

**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
SENIOR B**

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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

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.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 3

What Happens When Catholic People Die?

- The body is prepared for burial with aroha and respect.
- Family and friends gather to comfort one another, share memories and pray together.
- A vigil of karakia is often held in the church the night before the Funeral Mass is celebrated.
- The funeral service usually takes place within the celebration of the Eucharist.
- The Funeral Mass proclaims the community's faith - whakapono and hope - tūmanako in the death and Resurrection - Te Aranga of Jesus Christ.
- The community prays that the deceased will be freed from all sin and enjoy eternal life with Te Atua.

The Rite of Final Commendation

- The body of the person who has died is honoured in the Rite of final farewell at the end of the Funeral Mass:
 - the body is sprinkled with holy water - wai tapu, recalling the person's baptism
 - the body is honoured as the Temple of Te Wairua Tapu with incense
- The priest prays: Saints of God come to his/her aid
Come to meet him/her angels of the Lord.
The community responds: Receive his/her soul and present him/her to God the Most High.

Prayer of Committal Prayed at the Cemetery

- At the cemetery or scattering of ashes there is the Final Committal where the body is laid to rest and the spirit of the person commended to Te Atua.

Because God has chosen to call our brother/sister (Name) from this life to himself, we commit his/her body to the earth* for we are dust and unto dust we shall return. But the Lord Jesus Christ will change our mortal bodies to be like his in glory for he is risen, the firstborn from the dead. So let us commend our brother/sister to the Lord, that the Lord may embrace him/her in peace and raise up his/her body on the last day.

- * At the scattering of ashes - to the deep, or the elements, or its resting place.

Teacher's Note: This page may be photocopied.

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 with a  symbol 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

Senior B - God 1

God Calls People to Grow in Virtue, thus Becoming Like Jesus



- Introduce the word Virtue and its meaning
- Brainstorm suitable definitions/display
- In pairs - children to make lists of virtues, which are shared with the larger group
- Facilitate the naming and telling something of the story of virtuous people eg. Suzanne Aubert; Mary MacKillop; Vincent de Paul
- On a previously prepared large paper circle creatively display the virtues the student wish to record
- After discussion, write in the entire Jesus is the model of all virtues
- Share the picture book "The Rainbow Fish"

As people grow and change, they develop personal qualities. God calls people to grow in virtue. A virtue is a quality that lends to good.

Virtuous people:

- act wisely and fairly (tika) to respect the tapu of others, and their needs and rights as well as their own
- act with sincerity, integrity, truthfulness (pono)
- are able to resist temptation and overcome obstacles
- develop virtues which helps them live as Jesus lived
- see Jesus as the example of all that is good
- ask for God's help and accept the gift of God's Grace (Mana Atua) to guide and strengthen them.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Finally, brothers and sisters whatever is true, whatever is pure, whatever is admirable - if anything is excellent or praiseworthy - think about such things.

Philippians 4:8

People who love and honour God, try their best to become more like Jesus Christ. All people have a tendency to turn away from God. This is sin, which takes a way from virtue.

Mana and tapu are diminished. The Grace of God is stronger than sin. Grace brings the gifts of faith, hope and love so that people want to live in God's way.

- Recall the meaning of Grace and Sin
- Using the attached Set 3 Card invite children to form two groups - one either end of a rope. Discuss that what is happening is a symbol of what happens when people are sinful and when people are virtuous and open to God's Grace. Listen to Paul's Conversion.

Acts 9: 1-22

SONGS:

- "Holy Spirit Rocks" - H Mangan Saints and Celebrations
- "Peace Prayer" - H Mangan
- "Walk in the Light" - Lundy As One Voice Vol. 2
- "We Come to Ask Your Forgiveness" Hi God 3

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- define what is meant by Virtue
- identify virtues which enable people to live as Jesus lived/recognise ways people grow in virtue
- recognise how grace enables people to turn away from sin.

