandments

You shall have no other gods before me.

You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.

Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it for God.

Honour your father and your mother.

You shall not murder.

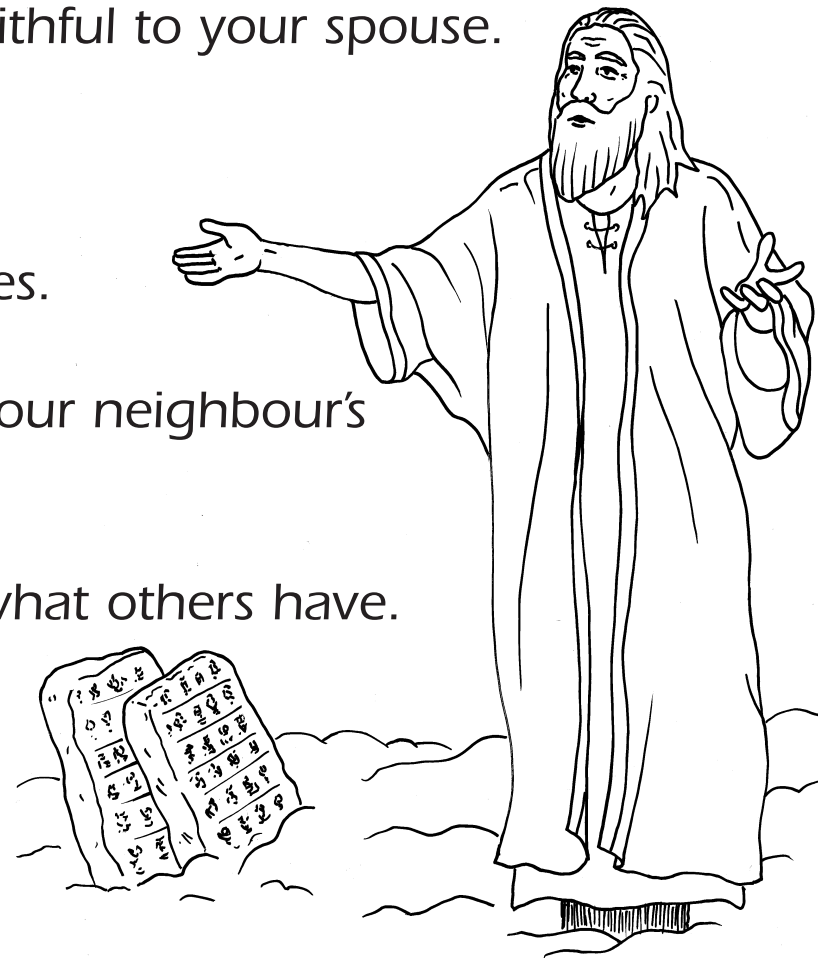
You shall not be unfaithful to your spouse.

You shall not steal.

You shall not speak lies.

You shall not desire your neighbour's spouse.

You shall not desire what others have.



Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied.

The Grace of Each Sacrament

The grace of Baptism welcomes people into that part of God's family - Te Whanau a Te Atua, called the church. It frees them from any sin that separates them from God. By the power of the Holy Spirit they are shown a new way to live - the way of Jesus with tika, pono and aroha.

Confirmation strengthens people in their friendship with Christ and in their life in the church community. The Holy Spirit offers them the grace - Mana Atua to be strong Christians so they can live with the love of Jesus in the way they talk and in the things they do.

In the Eucharist people join with Jesus in giving themselves to God and to people, and then receive the Body and Blood of Jesus. The grace of the Eucharist brings them close to God in great love and friendship. It helps them grow in grace and holiness, tapu and mana and to be more like Jesus in the way he lived his life. It helps them share the love they have received from God with other people.

Penance reconciles people to God and to the church community. Christ brings them forgiveness of their sins, their tapu - holiness is increased and they are offered the grace - Mana Atua to change their lives to live the way that Jesus has taught in the gospels.

The Anointing of the Sick gives people spiritual strength - Mana Atua, peace and courage when they are sick, or frail because of old age. If they are dying, along with Viaticum it helps to prepare them for death and new life with God forever.

Holy Orders ordains men as priests in the church. This Sacrament offers them grace to look after God's people - Te Whanau a Te Atua by celebrating the Sacraments with them and helping them grow closer to God.

In Marriage a man and a woman marry each other. This Sacrament offers them grace so their love for each other will grow all through their lives and so they will be loving parents helping their children know God's love, aroha.

Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied for each group.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacraments 4

Sacraments Bring Grace for All of the Christian Life

In the Church there are seven Sacraments.

They are:
Baptism,
Confirmation,
Eucharist,
Penance,
Anointing of the Sick,
Holy Orders,
Marriage.

Each sacrament offers people special graces to help them on the journey of life - Te Wa so they can be strong followers of Jesus. See p 44 for fuller description of each sacrament.

1. Children look at photos of each of the seven sacraments, name which sacrament is being celebrated and briefly discuss what each sacrament is about.
(A set of large photos of Sacrament is available from Tablet Colour Print)

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

The seven sacraments touch all the stages and all the important moments of Christian Life: they give birth and increase healing and mission to the Christian's life of faith.

CCC 1210

2. In pairs the children are given a copy of the information card about the grace of each sacrament (see p 43).

They read the card and then match the cards with the appropriate photos.

Children then complete Children's Activity Book p 31.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- name the seven sacraments
- identify one *grace* of each sacrament

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 3

The Ten Commandments

1. Gather children in a circle.
 - Ask children: to name the exciting, the difficult; the surprising thing about a journey.
 - Read Exodus story from Children's Bible. Have children dressed as Moses, Aaron, Miriam, the Lord.Note the seven stops.
 - Display the Ten Commandments on "two tablets"
Play the "Exodus Game" if you have time - see page 12 and 13

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

If you obey my voice and keep my covenant, you shall be my treasured possession out of all the peoples.

Exodus 19:5

2. Open the Bible at Deut. 5:6-7. Allow the children to read it. Re-visit COVENANT e.g. serious agreement; a special promise God made with the people of God; an agreement by the people to keep God's Laws. See Children's Activities Book page 4.

- The 1st three Commandments are about believing in God, hoping in God, and loving God. They tell people how to respect the Tapu of God - Te Atua.
- The next Commandments teach people how to give God's love - aroha to others.
- God gave the Ten Commandments so that people could learn right from wrong. People suffer when their tapu - dignity is trampled on.

3. Show three prepared large cards-
 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd Commandments - What do they tell us about God?
 - 4th, 5th, 6th Commandments - How do they ask us to respect the tapu - sacredness of others?
 - 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. - Tell us how we trample on the tapu of others
 - Explain with simple answers

See Children's Activities Book page 5.

SONG:
"Children of God"

PRAYER:
"The Lord's Prayer"

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- re-tell the Exodus story.
- locate Book of Deuteronomy, where the Ten Commandments are recorded.
- name the Commandments, and recognise them as God's gift of Love
- understand that the Tapu of God is respected by keeping 4th, 5th, 6th. 7th, 8th, 9th 10th speak of four ways we can trample on the tapu of others.

The Exodus Game

Directions for Players

To play this game, you need: three to five players, a Bible, one dice, markers for each player (coins, paper clips, different buttons, etc.)

1. Roll dice to see who goes first (the player with the highest number).
2. Players roll dice to find out how many spaces to move around the board. Move right around the board.
3. If a player stops on a question, he/she answers while another player checks the citation in the Bible to see if the answer is correct. If the answer is correct, the player moves as indicated.
4. If a player stops on a question and does not know the answer, he/she stays put until his/her next turn when he/she will look up the answer and tell it to the others. The player may then advance the number of squares indicated, but not roll the dice on that turn.
5. Where "Extra Turn" is indicated on a question, it may be taken only if the question is answered correctly.
6. Players must toss the exact number to land on FINISH. If, for example, the player needs to roll three on the dice to reach FINISH, and rolls four, he/she may not move ahead. First player on the FINISH block wins.

The Grace of the Sacrament of Anointing

The Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick continues Jesus' work of healing in the Church. It shows how the Church loves and cares for people who are sick in the way that Jesus did. There are many special graces offered to those who receive this sacrament. As people are touched, anointed with oil and prayed over they are offered strength by the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu to live with their sickness with patience and courage. The Church brings them the strength, comfort and love - aroha that Christ has for them and in faith they know God is with them in their sickness or old age. They know that Christ understands their pain for he suffered so much when he was crucified. They can take strength from the acceptance, courage and faith Jesus had in God - Te Atua in his suffering.

The Sacrament of Anointing is particularly concerned with bringing people healing from any lack of peace that they may feel in their spirits when they are ill. This grace strengthen their mana - spiritual power. This can be a great comfort to them and makes them feel much better even though their sickness may still be with them. There are times when God - Te Atua bring complete healing to a person through the Sacrament of Anointing as they are no longer sick. Through this sacrament people are also offered the forgiveness of their sins. They are healed in their hearts, God's Tapu and mana - the life of grace is restored to them and they are reconciled to God.

People who are dying are also anointed with this Sacrament. During their lives they will have been anointed with oil at Baptism and at Confirmation. When they are dying, the Sacrament of Anointing is the last anointing of their Christian life. It brings them peace as they are not frightened by the fact that they are dying. It strengthens them for the next stage of Te Wa - the journey of life that they are making from this life to life with God. They may also receive the Viaticum - food for the journey - when the dying person receives communion of the last time as the minister says "May the Body of Christ bring you to everlasting life".

1. Invite Father, or a parishioner who has received the Anointing of the Sick, to share their experience with the class.

Children do a Numbered Heads Together exercise and name what would be hard about being very sick and what might very sick people feel including: pain, inability to do what they usually do, they may feel scared, they may be upset and not feel peaceful, they may be afraid of dying.

Numbered Heads Together

Instructions

One child needs to be a checker in each group

Children are numbered off in groups

Teacher asks questions or sets task and time limit.

Children put their heads together and work on task - everyone must know the answer - checker asks if everyone understands.

Teacher or child calls a number and the child who is that number raises their hand and answers.

Further questions can be asked and different numbers called upon to answer but all numbers must be able to answer.

Giving children think time before putting their heads together is also useful.

2. Teacher sensitively talks with children about how the Sacrament of Anointing prepares people for death. See Children's Activity Book p 29

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that the Sacrament of Anointing brings people strength, peace and courage
- identify how the sacrament of anointing prepares people for death

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

May the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit.

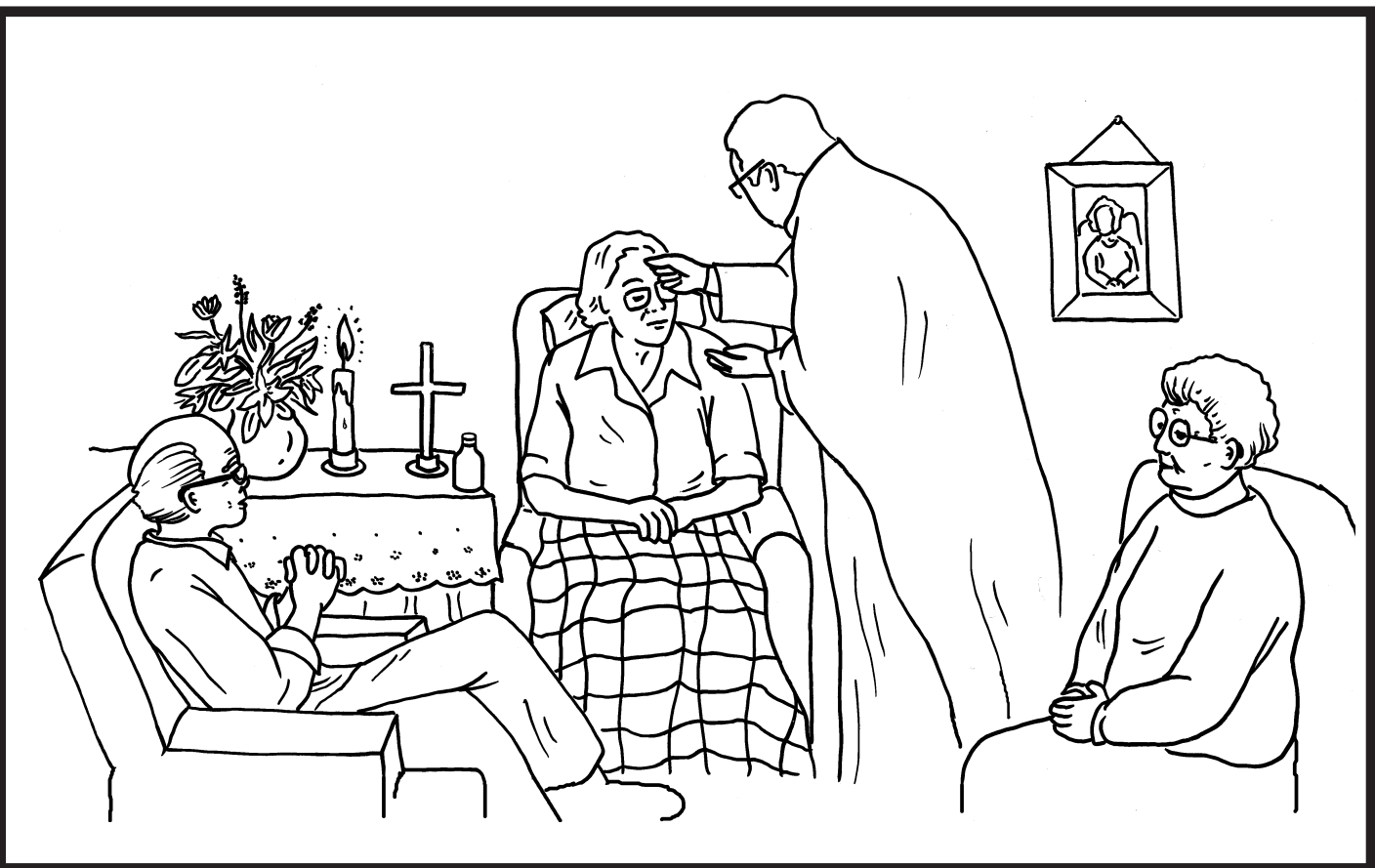
From the Rite of the Anointing of the Sick

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 2b

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 2b



Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied for each group.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 3

START

Moses tells -----, "Let my people go!" (Ex.5:1) TAKE AN EXTRA TURN	Moses sees the burning ----- (Ex.3:1-6) TAKE AN EXTRA TURN	Who finds Moses in the bullrushes? (Ex.2:5-6) MOVE ON 1	Israelites are slaves in ----- (Ex.1:8-14) MISS A TURN				
God sends 10 ----- on Egypt. (Ex.Chps. 7-11) MOVE ON 1	<div>THE EXODUS GAME</div> <div><div>Who finds Moses in the bullrushes?</div><div><div>Who gives Moses the Ten Commandments?</div><div>FINISH</div></div><div>Who leads the Israelites into the Promised Land?</div></div>				How many years do Israelites wander the desert? (Dt.29:5) MOVE ON 1	Israelites are afraid to enter Promised ----- (Nm.13: 25 -14:4) GO BACK TO START	People are led by ----- by day, fire by night. (Ex.13: 21-22) MOVE ON 1
					Who leads the Israelites into the Promised Land. (Ex.31:23) MOVE ON 1		Israelites worship golden ----- (Ex.32: 1-24) MISS A TURN
What is sprinkled on doorposts? (Ex.12: 5-7) MOVE ON 1						Who hoards the manna? (Ex.16: 14-22) GO BACK 3	Israelites grumble against ----- (Nm.11: 4-6) MISS A TURN
What happened at the Red Sea? (Ex.14: 21-28) MOVE ON 3							Who gives Moses the Ten Commandments? (Ex.20:1) TAKE AN EXTRA TURN

Who leads the Israelites into the Promised Land?

Who gives Moses the Ten Commandments?

FINISH

Who finds Moses in the bullrushes?

Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied onto light card.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Middle B - God 4

Developing an understanding of the Commandments as a gift - taonga of God's Love - Aroha

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"Therefore be imitators of God, as beloved children and live in love as Christ loved us and gave himself up for us."

Eph. 5:1-2

1. With the children, re-visit the 10 Commandments Chart. Explain that they are known as The Old Law, which prepared the way and became part of the New Law, which the Gospel teaches.
 - Children prepare a caption to add to the Ten Commandments chart. e.g. the Ten Commandments are the 'Old Law' which made way for the 'New'.

As a child Jesus learnt the Ten Commandments just like all Jewish children, thus shaping the way He lived.

The new law is given by the power of the Holy Spirit, to those who believe in Jesus. The new law is about love - Aroha.

By the grace of God given to people through the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu, it is possible for them to live this new law.

2.
 - Show children picture of the Pharisees, from a children's Bible and share what they know about them.
 - Invite children to read Matt 22: 36-39 and compare it with the old law, including the new law is positive - what we should do. there are fewer laws in the new law. the new law is focused on love. It is simple and easy to remember.
 - Invite Children to make an acrostic.
 - Write on large sheet or White Board. e.g.

N	New law of love
E	Evidence of God's love
W	We are God's people
L	Love one another
A	A way of life
W	Walk together in love

Children could work alone or in pairs. Display completed acrostics. See Children's Activities Book Page 6.

In Jesus' time there were people called Pharisees who knew a lot about the law. They were so concerned with doing everything exactly according to the law that their actions did not always show love - aroha. They often tried to trap Jesus when he acted out of love. Jesus' new law of love is about loving God and loving people. It is about respecting the Tapu of God and the tapu of people. People cannot love if they do not show respect.

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- name the 2 new commandments of Jesus
- recognise that the Ten Commandments prepared the way for the Gospel
- identify the new law as the law of love.

SONGS:

"The Great Commandments"

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 2a

The Rite of the Sacrament of Anointing

Welcome

Blessing with holy water - wai tapu

Penitential rite

Reading of the Word of God - Te Kupu a Te Ariki

Litany

The Laying on of Hands

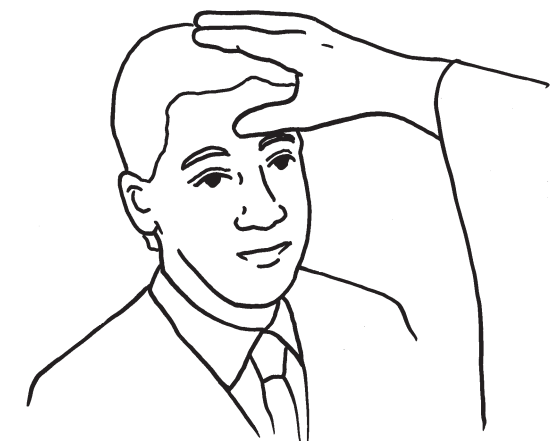
Praying over the Oil

The Anointing of the Forehead and Hands with Oil

Prayers and the Lord's Prayer

Receiving of Holy Communion

Karakia and Blessing



Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied or made into an OHT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 2

Care of the Sick

The Sacrament of Anointing is for members of the Church who have been baptised. People who receive this Sacrament are those who are ill, those who are frail because of age or those who are about to have an operation. Children who are very ill, and who are old enough to understand can also be anointed. People may be anointed in hospital, in their own homes, at the site of an accident, at Mass. The purpose of anointing is to be strengthened by Christ's healing hand.