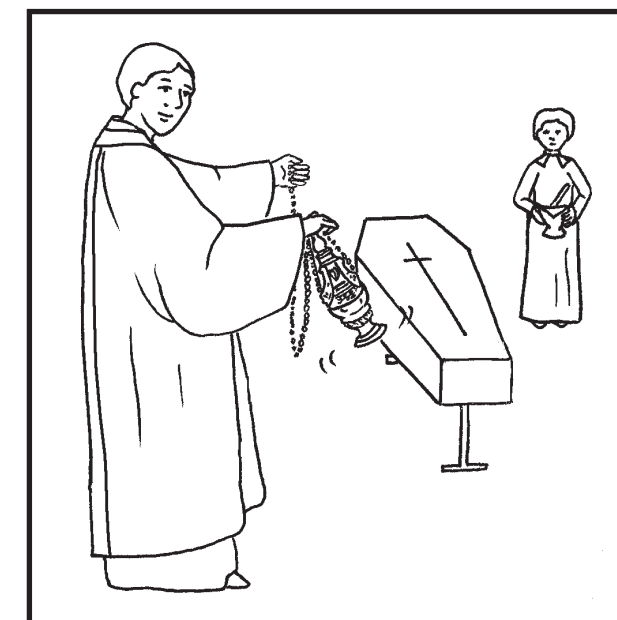
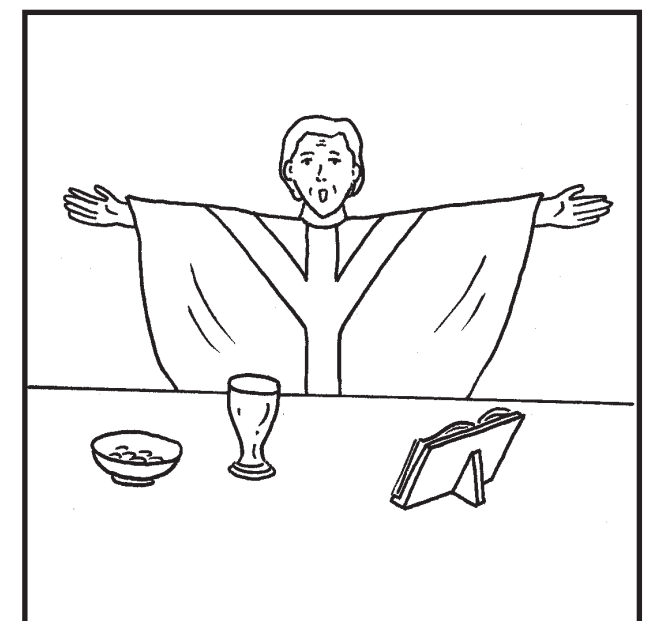
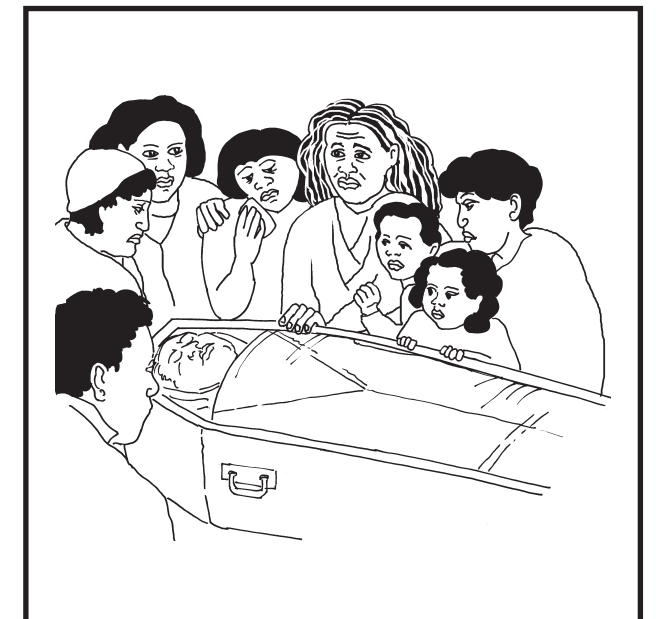
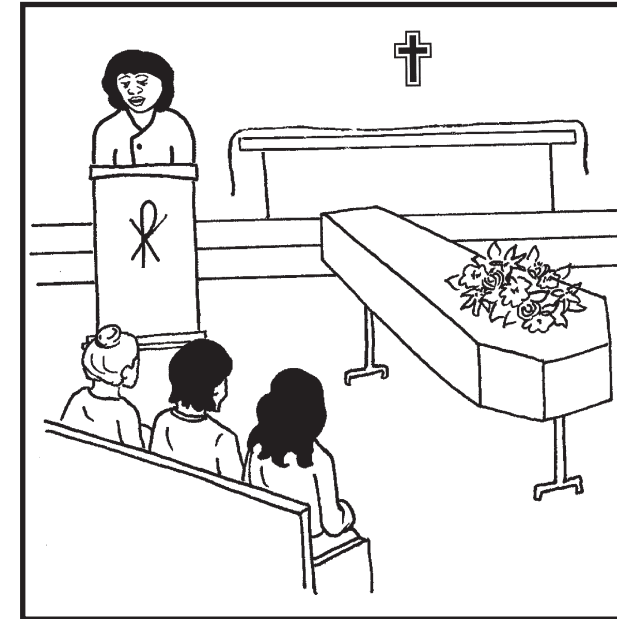
SCRIPTURE:
Acts 9: 1-22

SONG:
"Rainbow Fish"
Marcus Pfister
North Light Books

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 3

Burial Rites - Tikanga Tapu for Those Who have Died



Family-Whanau spend time with the body

Vigil Liturgy / Rosary

Funeral Mass

Final Farewell

Committal

Teacher's Note: This page may be photocopied.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 3

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain the beliefs about death shown in the rituals of the Catholic Church when burying those who have died
- identify the rituals conducted at a tangi for burying those who have died
- recognise and demonstrate respect for the Catholic burial rituals of other cultures

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Eternal rest, grant to them O Lord
and may perpetual light shine
upon them, may they rest in peace.

Antiphon - Funeral Mass

For Catholic people, the funeral service usually takes place with the celebration of the Eucharist, called a *Funeral Mass*.

It used to be called a Requiem Mass. The *Funeral Mass* proclaims the Church's faith - whakapono and hope - tumanako in the death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ. The gathered community prays that the deceased will be freed from all sin and enjoy a new and glorious life in Christ, and the person we pray for is remembered with love. At the end of the *Funeral Mass* is the Rite of Final Commendation when the Christian community honours the person who has died before their body is buried. The body is sprinkled with holy water - wai tapu recalling the person's entrance into eternal life through baptism. The incensing ritual honours the body of the deceased as a temple of *Te Wairua Tapu*. The Priest says: "Saints of God come to his/her aid. Come to meet him/her angels of the Lord." The community prays: "Receive his/her soul and present him/her to God the Most High." At the cemetery or crematorium there is the final *commitment* where the body is laid to rest and the spirit of the person is commended to *Te Atua*.



1. Children do a brainstorm to name what they think people do and what prayers, rituals, symbols and symbolic actions happen when Catholic people die. Children share ideas and compare with OHT from the Teacher Resource, next page, listing what can happen when Catholic people die. Children comment or ask questions about ideas. Using Children's Activity - Burial Rites - Tikanga Tapu, look at the Funeral Mass pictures. Describe what you can see in the picture and explain their meaning.
 - The Easter candle representing the Resurrection - Te Aranga of Christ
 - The altar where the Eucharist has been celebrated
 - The coffin with the body of the deceased prepared with love and respect for burial
 - Flowers to honour the person who has died
 - The *asperges bowl* with holy water for blessing the body recalling the person's baptism
 - The *thurible* with the incense for honouring the body of the deceased as the temple of Te Wairua Tapu
 - The Priest, *te whanau* and community gathered to pray for the person who has died and to proclaim their faith and hope in the Resurrection of Jesus
 - The Priest praying the prayer "Saints of God" during the Rite of Final Commendation

2. Children look at the *Tangi* picture from the Picture Resource and explain what is happening in each picture. Children also refer to the OHT of the Resource - Tangi - to help describe what they see in each picture. Complete Children's Activity.

Within Catholic burial rites - tikanga tapu there are various ways different cultures celebrate the life of a person who has died, witness to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, pray for the deceased and express their grief. Within the Maori community when a person dies, the whanau and community gather to extend their love and awhina - support. Usually the person who has died is brought back to their family marae and whanau members and people from other tribal groups travel long distances to be present as a way of acknowledging the dignity of the person who has died and the dignity of the ancestors and whole whanau. Times of mourning are very important because during tangihanga, Maori spiritual values and customs are given full expression. By returning in this way to the source of their mana and tapu, by uniting with all the tupuna - ancestors who have died and their collective mana, by carrying out their traditional roles on the marae and exercising their mana, the whanau and their friends are strengthened and spiritually renewed. As each group of mourners arrives, a Priest or kaumatua prays a karakia. This is followed by a mihi - speeches and waiata tangi - sung laments. Those who stay on the marae for the 2 or 3 days tangi will have karakia together in the morning and each evening. On the night before the burial the vigil will be part of the usual evening karakia. According to Maori custom, further prayers are prayed such as when the coffin is being closed. After the burial prayer at the graveside, the Priest and kaumatua follow Maori custom by saying a final farewell to the deceased. After the burial, the whanau gather at the home for the *takahi whare* - tramping the house. This is a form of blessing to *lift the tapu* from the place where the person died. All return to the marae for the final prayers and hymns before the *hakari* - funeral feast which concludes the burial rites. For most Maori the periods of mourning is only completed when after 1 or 2 years a headstone is blessed and unveiled for the whanau by a Priest or *Catechist*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Senior B - God 1

Situation Cards - Set 3

Decide which end of the rope is sin and which is virtue. Read out each situation slowly while children listen. They then pull on the rope towards sin or virtue to show which is diminished or increased in the situation.

- 1 - People who are sick are blamed for doing wrong
- 2 - People speak out for others who are imprisoned for protesting peacefully
- 3 - People bully others by their intimidating words and actions
- 4 - People pay high taxes and are not given the services they need
- 5 - People give generously to people who have lost everything in an earthquake

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Senior B - God 2

The Christian Tradition Reveals God - Te Atua as Trinity.



- Have children sit in a circle
- Invite children to make the Sign of the Cross and explain why we say “in the name and not names of the...”
- Children work in small groups with one of the images from the resource sheet - Images of the Trinity. Children prepare a visual presentation of the chosen image.
- With student participation, name how the Trinity is active and present in the World today:
 - creating the world and keeping it in being,
 - bringing life and love into peoples lives,
 - bring people healing in body, mind and spirit.

CATECHIST’S PRAYER

”The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ,
the love of God and the fellowship of
the Holy Spirit be with you all.”

The mystery of the Trinity is at the very heart of the Christian Faith. Jesus said: “If you know me you will know my Father also.” After the Resurrection Jesus appeared to his disciples and said, “As the Father has sent me, so I send you.”

Then Jesus breathed on them and said, “Receive the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu.”

From the earliest days of the Church people have been baptised in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Images help people reflect on the mystery of the Trinity. Early theologians imaged the Trinity as fire (Father); it’s brightness shining into the world (Jesus); the warmth of the fire (Holy Spirit). Today, people are seeking to understand the Trinity in terms of loving relationships. An example would be a woman can be daughter, wife and mother in relation to different members of her family - whanau. A man can be brother, father, grandfather. Each is one person, but relates in different ways in different relationships. It is important to remember that these are only images to help people to come closer to and appreciate the love - aroha - of God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

SONGS:

- “Mystery of God”
- “Heal us. O Lord of Life”

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- recognise that the Christian Tradition reveals God to be a Trinity of Persons. Father - Te Matua; the Son - Te Tamaiti and the Holy Spirit - me Te Wairua Tapu, who is One God creates, redeems and sanctifies.
- identify images that the Christian Tradition has used to help people reflect on the Mystery of the Trinity.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 2

The Gifts of Body and Soul

PHYSICAL	EMOTIONAL	INTELLECTUAL	SPIRITUAL
walking	boredom	reasoning	soul
eating	anger	remembering	praying
running	compassion	thinking	loving
dancing	sadness	comparing	grace
singing	joy	analysing	celebrating the sacraments
painting	fear	predicting	uniqueness
heart	delight	imagining	showing compassion
skateboarding	love	problem solving	forgiveness
cooking	worry	calculating	faith
playing sport	homesickness	judging	inner most self
bones	gratitude	mind	meditating

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 2

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that people are created body and soul and made in the image and likeness of Te Atua.
- recognise and respect the goodness of the taonga of body, emotions, intellect, will and soul given to each person
- identify how these gifts enable people to form relationships with God and with one another, to reason and make choices
- recognise that the soul is the spiritual dimension of a person
- identify how the soul is created by Te Atua
- explain what it means that the soul is immortal

The soul is sometimes described as the *spiritual* dimension - *taha wairua* of a person. The *soul* is not trapped within the body, but permeates the whole person. It is the innermost aspect of a person that makes each person different and special. Each human person is a unique, sacred work of art and God is the artist. God breathes life into each person and that person becomes a living, *spiritual* being. The soul is the gift that makes people most like God. The Church teaches that the soul is created directly by God, not by the parents, and is given at the moment a baby is conceived by its parents. Thus God has a relationship with this new being from its very first moment of existence because the gift of a soul makes a human person with all the gifts necessary to grow to the fullness of life - *tapu* and *mana*. The body of a person wears out; it dies and decays through ageing, illness, accidents or wars. But, unlike the human body, the soul does not die; it is immortal. At the point of death the soul leaves the body. Anyone who has seen a body awaiting burial will have experience a sense of emptiness - that person is no longer there.



2.
 - Children use their dictionaries to write a definition for the words “*mortal*” and “*immortal*”. With each include a sentence that names how the body is *mortal* and the soul *immortal*. Add these definitions to the Wall Glossary.
 - Children share ways people can attend to their soul and grow closer to God. Children complete Activity - Immortality of the Soul, page 30 Children’s Book.

Sing “O God you search me”
Additional Resources:
“Do Dogs go to Heaven?”
“The Bridge”
(Aotearoa Psalms - Joy Cowley)

Catechist Note: For next session you will need a copy of the Photograph Resource ‘A Funeral Mass’ from the Primary School Resource.

CATECHIST’S PRAYER

O Lord, you have searched me
and know me.