Celebrating the rite in the home. Everyone gathers around the person to be anointed and is welcomed by the priest. After a penitential rite there is a reading from the Word of God. Then there are prayers for the sick person. Then the priest lays his hands on the head of the sick person in silence. This action is a symbol of Jesus reaching out to touch the person with love bringing them the power of the Holy Spirit to heal, comfort and give strength. Next the priest says a prayer over the oil and then anoints the forehead and hands of the person with the oil that has been blessed, saying a prayer. Everyone then joins in the Our Father. The sick person and all present many receive Holy Communion. The rite ends with a blessing. Through the prayer and support of the family and the priest, Jesus brings healing and grace to the sick person. They experience God's love and their tapu and mana are strengthened.

1. Find the Gospel of Mark and locate Chapter 6 verse 7 and read the passage up to verse 13. Children name what Jesus instructed the disciples to do including:
 - go out and spread the Good News in the villages
 - anoint the sick with oil and cure them
 - tell the people that the kingdom of God is near them.Locate James 5:14-15. Read the passage with the children then have them complete the exercise on Children's Activity Book p 29.

2. Using the resource pictures of the Anointing of the Sick, see p 39 & 40. Talk about what is happening in the picture. Who is in the picture? Who is being anointed? Where? What is happening? What is being used? What is the meaning of the things they see in the picture. If possible compare with pictures of healing stories. Have children read the Rite of the anointing (have pages prepared on OHP or charts) . In the text identify how oil is a symbol of soothing and strengthening in the anointing of the sick and explain they laying on of hands.

Oil is the symbol used in the anointing. Oil has many uses. It makes machinery work smoothly. Athletes rub oil into their muscles to make them strong and supple. It is used in cooking. It is used to rub on rough skin to make it smooth. In Jesus' time oil was used for medicinal purposes to heal people.

3. Listen to and learn the song "With These Hands".

Have children trace a sign of the cross on a partner's hand and pray a prayer of blessing for that person.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify who can be anointed
- name the rituals and symbols of the Sacrament of Anointing

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Come you that are blessed by my Father and inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for... I was sick and you cared for me.

Matthew 25:34,36

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Middle B - Jesus 1

When we live as Jesus lived we share in his Mission of worshipping God and bringing about the Kingdom or Reign of God.

Jesus came to live on earth because God wanted him to begin the Kingdom of God on earth as it is in Heaven. God's Kingdom is not in a particular land or country or place. God's kingdom is God's reign or rule over the whole world which will last forever. It is a reign or Kingdom of justice, love, peace, holiness, truth, grace and life.

Where there are lies and cheating, bullying and fighting God's Kingdom is not on earth as in Heaven.

Every time people live God's way of love they carry on the mission of Jesus and the Kingdom of God breaks through on earth. Jesus wants everyone who belongs to that part of God's family the Church to work for the coming of the Kingdom of God and carrying on his mission.

The reason Jesus came to live among the human race was to preach and proclaim and bring about the Kingdom of God on earth as it is in heaven already.

Jesus said that the Reign of God is not of this world - but is present in the Church as her life and among people wherever they live God's way of love, justice and peace.

God's reign is God's saving presence among people, in their hearts, in their families, communities, countries, and in all of creation. It is God's saving work in the past, now and in the future. It is God who brings about the Kingdom on earth, but God, asks people to cooperate and be active in this too.

1. Show the children some pita bread and a loaf of bread. Discuss why one is flat and unleavened and the other is fat and leavened. Describe what yeast does. Read Luke 13:20-21

God's kingdom has no place for greed, selfishness, mean words and hurt, harshness or harm. God's Kingdom is holy and part of God's own holy self. God's reign is all about truth not dishonesty and lies.

2. Ask the children to form small groups where one person is the yeast, the others the dough and mime the effect of the yeast in the dough. Discuss how the Reign of God grows when people love like Jesus with love and justice. Say that children can help the Reign of God grow on earth when they:
 - speak kind words when others are mean
 - speak up for someone when others are not being fair to them
 - tell the truth
 - make peace in a fight or argument
 - forgive someoneSee Children's Activities Page 7

Christians today can help Jesus build the Kingdom of God on earth by their kind words and actions, by showing love and respect for others and by telling the truth out of fairness and honesty.

3. Read the scripture story of Jesus with the Samaritan woman at the well - John 4:1-42. Discuss how Jesus proclaimed the Kingdom of God including:
 - recognising that the woman wasn't liked in her town, as she came alone to the well at the hottest part of the day after all the other women had been.
 - treating the Samaritan woman with love and respect by speaking to her even through Jews were not supposed to speak to Samaritans.
 - inviting her to share in his life and love - which he likened to living water.
 - Jesus' kindness and respect for the woman changed her and she went home and talked about him to the people who usually left her out of their groups and the Samaritans came to know and love Jesus too.
 - Jesus brought the reign of God into her life and into the life of the Samaritans in the village by showing that no one is excluded from the Reign of God.See Children's Activities Book Page 8

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by the Kingdom or Reign of God - Rangatiratanga.
- explain how Jesus proclaimed the Kingdom of God.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

The Kingdom is not only beyond our efforts; it is beyond our vision. We accomplish in our lifetime only a tiny fraction of the magnificent enterprise that is the Lord's work. Archbishop Oscar Romero

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Middle B - Jesus 2

Jesus respected Tapu or the dignity of people by exercising tika- justice, pono - integrity and aroha - love.

Everywhere Jesus went people came to meet him, talk to him and listen to him. Jesus had mana, he had authority and spiritual power which everyone could see. He showed respect and love for all especially for people who were outcasts from their villages.

When people first met Jesus they noticed his respect for each person he met. He was interested in everyone but especially those who were sick, those who found it hard to live because they were so poor and those cast out of their families or communities by others. Jesus respected their tapu.

1. Have the children listen to the story of Jesus healing the leper from Mark 1:40-45. Display cards with the meaning of these words: tika = Jesus - the right and proper thing to do, pono = being true - always doing what is tika, aroha = love and compassion. Have the children think about the story of the Leper and answer these questions:
- by not shunning the leper, touching him and healing him Jesus did the right thing and acted with? ... tika
Jesus didn't have to touch the man. What made him?... pono - being true and always doing the right thing even though he didn't have to.
When Jesus healed the man he showed? ... aroha.
See Children's Activities Book page 9.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER
He aha te mea nui o tenei ao?
He tangata, he tangata, he tangata.
What is the most important thing in this world? It is people, it is people, it is people.
Maori Proverb

People are tapu because God made them. They are his loving image. But they are also tapu through Grace. Through this special gift they share in God's very own life.

Aroha means love and compassion. People show aroha as a way of responding to the goodness in every person and in everything that is created by God.

Tika means justice, the right and proper thing to do. Tika demands that the tapu of each person (dignity), their whole whanau, their ancestors and all created things be acknowledged and built up.

Pono means being faithful and true, that is always doing what is tika - what is just, right and fair. This means being faithful, true, sincere and consistent. Pono guides a person's conscience, that helps them to think and decide what is the the right thing to do.

2. Divide the class up into 6 groups and have each group read one of the following texts: Luke 17:11-19; Matthew 19:13-15; Mark 7:31-37; Luke 6:6-11. Have one child read the scriptural text and the others in the group act it out. For each text record how Jesus acted with tika, pono and aroha.

Jesus tried to teach others how to live by the way he himself lived. He just didn't say "Be caring of others", he showed people how to do it.

3. Have the children read the Maori proverb on the activity page and discuss its meaning including how in Maori and Christian belief people are most important of God's creation and as such their tapu must be respected always by acting with tika, pono and aroha.
See Children's Activity Book page 10.

4. Have the children get into groups and give three examples showing how children could act with tika, pono and aroha in the playground, in the classroom or at home e.g.
- they may do the dishes when their parents are tired even if it is not their turn
- they may pick up the rubbish from the playground even if they didn't put it there
- they may watch a TV programme their younger brother or sister wants even if their own preference was for something else.
- they may tell the truth about something they've done even if it gets them into trouble.