Psalm 139:1

1.
 - Within their small groups children identify the different dimensions in the makeup of the human person. They may speak of this as physical, intellectual, emotional, spiritual, social or mind, memory, body, spirit, will, soul, feelings.
Teacher Resource - The Gifts of Body and Soul
 - Class writes definitions for the terms body, soul, emotions, will and intellect and add them to the Wall Glossary. Complete Activity - The Human Person - Te Tangata
 - Children make a frame for their photo. On three sides write the gifts they could thank God for. On the fourth side of the frame at the bottom of the picture, write the caption “Made in the Image and Likeness of God”. These could be displayed in their bedroom.

Every person is God’s work of art gifted with a body, soul, emotions, intellect and will. The writer of Psalm 139 was very aware of this. The soul has been referred to as the God-given “breath of life” (Genesis 2:7) which makes each person a living being. It is not separate from the body, but enlivens and energises the body. It is the ‘inner person’, the inspiration that brings together the gifts of body, mind and emotions to form a person that is like no other. Made in God’s image and likeness, people share the *spiritual* nature of God - *Te Tapu i Te Atua* and have *spiritual* power - *mana* so they are capable of goodness and love, of mercy and compassion; they can appreciate beauty and mystery; they are imaginative and creative. Though God’s graciousness, they have the capacity for great holiness - *tapu*. Through the gifts of body and soul, people are able to do wonderful things. They can form relationships with one another but also with *Te Atua* who longs to be close to each person. The *taonga* God gives people mean they can find meaning in life; they can love; show understanding; can reason and make choices. They will constantly change and develop. The physical body grows, ages and ultimately dies; the emotions develop and the less self-centred a person becomes, the more able they are to love and show compassion - *arohanui*. The powers of the intellect - reason, intuition, imagination and memory expand; their person matures.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Senior B - God 2
Images of the Trinity

Imaging the Trinity as Fire St Augustine

St Augustine imaged the Trinity as fire saying that fire burns with brightness and warmth.
The Fire represents the Father - Te Matua.
The brightness of the fire shining into the world represents Christ - Te Karaiti who came into the world
The warmth of the fire represents the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu effecting change in the world.

Imaging the Trinity as a River Tertullian

A 2nd century Christian teacher called Tertullian imaged the Trinity as a river. He likened the Father - Te Matua to the beginning or the source of the river.
Jesus is like the water flowing out from the source into the world.
The Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu is like the water irrigating the land so it can bring forth fruit and vegetation.

Imaging the Trinity as a Plant Tertullian

A 2nd century Christian teacher called Tertullian imaged the Trinity as a plant.
God - Te Matua the Father is likened to the hidden root of the plant.
God the Son - Te Tamaiti is likened to the shoot coming out of the ground into the world.
God the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu is like the leaves, fruit and new seeds that the plant bears.

Imaging the Trinity as the Sun Tertullian

A 2nd century Christian teacher called Tertullian imaged the Trinity as the sun.
The sun represents God the Father - Te Matua.
The sun’s rays reaching down and touching the earth represents God the Son - Te Tamaiti.
The effect of the light and warmth of the sun on the earth bringing change represents God the Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu

Imaging the Trinity as Loving Relationships - Whanaungatanga A Modern Image

A woman is one human being, but she relates to people in many different ways. She is a wife to her husband. She is a mother to her sons and daughters. She is a daughter to her mother and father. You may like to think about yourself as one human being relating differently in different relationships as a daughter/son, sister/brother, friend.

Teacher’s Note: This page may be photocopied

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOD STRAND

Senior B - God 3

God is Holy Mystery; the Greatness of God - Te Atua - Cannot be Measured

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"The Lord is the everlasting God, the Creator of the ends of the earth. He does not grow weary, His understanding is unsearchable."

Isaiah 40:28



- Children discuss from chart: "Mystery or not"
- Allow children to define Mystery
- Explain that God is Mystery, but unlike a human mystery, which can be understood if the right information is found
- Introduce the caption:
God is Mystery - holy mystery - the source of all Tapu and Mana. The greatness of God will always be more than the human mind can grasp
- Brainstorm how to bridge the gap between the greatness of God and People eg "Jesus"; the Scriptures; Faith; People responding to God
- Teach "God Is"

People of all time have longed to know God in a personal way. While people discover many things about God through the power of their own reason, they have, in marvelling at the beauty of all creation, also reasoned that there must be a great God, who is the source of all Tapu and Mana. This is because God is and always will be, mystery.
God - Te Atua - is mystery, a holy mystery, because God's greatness will always be more than the human mind can grasp and the human heart experience. God wants to be known. Through Jesus Christ, and Te Wairua Tapu, God is most fully revealed to people. The gift of Faith enables people to come to know God and grow in friendship with God.

SONGS:

- "God Is" Monica Brown
- "How Great Though Art"

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by Mystery
- recognise that God - Te Atua - is Mystery, hidden from human understanding
- identify how the psalmists and writers of Scripture recognise God's greatness
- recognise that God's Love and Care is without limit.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMUNION OF SAINTS STRAND

Senior B - Communion of Saints 1

The Sanctity and Meaning of Life

Human life is a gift - taonga from God - Te Atua who keeps everything in being. Because of this there is a special relationship between God and people. Since people are created for a close and loving relationship with their Creator who loves them, the life of every person is very precious.

Teacher's Note:

Ask each child to bring a photo of themselves to the next session.



1. Children complete Part 1 of Activity - The Sanctity and Meaning of Life, page 27 Children's Book. Share in small groups.
- Children complete Part 2 then listen to 1 Corinthians 3:16.
- Explain how human life is sacred, is the dwelling place of God's spirit and has meaning because of the relationship God has created with each person.
- Children discuss how they would feel if their treasured belonging was lost, damaged or destroyed.
- Compare this with the relationship God has with all people and all creation.

2. Children do a teammates consult exercise, (see instructions), to list as many values that they can that are behind the 5th Commandment.
- Children could write the values in their own words after each new idea is discussed in their group.
- Ideas could include: respect for life
- Children complete Activity - Showing Respect for Life. See below for instructions.