Learning Outcomes

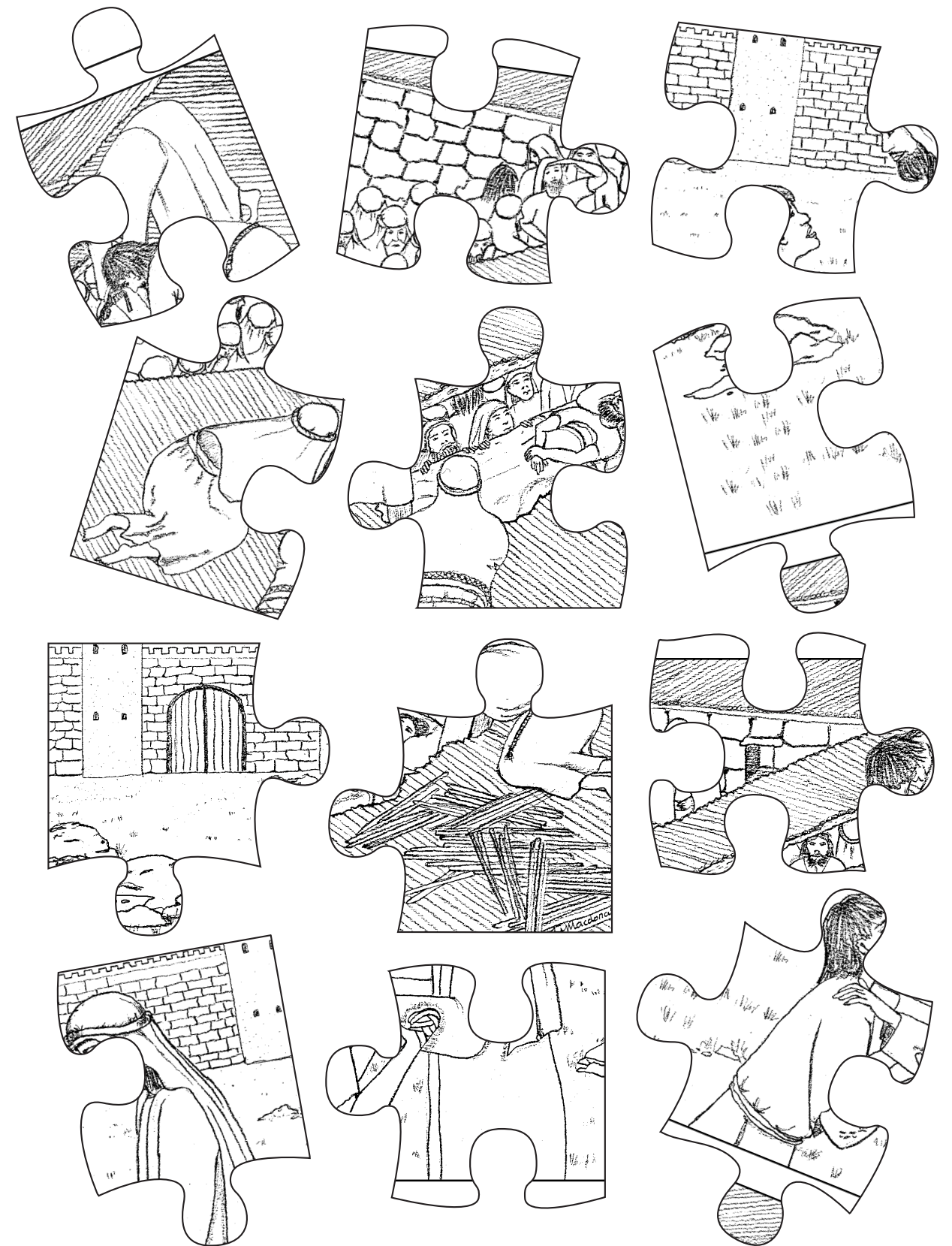
Children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by the values of tika, pono and aroha.
- recall a Scripture story that tells about how Jesus respected the tapu in people.
- recall the Maori proverb about the importance of people.
- demonstrate ways of acting with tika, pono and aroha.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 1

Scrambled Pictures



All people need to think about the way they treat people in their homes, classrooms, their schools, their teams. They need to ask themselves - Do I act with tika, pono and aroha in the way I speak to others, in the way I act towards others, in the way I speak about them? Do my words and actions build up or restore the tapu of people in the way Jesus did?

Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied to go with Children's Activity 30

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Middle B - Sacrament 1

Jesus Brings Healing - Hohou Rongo to People

There are many times in people's lives when they need to be healed. We sometimes also need to be healed when we have offended God and not respected God's Tapu, for this lessens our sharing in God's life.

1. Children do a Think Pair Share exercise (see instructions below), and think of a time they were hurt in some way, how they were healed and who healed them.
Think Pair Share
Instructions:
Children listen to a question.
Children have time to think about what was said.
Children turn to a partner and pair their ideas, discuss, ask a question, give an opinion and challenge ideas.
Children share ideas with other pairs, then large group.

In the Gospels there are many accounts of Jesus healing people. Man with unclean spirit was very unwell people did not understand his illness. Jesus did not run away from him and talked to him and healed him. Paralysed man - Jesus heals both body and soul. By healing this man Jesus showed he had the power to heal people of their sins.

2. Children work in pairs/groups - give each a prepared Scripture reference. Have scattered in middle of class five prepared caption cards. Have children read scripture card and match with caption card. Read scripture Luke 8:26-39 and Mark 2:1-12. Make an information chart: who was healed? How and why was he healed? What was he healed from? Where was he healed?

These stories show how much Jesus cares for the sick who suffer in many ways. Jesus always showed respect for the tapu and dignity of people when he touched them. In the same way people should always show respect when they touch

3. Take one of the stories or more if group is large and have children mime the story, taking care to emphasis the respect Jesus shows to each person, touching them gently.

4. Cut out the scrambled picture pieces from p 37 and compete the jigsaw in the frame on p 27 Children's Activity Book. Talk about what is happening in the picture. Encourage children to share what is happening in the picture with others at home. See Children's Activity Book p 28

SONG:
"We Turn to You"

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Moved with pity, Jesus stretched out his hand and touched him, "Be made clean!" Immediately the leprosy left him, and he was made clean.

Mark 1:41-42

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify stories where Jesus healed people in mind, body and soul
- recognise who people are healed by faith in Jesus and by his touch

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Middle B - Jesus 3

The Structure of the New Testament

The New Testament is the second section of the Bible or library. It has 27 books. Much of what is written in it fulfils what was already written in the Old Testament.

The word "testament" means covenant and the New Testament is about the new covenant God made with His people through Jesus.

Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired Word of God and many people spend time each day reading, listening and reflecting on what God is saying to them today through words written hundreds of years ago.

When reading the Gospels in the New Testament a text is identified by the name of the author, e.g. John or Mark. This tells the reader which Gospel the text has come from. The author's name is followed by the number of the Chapter, e.g. Matthew 6, Luke 7. This is followed by a colon and then the numbers of the verses, e.g. John 10:4, Mark 3:5-7. This is called the Gospel reference.

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- identify the 4 types of writing in the New Testament - Gospels, Acts, Letters and Revelation
- identify the authors of the 4 Gospels and identify some of the characteristics of each Gospel
- identify the author of Acts and explain what it is about
- identify the authors of the Letters and name to whom they were written
- identify the author of The Book of Revelation and explain what it is about
- demonstrate how to read and write a Scripture reference from the New Testament
- demonstrate the skills need to find Scripture references ie. book, chapter and verse in the New Testament.

1. It is important for this lesson to read carefully through the "Station" notes (see next 5 pages), as these give the essential background for the lesson. Photocopy for the children the "Station" notes and read these through with the children. As you read each station make a reference to each book from a Bible itself. When you have explained each station have the children do the "How well do you know the New Testament" activity in the Children's Activity book.

The Bible is like a library all in one book. Most of the 27 books have different authors but all were inspired by the Holy Spirit.

The New Testament focuses on Jesus Christ - his life, his actions, his teachings, his death and resurrection in the books known as the 4 Gospels which were written between 30 and 70 years after Jesus died.

2. Now it's time for the children to use a Bible itself so, you will need a Bible for each child or one between two. Write one Gospel writer's name on the board and have the children locate the Gospel. Then a chapter is added and the children locate this and finally a verse. Give the children practice locating texts from the differing books of the New Testament. Prepare cards with scripture text references on them and find them and mark them.

Here are some reference to use to make the caption cards. Colossians 4:18, Romans 12:9, John 11:1-2, Phillipians 4:21-23, 1 Thessalonians 3:6-8, Timothy 14:15, Titus 1:4, Philemon 1:4-7, Luke 2:15-16, Mark 3:7, James 2:14-17, 1 Peter 3:8-9, 3 John 1:13-15, Jude 1:20-21, Revelation 22:2-21, Matthew 6:9-15, 2 Corinthians 6:16, Galatians 5:2-23, Ephesians 1:1-2, Hebrews 13:16, Corinthians 14:26.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

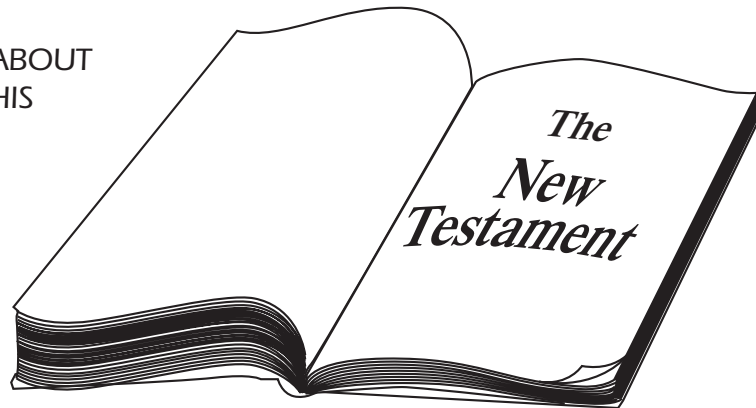
And such is the force and power of the Word of God that it can serve the Church as her support and vigour, and the children of the Church as strength for their faith, food for the soul, and a pure lasting fount of spiritual life. Dei Verbum