The sacredness with which God regards all life is shown in the fifth commandment where it states 'You shall not kill'. This means people are not to intentionally take the life of another person through murder. It means people do not have the right to take their own life in suicide, for their own life is a gift - taonga from God - Te Atua. Nor may people take away the life of an unborn baby by abortion, or by euthanasia end the life of anybody who is elderly, suffering from sickness or a disability of any kind. There are many debates in society today about these issues. Catholic teaching is against all forms of taking life intentionally because such actions do not respect the sacredness of life - tapu o te tangata or the relationship God has created between the person and God's own self.
There are occasions where people, in defending their own life, may kill the person who attacks them. In this situation the person's intention is to protect his or her own life and not to kill the other person. People have the right to defend their own life.

Instructions for Children's Activity

1. Group appoints reader and checker
2. All put pens down - preferably in a central container on table
3. Reader reads first question, and group seeks answer through research or discussion
4. Checker ensures that the whole team agrees with and understands answer they have given to the question
5. With agreement all children pick up their pens and write the answer to the question in their own words - no dictation by one child for other
6. Children follow the same process for each question. Those on the left of the previous reader and checker become the new readers and checkers
7. Teacher asks any child to share answers with class.

Learning Outcome

The children will be able to:

- explain why life is sacred - tapu
- recognise the Church teaches that murder, abortion, suicide and euthanasia are contrary to having respect for life
- identify ways people can protect life by giving others manaakitanga - care and support

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Do you know that you are God's temple and that God's spirit dwells in you?

1 Corinthians 3:16

Christian Marriage is ...

Christian Marriage is a vocation.

Christian Marriage is a call to love and friendship.

Christian Marriage is about a man and woman sharing their life together.

Christian Marriage is about growing together in holiness - tapu and mana and their relationship with God - Te Atua.

Christian Marriage is love-giving and life-giving.

Christian Marriage is about loving and educating children.

Christian Marriage is about bringing Jesus' way of life - ara tika and aroha into family life.

Teacher's Note: This page may be photocopied.

Mystery or Not?

A 'Who-dunnit' novel	Why the earth rotates
Picking Lotto numbers	How a bat navigates
A criminal investigation	How to cure cancer
How a computer works	Who invented the wheel
Tomorrow's weather	How the eye works
A person	Death



Teacher's Note: This page may be photocopied

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 1

Titles of Jesus

Planning for Session:

- Photocopy I Am sayings - next page, cut up along lines and put into numbered envelopes for jigsaw exercise
- If you intend inviting a Maori visitor to explain mātāmua and tuakana give them plenty of warning
- Photocopy and cut up Maori Titles and put in envelopes for sorting.

Jesus is a Hebrew name pronounced Yeshua meaning God saves, Saviour or Liberator or Redeemer. Emmanuel meaning Te Atua - God is with us.

1. Brainstorm
Children name as many titles as they are able for different people and share what these titles tell about the person, eg whaea - doctor



2. Word Match Activity - Children complete Titles of Jesus.

The title Te Tama a Te Atua - Son of God tells of the unique relationship of Jesus to God the Father. The Son of God is God, the second person of the Holy Trinity.

Word - by saying Jesus is God's word, John is saying people hear God when they hear Jesus because he is God's word made flesh, made tangata - human.

Lord - after Resurrection - Te Aranga Jesus is called Lord. The Hebrew people wrote God as YHWH but when they spoke, out of respect, they said Adonai a Greek word when which when translated becomes Lord. That Jesus is called Lord shows the belief that Jesus is God - Te Atua.

3. Ask children to work in pairs to complete the 8 jigsaws with the 'I Am' sayings. Discuss what each tells about Jesus and his work/mission.

Home Activity: children make a bookmark for one of the 'I Am' titles designing suitable graphics to go with the words.

4. Welcome Maori visitors; listen to explanation of the role of mātāmua and tuakana in the whanau. Ask questions. Thank visitors appropriately. Children match Maori and English titles from envelopes.

Learning Outcomes

Children will be able to:

- explain the meaning of the names Jesus and Emmanuel, and of the titles Rabbi, Messiah, Lord
- identify some titles Jesus gives himself in John's Gospel and explain their meaning
- recognise the significance of mātāmua and tuakana in Maori culture and identify how Jesus is mātāmua and tuakana. Explain significance of this.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"The only-begotten Son of God, wanting to make us sharers in his divinity assumed our nature, so that he, made man, might make men gods."

St Thomas Aquinas

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Senior B - Sacraments 3

The Vocation of Marriage

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

As a bridegroom rejoices in his bride, so will you God rejoice in you.

Isaiah 62:5

1. Children discuss the meaning of the word 'vocation' and using a dictionary and thesaurus write a group definition.

The word 'vocation' comes from the Latin vocare which means 'to call'. A vocation is a calling from God. The Church has traditionally recognised the vocations of priesthood, religious life, single life and married life. In more recent years it also acknowledges the vocation of all Christians to live the fullness of the Christian life.



2. In pairs children choose one or two of the captions from the 'Christian Marriage is...' page and attach it to the centre of a large piece of paper. They write words or phrases related to the central caption around it. From each of these words the children add further words and phrases (including examples and pictures) to extend the mind web. Share these with the group.

3. Children make up a prayer for married couples and for those who are preparing to be married.

4. Children complete the exercise 'The Vocation of Marriage' in Children's Activity Book.

A married couple answer God's call to the vocation of Christian marriage by saying 'yes' to God and 'yes' to following Jesus' way and 'yes' to each other. God created people as male and female and the love of man and woman reflects God's love for humanity.

The Vocation of Marriage enables a couple to grow in their love - aroha for one another and in their relationship with God, who is love. God intends human love to bear fruit in the raising of children and the watching over and education of them.

In marriage God calls people to a sacred life-long commitment. Married love is a gift that grows richer over a long time. A couple who have been married for many years may still feel the joy and romance of their wedding day, but in a deeper way.

This commitment for life is a big step because over time people's lives change and things will not always be easy, people do not always agree or want the same things. God asks married people to love each other and talk about their difficulties without giving up.

The couple is called to model their commitment on the faithful aroha of Te Atua, and their actions of the values Jesus lived by. The vocation of Christian marriage is an ongoing challenge.

Code Solution: Children's Activity 'The Vocation of Marriage'.

Jesus said, 'From the beginning of creation God made people men and women. For this reason they shall leave their fathers and mothers and be joined together and the two shall become one.'