STATION 1

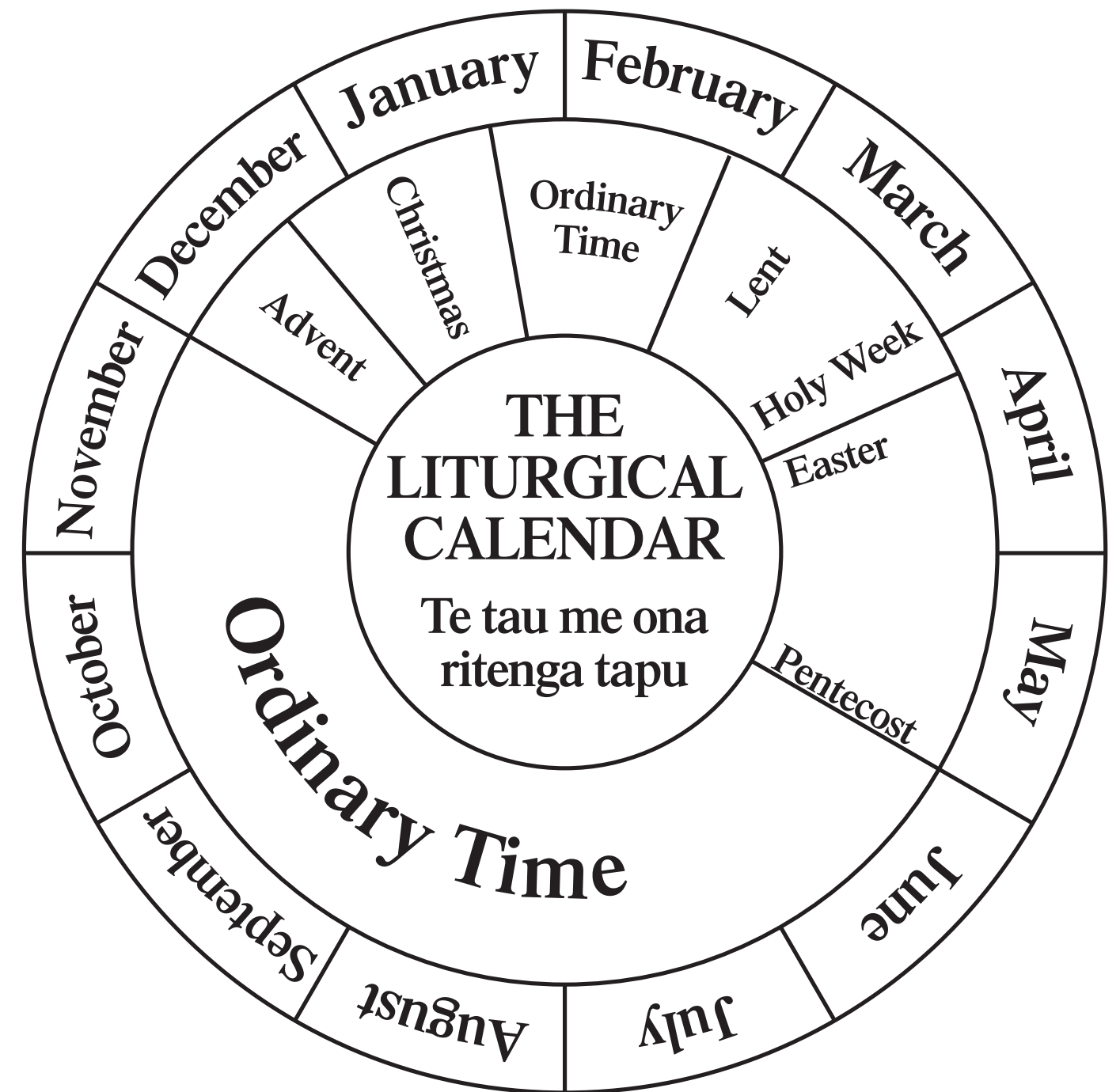
THE NEW TESTAMENT

READ THESE FACTS AROUND YOUR GROUP AND TRY TO REMEMBER THEM

- THE NEW TESTAMENT IS THE SECOND SECTION OF THE BIBLE AND IT HAS 27 BOOKS IN IT.
- THE WORD TESTAMENT MEANS AGREEMENT OR COVENANT.
- THE NEW TESTAMENT IS ABOUT THE LIFE OF JESUS AND HIS FOLLOWERS.
- THE NEW TESTAMENT FULFILS WHAT IS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.



Teacher's note: Station 1 on this page may be photocopied.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Middle B - Church 4

Celebrating

1. Ask the children to name the four seasons of the year and state one colour they would give each season. Why would they choose that colour?
Invite children to look at Liturgical Calendar. See p 35. Name the five seasons and the colours the Church uses during these seasons.
- Have you noticed the priest wears different colour vestments during the year?
Invite children to suggest meaning of each colour and how it relates to the season in the Church year.

2. Discuss meanings of different liturgical seasons. Invite children to tell you which season and colour relates to the following:
 - a time of preparation for Easter
 - celebrating the resurrection
 - a time of preparation for Christmas
 - celebrating how God works in everyday lives and times
 - celebrating the birth of Jesus

3. See Children's Activity Book p 24 "The Liturgical Seasons". Assist the children to write in the names of each liturgical season and colour each month according to the seasons of the Church year.
Also mark any important feast days eg> Assumption, All Saints, Parish Feast Day

4. Encourage discussion on why Sunday is such an important day in the liturgical calendar
 - it is the Lord's day because it is the day of Christ's resurrection Te Aranga
 - it is the day that Christians celebrate that Christ's resurrection means they will live forever
 - it is the day that Church community gathers to celebrate the Eucharist

Sing 'This is the Day'

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify the liturgical seasons on the Liturgical Calendar
- identify the importance of the Lord's day in the Liturgical Year

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

This is the day that the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be glad in it.

Psalm 118:24

Over a whole year the Church celebrates all the great events that show God's love - aroha for people. In particular the Church retells and celebrates the story of Christ's life, death, resurrection and the gift of the Spirit in her worship and liturgy. The word liturgy means any official public prayer - karakia service where the Church community gathers to worship God. The Church has its own seasons of the year: Advent and Lent are coloured purple as a sign that they are times of prayer, penance, preparation. Easter and Christmas are coloured white to emphasise the greatness of these seasons. Ordinary time which is celebrated for 33 or 34 weeks per year is coloured green. On Passion Sunday and Good Friday red vestments are used to signify Jesus' death.

Because Christ's resurrection is the most important event in the Christian story it is celebrated every single week of the year on Sundays. The Church community gathers to take part in the celebration of the Eucharist. We remember the life, death and resurrection - Te Aranga of Jesus, and give praise and thanks to God for the hope that the Resurrection of Christ gives to us.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

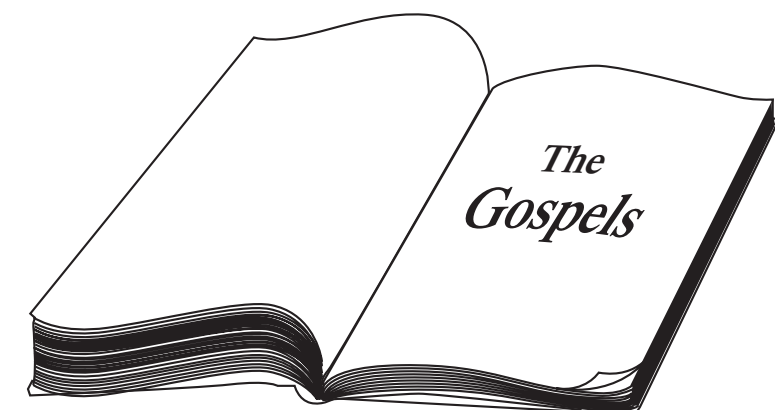
Middle B - Jesus 3

The GOSPELS

STATION 2

READ THESE FACTS AROUND YOUR GROUP AND TRY TO REMEMBER THEM

- THERE ARE 4 GOSPELS WHICH WERE WRITTEN BY MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE AND JOHN.
- THE GOSPELS WERE WRITTEN ABOUT THE YEARS 64 TO 100 AD.
- EACH GOSPEL WRITER WROTE FOR A DIFFERENT GROUP OF PEOPLE.
- MARK WROTE THE FIRST GOSPEL AND MATTHEW AND LUKE USED IT WHEN THEY WROTE THEIRS. THEIR GOSPELS ARE SIMILAR IN SOME WAYS. JOHN'S GOSPEL WAS THE LAST TO BE WRITTEN.
- MATTHEW'S GOSPEL FOCUSES ON JESUS AS A TEACHER.
- MARK'S GOSPEL FOCUSES ON JESUS AS A MESSIAH WHO SUFFERS FOR US.
- LUKE'S GOSPEL WAS WRITTEN FOR THE GENTILES - THE PEOPLE WHO WERE NOT JEWS. HE EMPHASISES JESUS AS SALVATION FOR ALL PEOPLE.
- JOHN'S GOSPEL IS THE MOST DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND AND IT EMPHASISES THAT JESUS IS BOTH A HUMAN BEING AND THE WORD WHO WAS WITH GOD FROM THE BEGINNING AND WHO IS GOD.

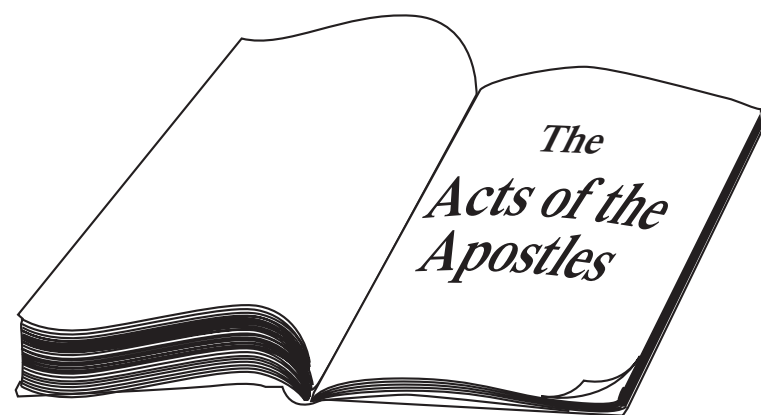


Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied.

STATION 3

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES**READ THESE FACTS AROUND YOUR GROUP AND TRY TO REMEMBER THEM**

- THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES COME AFTER THE GOSPELS IN THE BIBLE.
- THE ACTS TELL ABOUT HOW THE FOLLOWERS OF CHRIST CARRIED ON HIS WORK AFTER PENTECOST.
- THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES WERE WRITTEN BY ST LUKE.

*Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied.***Worshipping God**

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Worship then is not part of the Christian life;
it is the Christian life.

Gerald Vann O.P.

The church is called to be a people who, together with Jesus, worship God - Te Atua. To worship God is essential in the life of the Church because worship acknowledges God as the creator of all life, source of all Tapu and Mana, and honours God - Te Atua above everything else. The worship of God involves both prayer - karakia and service.

1. Have displayed on poster or board...
It is written, worship the Lord your God and serve only him. Luke 4:8

You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. Matt 22:37

Explain that Jesus did this and it is what everyone in the Church is called to do - to worship and to serve God - because God - Te Atua is creator of all life, the source of all tapu and mana and is above all else.