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that Christian marriage is a vocation
- recognise that a married couple is called to grow in aroha and friendship for one another and share their life together and grow in holiness - tapu and mana in their relationship with God
- recognise that in the vocation of Christian marriage couples are called to love and educate their children

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Senior B - Sacraments 2

The Role of the Bishop

A bishop is ordained by the Sacrament of Holy Orders to be chief priest and leader of a Diocese. A priest is ordained bishop by a bishop assisted by at least 2 other bishops. Bishops are like overseers in their diocese and have three special responsibilities in their diocese.

1. They are to be teachers of the gospel and are to ensure that the people of God - Te Whanau a Te Atua in their diocese receive the true message of the gospel. They do this by preaching, by writing letters and explaining the meaning of faith to people.
2. They are to sanctify their people. This means they help their people grow in tapu - holiness through the celebration of all the Sacraments. Within the diocese the bishop is the chief priest.
3. They are to lead their people or shepherd them in the way that Jesus was shepherd to the people. This means he governs the people in his diocese, making sure that they are cared for in their faith and that their spiritual needs are met in their parishes.

The Role of the Priest

A bishop ordains men into the body or group of priests who exercise the bishop's priesthood throughout the diocese. Thus each priest is a helper or co-worker of the bishop. The first responsibility of the priest is to preach and teach the gospel to the people. This is to help the people to know Christ and to follow him in the way they live their lives.

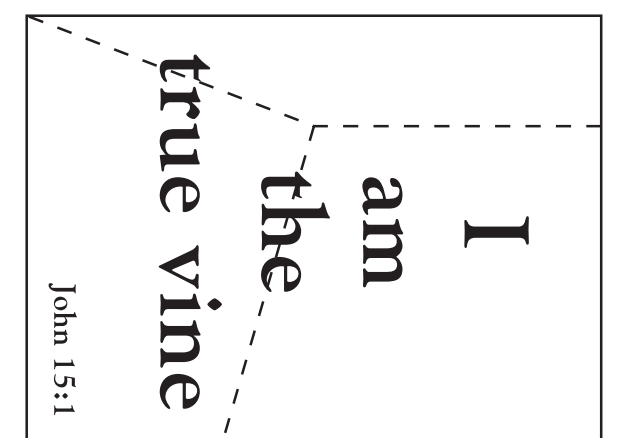
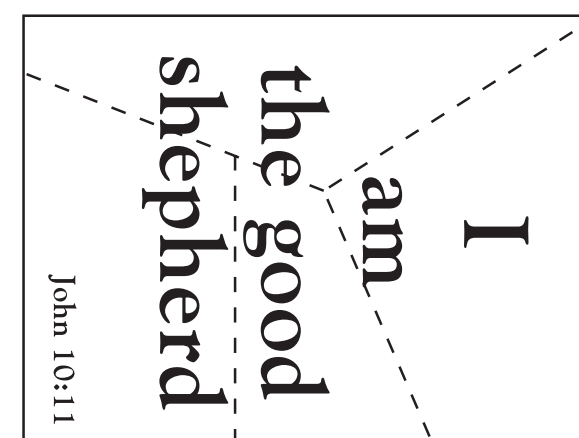
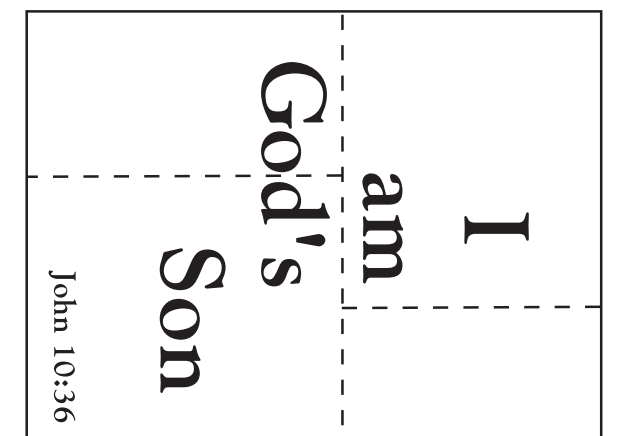
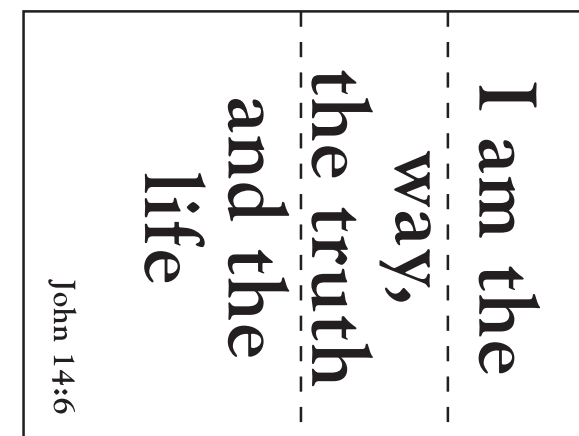
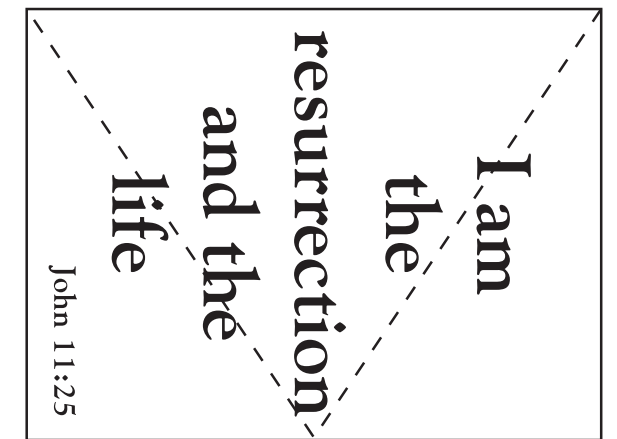
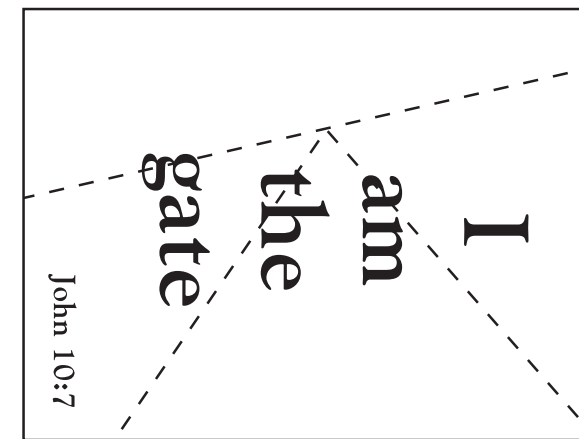
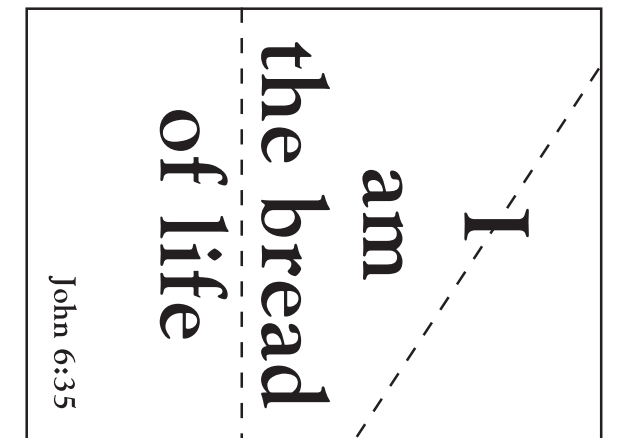
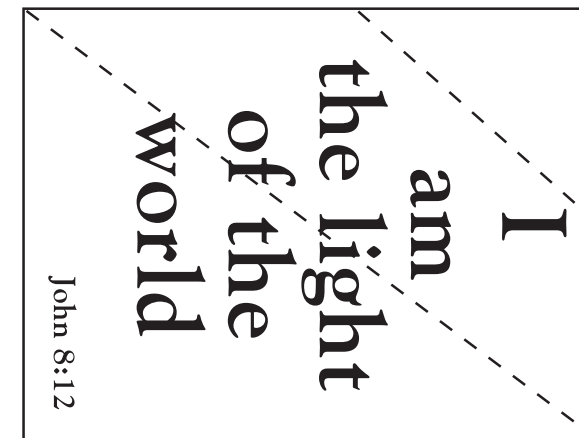
The priest is to be the Sacramental and spiritual leader in a parish leading people to God and helping them to grow in holiness - tapu. He is to celebrate the Sacraments with the people especially the Eucharist and the Sacraments of Baptism, Penance and the Anointing of the Sick and Matrimony. The priest is to shepherd - care for the people in his parish and help them fulfil their responsibilities as baptised members of the Church so they can carry on the work of Jesus in the world today.