2. List on a chart headed Worshipping God - Te Atua, all the ways people can gather together to worship God in prayer - karakia eg. home, school, group etc. Ensure that the children are aware that the best way is in the community in the celebration of the Eucharist and in other sacraments.

When we pray now we listen to Jesus' spirit - Te Wairua Tapu who teaches us and helps us to pray as Jesus did. In the Church there are many ways that people worship God in prayer. The outstanding way to worship God is in the celebration of the Eucharist in the community and in celebration of other sacraments.

3. Show pictures/photos of the Church celebrating the 7 sacraments. Name which sacrament is being celebrated.
Invite children to list (catechist records ideas on board/paper) what happens at every celebration of the sacrament including:
 - the community gathers
 - the community is welcomed and sings songs and hymns in praise and thanks to God
 - the Word of God is proclaimed
 - there are symbolic ritual actions and prayers

4. Invite children to give specific examples of people proclaiming the Word by the way they serve others and care for them in different circumstances of their lives. Read Matt 18:20.
Discuss the meaning eg. wherever people gather to worship God - whether at home, in groups in the church building, Jesus is with them - praying with them.
How do the children feel about this?
Sing: "Where Two or Three are Gathered"
"See Children's Activity Book p 23"

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that worshipping God is necessary for the life of the Church
- explain why the Church is called to worship God - Te Atua
- identify various ways people worship God through prayer - karakia in the Church

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

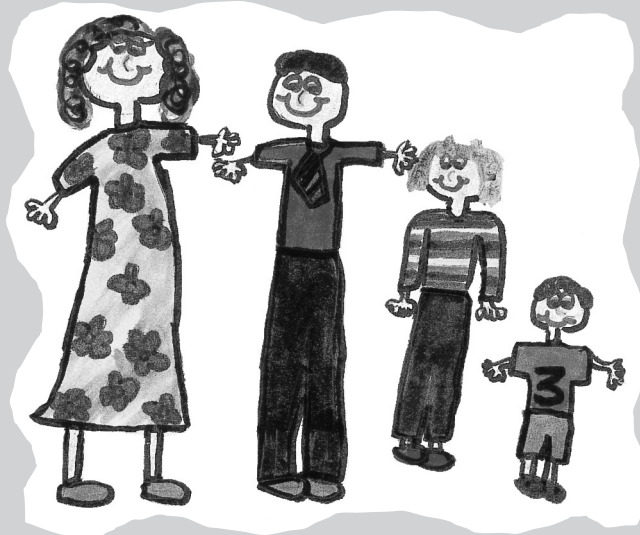
Middle B - Church 2a

Paraphrase of Matthew 25:31-40

When the Son of Man (this term refers to Jesus) comes in his glory with all his angels, he will sit on his royal throne. The people of all nations will be brought before him, and he will separate them, as shepherds separate their sheep from their goats.

He will place the sheep on his right and the goats on his left. Then the king will say to those on his right, "My father has blessed you! Come and receive the kingdom that has been prepared for you before the world was created. When I was hungry you gave me something to eat, and when I was thirsty, you gave me something to drink. When I was a stranger, you welcomed me, and when I was without clothes to wear you gave me some. When I was sick you took care of me, and when I was in jail, you visited me".

Then the ones who pleased the Lord will ask, "When did we give you something to eat and drink? When did we welcome you as a stranger or give you clothes to wear or visit while you were sick or in jail?" The king will answer, "Whenever you did it for any of my people, no matter how unimportant they seemed, you did it for me."



INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

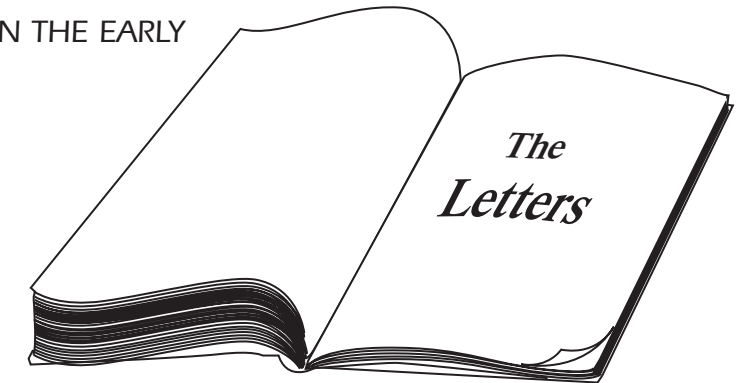
Middle B - Jesus 3

STATION 4

THE LETTERS

READ THESE FACTS AROUND YOUR GROUP AND TRY TO REMEMBER THEM

- THE LETTERS COME AFTER THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES IN THE BIBLE.
- THE LETTERS ARE FROM FRIENDS AND FOLLOWERS OF JESUS TO THE CHRISTIANS IN THE EARLY CHURCH.
- MOST OF THE LETTERS WERE WRITTEN BY PAUL.
- PETER, JAMES, JOHN AND JUDE ALSO WROTE LETTERS.
- THE WRITER OF THE LETTER TO THE HEBREWS IS NOT KNOWN.
- THE LETTERS WERE ONE WAY OF GIVING ADVICE AND TEACHING THE PEOPLE IN THE NEW CHURCHES.
- THERE WERE LETTERS SENT TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME, EPHESUS, COLOSSAE, GALATIA, CORINTH, THESSALONICA AND PHILIPPI. THEY WERE WRITTEN BY PAUL.
 - THE PEOPLE OF ROME WERE THE ROMANS.
 - THE PEOPLE OF COLOSSAE WERE THE COLOSSIANS.
 - THE PEOPLE OF GALATIA WERE THE GALATIANS.
 - THE HEBREWS WERE THE JEWISH PEOPLE.
 - THE PEOPLE OF EPHESUS WERE THE EPHESIANS.
 - THE PEOPLE OF CORINTH WERE THE CORINTHIANS.
 - THE PEOPLE OF THESSALONICA WERE THE THESSALONIANS.
 - THE PEOPLE OF PHILIPPI WERE THE PHILIPPIANS.
- LETTERS WERE SENT ALSO TO TIMOTHY, TITUS AND PHILEMON.
- SPECIAL PEOPLE DELIVERED THE LETTERS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EARLY CHURCH.



Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

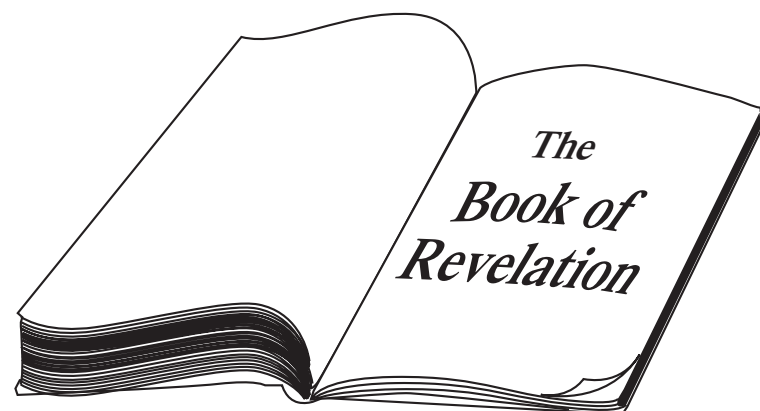
Middle B - Jesus 3

STATION 5

THE BOOK OF REVELATION

READ THESE FACTS AROUND YOUR GROUP AND TRY TO REMEMBER THEM

- THE BOOK OF REVELATION IS ALSO CALLED THE APOCALYPSE.
- IT WAS WRITTEN BY SOMEONE CALLED JOHN - IT MAY HAVE BEEN THE SAME JOHN WHO WROTE THE GOSPEL.
- IT CONTAINS MANY SIGNS AND SYMBOLS AND PASSAGES WHICH ARE VERY BEAUTIFUL.
- IT WAS WRITTEN TO GIVE HOPE TO THE CHRISTIANS WHO WERE BEING PERSECUTED FOR THEIR FAITH.
- ONE OF ITS IMPORTANT MESSAGES IS THAT GOD WILL ALWAYS TRIUMPH OVER EVIL.



Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Middle B - Church 2

The Church's Mission of Service to the World

1.

SING: We Are The Church

Discuss the definition of the word Catholic

Children share what they know about the Church and other groups in the world that help and serve people. Explain that while it is not only Christians who serve others, the reason Catholics serve others is because they believe that in doing so they are carrying out the Church's mission and are living their baptismal call to grow in holiness.

The word Catholic means universal. This means the Church is spread throughout the whole world to announce true faith in Jesus to all people. The Church has many organisations which work to bring an end to the suffering people experience, like the St Vincent de Paul Society and CARITAS in Aotearoa New Zealand.

2. Read Matt 25: 31-40 See page 32.

Explain that Jesus is in everyone. When people serve one another, Jesus says that they are serving him also. Children look at Activity sheet "Serving the Needs of Others" while catechist rereads the Scripture.

Although people usually carry out their mission of service in their own parish they are also called to be aware of the Church of which they are a part throughout the world. People all over the world are carrying out the Church's mission of service. The Church's mission of service can be seen when people teach the Good News of Jesus Christ.

3. Handout newspaper/magazines

Invite children to find pictures, articles, headlines, showing people serving others.

Children share with the class what they have found. Invite the children to reflect on their own daily life and think of something they can do especially well over the next week in the service of others.

The Church's mission of service can be seen when people serve in liturgies so that people can give praise and honour to God. It is seen when they take care of those who are sick, the elderly, children, people who are unable to do so themselves. It is seen where people care for those without homes, without work, who are hungry.

4. Have displayed Matthew 25 : 40

"Whenever you did it for any of my people, no matter how unimportant they seemed, you did it for me"

Invite the children to share with each other what this verse means to them and how it could affect their daily life.

See Children's Activity Book page 22
Serving Needs of Others

As young members of the Church it is important for children to be involved in ministries in the parish, such as serving on the altar, as greeters and musicians.

In their families children can show the Church's mission of service through their help, love and care of each other.

Baptism calls all members of the Church, both children and adults, to be active and involved in its mission of service which is so important to the life of the Church in the world.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by a mission of service
- name some agencies in the Church which serve the needs of others
- recall Scripture verse Matthew 25:40

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Middle B - Church 1

People Grow in Holiness Through Their Vocation

Holiness means being connected to God and being one with God in love. In response to God's grace people grow in holiness by growing closer to God who is holy - tapu. God shares God's own goodness and holiness Tapu and Mana, with them through the Holy Spirit.

1. Invite children to look at a picture of a *Baptism* and tell their neighbour what is happening in the picture. Then tell person on the other side what *baptism* means. Share with the whole group - as any missed concepts including:
 - Baptism makes people members of the Church - Te Whanau a Te Karaiti
 - the Holy Spirit helps them believe in God, hope in God, love God and grow in goodness.
 - through baptism people share in the Tapu and Mana of Te Atua.
 - through baptism people belong to Jesus who is their Tuakana - their elder brother who called them to follow him - become more holy (tapu).

God can see into people's hearts, and knows their thoughts and feelings. God sees and is delighted when people out of love for Him try to do their best in everything they do. People who do their best in ordinary ways often don't get much notice from others but God notices. To God they are holy - tapu and very close to God's heart. God wants people to help others grow in holiness too by encouraging them out of their love for God to be their best selves. God wants all people to be themselves and loves each person in their uniqueness and difference. God just asks, "Are you trying to be the best and most loving person only you can be?" God is so proud when people say "Yes".

2. Hand out blank pieces of paper. Have children list 4 ordinary things they do each day. With a partner discuss these things and try to discover how they can do them so that they may grow in holiness.

3. Children brain-storm what they understand the call to holiness means. Explain the word Vocation. Children view pictures of a family, single people, religious men and women and priests. In small groups discuss how the baptismal call to holiness and the building of the kingdom of God on earth is shown through the various vocations. Share with whole group. (Maybe you could invite people from the various groups to speak to the children about their lives) See Children's Activity Book page 21. People Grow in Holiness Through Their Vocation.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Perfection does not consist in performing extraordinary actions, but rather in performing extraordinarily well the ordinary actions of every day.

Catherine McAuley RSM

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that through Baptism people are called to holiness
- recognise that people can become holy - tapu through the way they live their ordinary lives
- identify ways people in different vocation are called to grow in holiness.

When people are baptised they are called to become holy and to live their lives with one another as Jesus did, in love and in service. In the Catholic Church there are 4 main ways in which people choose to do this: Married life/single life/religious life and priesthood. In each of these ways God calls people to live with love and to build up the kingdom or Reign of God on earth. The way people choose to live is called their vocation in life. A vocation is a call from God. Each vocation is a wonderful life that brings joy to those who are called to live in that particular way.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Middle B - Jesus 4

The Context in which Jesus Lived

Jesus was born when Palestine was occupied by the Romans and ruled by Herod the Great. Jesus lived at different times in the regions of Galilee and Judea.

When Jesus was arrested he was brought before the Pontius Pilate who was the Roman governor of Judea. He had power over the Jewish Council in Judea which was known as the Sanhedrin.

The Romans demanded that all Jews in each region pay taxes. Tax collectors were despised by the Jews.

Most houses were constructed out of stones from surrounding fields and thatch from clay and straw. Synagogues were the only major buildings outside the big cities. They were houses of prayer.

The best educated man in the community was the rabbi who led the synagogue prayer and taught the boys the law and scripture.

The Pharisees were the "separated ones". They were ordinary Jews who were devoted to the law and tried to live out every detail of it.

The Scribes were Jewish men who were trained in the law and who wrote down details of the law.

The Sadducees were the most powerful group in the Sanhedrin, the ruling Jewish Council. They believed it was good to co-operate with the Romans who had taken over the country at this time and were cruel to the Jews.

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- identify and explain some typical customs of Jewish people in the time of Jesus
- recognise ways Jesus' life was affected by the time and place in which he lived
- identify and explain the position of some of the religious groups mentioned in the New Testament.

1. Display the following questions about Jesus' life on a chart. Discuss each question with the children giving the answers as you go.
 - Who occupied the land when Jesus was born?
 - In what region did Jesus live?
 - Who was the Jewish leader when Jesus was young?
 - When Jesus was arrested who was he brought before?
 - What was the Jewish Council called?
 - What did all Jews in the Roman Empire have to pay to the Romans?
 - What language did most Jews and Jesus speak?
 - What language was spoken by business people?
 - What occupation did most Jews follow?
 - What crops did they grow?
 - Have the children begin the "what was life like" page in the Children's Booklet.

2. Continue in the same way as for 1 with these questions and answers.
 - What were homes made of?
 - What were synagogues?
 - What did people eat?
 - Who was the Rabbi and what did he do?
 - Have the children finish the "what was life like" page in the Children's Activity Book page 13.

3. Present a chart with the following information about these groups of people in the times of Jesus. Talk about each.
 - The Pharisees, The Scribes, The Sadducees, The Sanhedrin and the Zealots.
 - Read these texts with the children and describe Jesus' way of dealing with some of these groups of people.
 - Then have the children complete with the page "Religious Groups in the Time of Jesus" in the Children's Activity Book page 14.

Most Jews spoke Aramaic or common Hebrew but Greek was spoken by business people.

Most Jews were farmers or herdsmen. They grew grapes, figs, olives and grain. For people who lived near the sea, fishing was the main occupation. Other Jews were carpenters, stone masons, builders and so on.

People's food consisted of barley bread sweetened with honey, sheep or goat's milk, fish and vegetables like beans, lentils, onions and cucumbers. Eggs and meat were luxury items. Fruit was also important - dates, figs, melons, apricots, walnuts, mulberries and grapes.

The Zealots in the time of Jesus were Jews who hated the Romans. Some believed that the new Messiah would be a military leader who would overpower the Romans.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

During the greater part of his life Jesus shared the condition of the vast majority of human beings - daily life spent without evident greatness, a life of manual labour and the religious life of a Jew obedient to the law of God - a life in community. CCC 531.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 1

The Pentecost Event Reveals the Mystery of the Church

Jesus told his Apostles that he was going to go away. He also said he would not leave them by themselves because he would send his Spirit to be with them forever.

1. Children form groups and take a set of sequence cards of the events from Good Friday to Pentecost. See page 25.
- Place them in order and match pictures with text.
- Tell each other the story in own words

In the Acts St Luke tells us about the followers of Jesus and what they did after the Resurrection/Ascension and Pentecost.

2. Children work in pairs to find Acts of the Apostles in the New Testament. Read.
- Role play the feelings of the Apostles: Before/after the coming of the Holy Spirit.
- See Children's Activity Book page 15.

Recognise how the Holy Spirit prompts us to live in the way God wants.

3. Read Acts 2:43 - 47 and discuss the picture it gives of what the first days of life in the Early Church would have been like for the first Christians.
- Direct the children's attention to:
 - The places where people met
 - The places which people pray
 - The leaders of the group
 - The activities of the people
 - How people join the group
 - Thoughts of others on the church
- Children be a news reporter and compile a story on the events.
- Work on a poster together showing differences and similarities between early church and the church today.

The Holy Spirit was sent to the church to guide and stay with it forever. It is the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in the Church that enables it to do its work - to carry on the Mission of Jesus.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- be able to recall the Pentecost story
- compare early and today's church
- recognise that the Holy Spirit helps the church continue Jesus' Mission

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"The Holy Spirit makes the Church the temple of the living God"
CCC 797

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 4

Role Play Cards

Parent

Ask your child in a kind way for help.
When they grumble give a reason why you need help.
Forget to thank the child.
Listen to the Holy Spirit reminding you to thank and encourage your child for their help.
Tell them what a great help they have been.
Say how much you appreciate having someone who is such a good helper.
Tell you are proud of them.

Child

At first grumble and fail to be helpful.
Then listen to the promptings of the Holy Spirit.
Have a change of heart and do as you are asked.
Say you are happy to do your share around the house.

Holy Spirit

When you see the child being unco-operative say things like:
Come on now, take your turn and be fair.
You could do that more willingly.
Show your Mum/Dad some love here.
That's not acting with tika, pono or aroha.
When the child begins to help say things:
That's the way - receive my Tapu and Mana and grow close to me.
When the parent forgets to say thank you say things like:
Tell you appreciate their help.
Thank.... for his/her help.
Tell... you're proud of him/her.

Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied on to light card.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 4

The Holy Spirit is a Bearer of Grace, Holiness and Power

When God reaches out to us through the Holy Spirit we are made holy and grow in God's love. This happens when we open our hearts to God's Holy Spirit and really want to receive the gifts he has for us. The closer people are to God - the holier they become.

1.
 - Recall the gifts of the Holy Spirit and choose one and say when you last used this gift and felt God's presence.
 - Choose either Mary/Joseph and talk about how they used the gifts of the Holy Spirit to become closer to God.
 - See Children's Activity Book page 20 and then discuss ways their family could grow in holiness.

The power of God working in people's lives is called 'grace'. We receive the Holy Spirit at Baptism and through the gift of grace we can share in God's holiness and life.

2.
 - Share an example of an everyday task you are asked to do - at home - at school - a club/sport
 - Form group of 3 - A B C
A Child
B Parent
C Holy Spirit
 - Use card, see page 29
Child take role play card and create a situation from above three where help is needed. At first the child does not co-operate and later a parent forgets to say thank you. The Holy Spirit speaks and reminds them all what needs to be done to grow in God's love.
 - Children share their role plays
 - Say prayer together to Holy Spirit. Children's Activity Book page 20.