The Role of the Deacon

In Aotearoa New Zealand most men who are ordained as deacons do so as a step along the way to ordination as a priest. Some are ordained as permanent deacons and do not become priests. Deacons are helpers to the bishop and priests. At Sacramental celebrations they proclaim the gospel and can preach the homily. They can also baptise people into the Church, can officiate at marriages when a man and a woman marry each other and can also conduct funeral services, but they cannot celebrate any of the other Sacraments. Often deacons take up permanent service roles in the Church. Married men can serve the role of permanent deacon.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 1



Teacher's note: This page may be photocopied to be made into an OHT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 1

Maori Titles

Te Whanau	The family
Mātāmua	firstborn
Tuakana	older brother older sister
Te Karaiti	Christ
Whaea	mother
Matua	father / parent
Tūpuna	grandparents
Kuia	elderly woman
Kaumatua	elderly man



Teacher Note: Photocopy onto light card, cut out and place in envelopes for sorting

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Senior B - Sacraments 2

These Sacraments enable people to become full members of the Church, committed to Christ and the carrying on of his mission in the world as sons and daughters of God - whanau a Te Atua

These Sacraments enable people to meet the Risen Christ bringing them healing - hohou rongo in mind, body and soul.

These Sacraments consecrate people for important roles of service in the life of the community.

Purpose cards

The Sacraments of Initiation

The Sacraments of Healing

The Sacraments of Commitment

Heading cards

Baptism

Confirmation

Eucharist

Penance
Hohou Rongo

Anointing of the Sick

Marriage

Holy Orders

Sacrament cards

The Beatitudes

The word Beatitude comes from a Latin word which means happy or blessed.
Nine beatitudes are found in Matthew 5:1-12, Luke 6:20-23 presents four. Matthew shows the connection between the Beatitudes and the 10 Commandments that God gave to Moses on Mt Sinai, both describe how to relate to Te Atua and others.

In the Beatitudes Jesus tells his followers how being committed to a life of aroha, justice - tika and rangimarie is far more important than seeking material wealth which will not give them eternal life.

1. Explain and discuss meaning of word Beatitude. Discuss and discover attitudes and values that relate to each beatitude. Children's Activity The Beatitudes.

2. Children listen to the story Living the Beatitudes - see over. Share ideas about how the townspeople lived by the Beatitudes.

3. Lead children to identify values and attitudes of the person who aims to live the Beatitudes - the values and attitude of Christ. Use the resource - The Beatitudes and What They Mean - see page 17.

4. The children work in small groups and identify people or groups who live by the message of the Beatitudes, in situations at school, in their town, city, and country or in the world, eg

- people who are not concerned with accumulating material possessions but are focused on helping to make life better for others
- people who speak up for those who are powerless, eg people with disabilities, the elderly, the sick, children
- people who show mercy to others and give them another chance
- people who encourage others to make up when there has been a conflict and trouble
- people who stand up for what is right - tika, eg the freedom and rights of others
- people who suffer and get harmed as they try to proclaim the gospel, eg missionaries in foreign lands.

When the children have identified a situation, they discuss which Beatitudes they are living by and what attitudes they have to life, to people and to God. Children decide on a way of presenting these ideas to the class. When each group has had a turn the class has a quiet time to reflect on: How can I live by the Beatitudes at home and at school. Reflective music can be played during this time.