3.
 - Read Galatians 5:25 "Since the Spirit is our life, let us be directed by the Spirit".
 - Create a mural of scenes where you choose to do the right things e.g. tidy room, practice the piano, look after a younger child, be home at the right time.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

I am bending my knee
In the eye of the God who created me
In the eye of the Son who died for me
In the eye of the Spirit who moves me in love and in desire.

Learning Outcomes

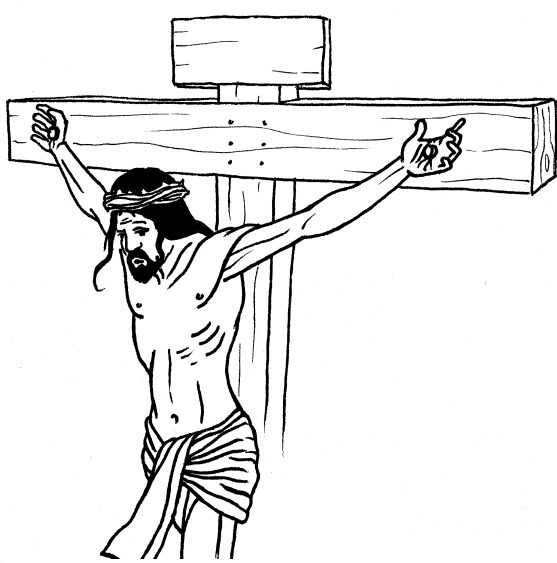
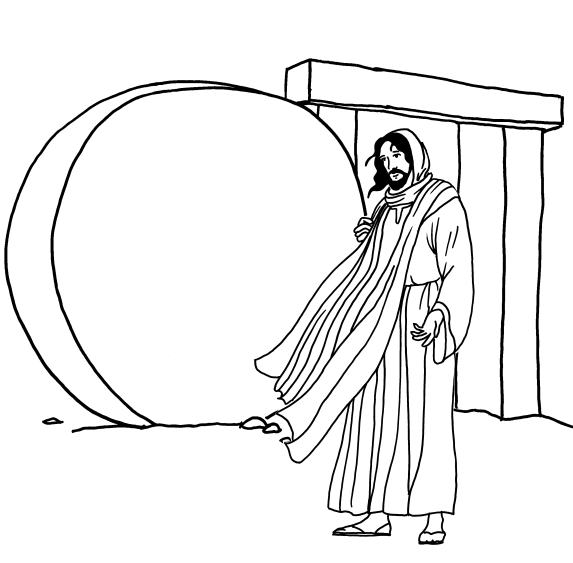
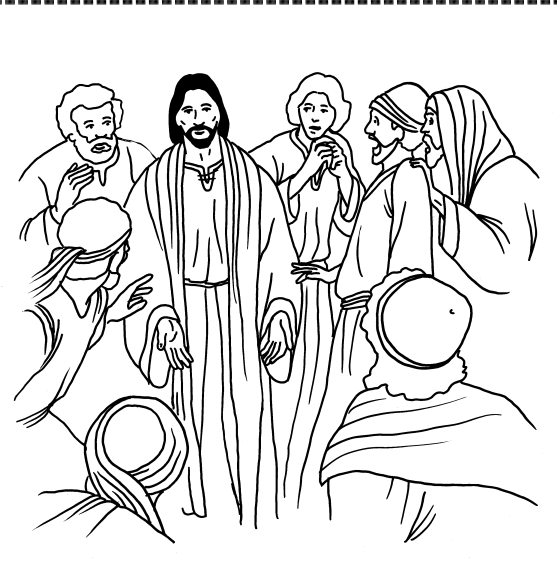
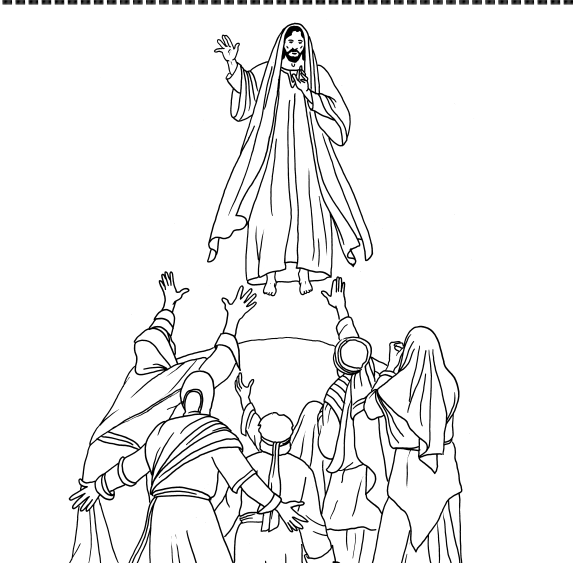
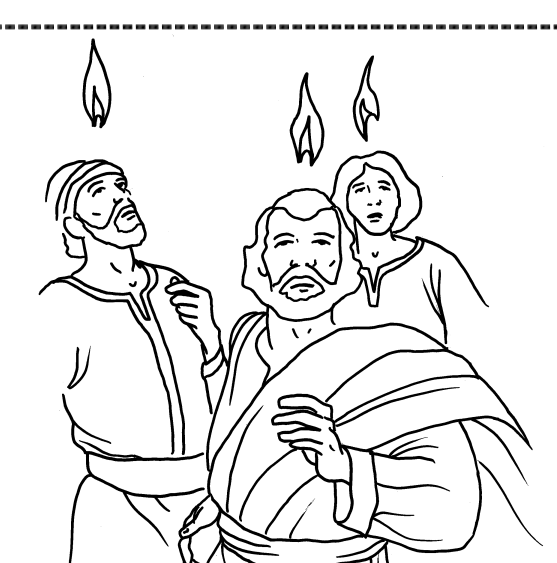
The children will be able to:

- identify that it is the Holy Spirit who enables us to become holy and grow in tapu and mana
- explain what is meant by the Power and Grace of the Holy Spirit
- identify how the power of the Holy Spirit is shown in the lives of God's People.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 1

Before Pentecost

	
	
	<p>Jesus died on the cross</p> <p>Jesus rose from the dead</p> <p>Jesus appeared to his disciples</p> <p>Jesus ascended to heaven</p> <p>Jesus sent the Holy Spirit into the hearts of the disciples at Pentecost</p>

Teacher's note: This page may be enlarged and photocopied onto light card.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 2

Jesus' Promise to His Disciples is Fulfilled

Jesus told his friends that the Holy Spirit would come to guide and lead them and stay with them forever. He made a promise to them that this would happen. If we promise to do something that means we have to do it.

1.
 - Children brainstorm about what making a promise means
 - List the promises you make to friends, family
 - Children's Activity Book page 16

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

When the Advocate comes whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of truth ... he will testify on my behalf. John 15:26

St Matthew records Jesus' promise at the very end of his Gospel. The Church believes that Jesus continues to be present through his Spirit - the Holy Spirit.

2.
 - Children discuss what Jesus' promise means Matthew 28: 16-20
 - Make a bookmark and decorate with the promise Jesus gave, "I will be with you always until the end of time" Matthew 28: 20

Through the Holy Spirit, Jesus keeps his promises in three special ways:

- Church (present in people of God)
- Word (Scriptures are inspired by the Holy Spirit)
- Sacraments (through the seven Sacraments the Holy Spirit makes the Church holy.)

3.
 - Children form groups and through a play/art/movement, prepare a presentation on one way Jesus has kept his promise in the
 - Church
 - Word of God
 - Sacrament
 - See Children's Activity Book page 17.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify the promises Jesus made to his Apostles
- recognise three ways Jesus fulfils his promise to be always present in the church
- name how Jesus is present in the church, Word and Sacrament.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Middle B - Holy Spirit 3

The Holy Spirit has a Variety of Titles and Symbols

The name of the third person of the Holy Trinity is the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit has a lot of titles. The titles give an idea of the work. One used is the ADVOCATE which has a lot of meanings - helper, encourager, teacher, supporter, best friend. Jesus was all these things to his friends while he was with them.

1. Find word ADVOCATE in a dictionary. Discuss the meaning.
 - Get children to think of times when they have needed an 'advocate', a supporter with them to help out on their behalf : at home at school
 - Read scripture John 14:15-17. Write out phrase on picture of dove. Decorate and mount on card and hang from ceiling. Children's Activity Book page 18.

Jesus also called the Holy Spirit the 'Spirit of Truth'. This is because the Holy Spirit reminds people of Jesus' teachings. We too, can then, know and live the truth as Jesus has asked of us.

2.
 - Children to think about meaning of title: **THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH**
 - List times when the Spirit of Truth is present in our lives e.g.
 - challenge those who are not playing fair
 - challenge those who exclude others
 - speak out against those who don't respect the rights of others
 - Mime scenarios of incidents to show correct responses as taught by Jesus.

3.
 - Talk about symbols. Identify ones we know eg love - heart
 - Locate scripture readings - read and share the image used for the Holy Spirit
 - Exodus 3: 1-12
 - Exodus 14:19-25
 - Acts 2: 1 - 4
 - Children could work in groups to dramatise the above scripture readings
 - See Children's Activity Book page 19

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

From the beginning to the end of time, whenever God sent his Son, he always sent his Spirit; their mission is conjoined and inseparable.

CCC 743

We cannot see the Holy Spirit so we often use images or symbols to help describe it. Among these symbols are fire, wind and water.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- locate references to Holy Spirit as ADVOCATE and SPIRIT OF TRUTH in John's Gospel.
- explain how the Advocate helps to continue work Jesus began.
- recognise other symbols for HOLY SPIRIT