Learning Outcomes
The children will be able to:

- explain the meaning of the word Beatitude, identify where Beatitudes are found in New Testament
- explain what each of the Beatitudes means and identify some of the Christian values and attitudes of each
- identify the actions and attitudes of people striving to live the Beatitudes in situations that occur today.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Make me a channel of your peace.
Where there is hatred let me bring your love,
Where there is injury, your pardon Lord;
And where there is doubt, true faith in You.
Make me a channel of your peace.
Where there is despair in life let me bring hope,
Where there is darkness, only light,
And where there is sadness every joy.
O, Master, grant that I may never seek
So much to be consoled as to console;
To be understood as to understand
To be loved, as to love with all my soul.
Make me a channel of your peace.
It is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
In giving to others that we receive,
And in dying that we are born to eternal life.

To live the Beatitudes means to make choices and develop attitudes that fulfil the law of aroha - love of God and love of others. To love Te Atua and others means freeing oneself from selfishness.

Those who mourn are people whose love for God is such that they are saddened by the lack of reverence shown to God and the suffering that others experience. To be gentle or meek is not to be wimpy. It calls for great strength, great patience and tolerance. To be hungry and thirsty for what is tika - right means people want to be in a right relationship with God and others and seek justice - tika and holiness in all they do. Those who are merciful do not seek revenge or try to get even with others who hurt them. Jesus' teaching about purity of heart challenges people to look at their personal goals and plans. The pure of heart are motivated by what is good and honest and not be selfishness. Kai hohou rongo - peacemakers seek reconciliation and good for all people. Jesus understood that to live by the Beatitudes would bring persecution. But he promises that those who do will find meaning in life and share in the joy of God's life and love - God's Tapu and Mana.

Attitude	Action
Compassion - arohanui	Listening to someone who is upset
Fairness - tika	Speaking up when you see unfairness
Mercy - aroha	Giving someone another chance
Peace - rangimarie	Saying sorry and starting again
Tolerance	Accepting others' limitations
Patience - manawanui	Waiting for others to understand
Gratitude	Saying and showing thanks
Respect	Speaking pleasantly to others
Reverence	Participating appropriately at karakia
Honesty	Owning your own weakness

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 2

Living By the Beatitudes

This true story is told about what happened in an important town in Europe at the beginning of World War 2. There were many Jewish families living in the town at the time when the Nazi regime was gaining strength in Germany. As the Nazis became more powerful they began to move through Europe and the focus of their hatred was the Jewish people as they blamed them for the poor state their homeland was in. They marched over their own boundaries and through small towns. They demanded that the Jewish people who lived in the villages be brought to them.

Because the Star of David is an ancient symbol for the Jewish people the Nazis insisted that all Jews wear large yellow stars on their sleeves to show everyone that they were Jewish. They expected the other townspeople would exclude them and drive them away from the town. Then the Nazi soldiers would arrest them and send them to labour camps.



But the people of the town had been friends and neighbours of the Jewish people for a long time. They decided they would stand beside them as their friends. They did not want to be part of the Nazi persecution. They made yellow stars for themselves and wore them. Even the prince of the town who lived in a huge stately house overlooking the town wore a yellow star on his arm. The day the Nazi soldiers came to the town to check that the Jewish people had carried out their orders the prince rode on his horse to meet them. The soldiers were very confused. The townspeople flocked to the town centre all wearing yellow stars on their sleeves. The soldiers stared in total disbelief. They could not distinguish between the Jewish people and the people who were not Jewish. They had not thought the prince was Jewish. But there he was wearing a yellow star. They had no idea there were so many Jewish people in this town. But there they were - crowds of children, young people, adults and elderly people all displaying bright yellow stars. The Nazi soldiers could not arrest the entire population of the town. What could they do? The leaders gathered in a group and after a muffled discussion they mounted their horses and went on their way and left the town in peace. The townspeople rejoiced together that they were all safe. The courage of the townspeople had saved the lives of their Jewish friends and neighbours. They had risked their own lives for the sake of others. This story is an example of what Jesus was inviting people to do and be when he taught them the Beatitudes on the mountain side in Judea so long ago - how do people live by the Beatitudes today?

Retold by Anne Kennedy

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SACRAMENT STRAND

Senior B - Sacraments 2

The Sacrament of Holy Orders - Ordination

Teacher's Note:

The role of the cardinal is not dealt with in this strand. While there was a time when cardinals could be lay people, this is no longer the case. The status of cardinal does not form part of the Sacrament of Orders. Cardinals are bishops who are appointed by the Pope to the College of Cardinals as chief advisers to him about important matters concerning the Church. Cardinals also elect a new pope.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Those who receive the sacrament of Holy Orders are consecrated in Christ's name 'to feed the Church by the word and grace of God'

CCC 1535

1. Children brainstorm what a Sacrament is. Go on to name the Seven Sacraments and categorise them into groups:
Sacraments of Initiation
Sacraments of Healing
Sacraments of Commitment
See Heading, Sacrament and Purpose Cards teacher resource.

A sacrament is a sign that people can see, which helps them know something of the mystery of God, who cannot be seen. The seven sacraments are each signs of God's presence in the Church, because God is active, through the Holy Spirit, in them.

The Sacraments of Initiation are Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist. The Sacraments of Healing are Reconciliation and Anointing of the Sick. The Sacraments of Commitment are Ordination and Marriage.

2. Children name their parish priest and also any other priests, deacons or bishops they know.

The Sacraments of Commitment consecrate those who receive them, for important roles in the life of the community. The Sacrament of Holy Orders ordains men for the roles of spiritual leadership within the church community. Through word and sacrament they are to lead people to God.

The word 'orders' in the Sacrament of Holy Orders is plural because there are three orders to which men can be ordained - those of deacon, priest and bishop.

4. Children complete the exercises 'The Sacraments Within the Life of the Church' and 'The Sacrament of Holy Orders - Deacons, Priests, Bishops' in Children's Activity Book.



3. Children form groups and discuss what they think a priest agrees to do when he is ordained.
eg. - spiritual leadership of the parish
- to pray for people
Using the information in the Role of the Bishop, Priest and Deacon resource, complete the same information for deacons and bishops.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise the ways a priest is called to serve in a parish
- identify the commitments of a priest to prayer - karakia, obedience to the bishop and celibacy.

The Commitment of a Christian Life

1. Children brainstorm the meaning of the word 'commitment' and name 2 things they have committed themselves to.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

I tell you the one who believes in me will also do the works I do.

John 14:12

At Baptism people commit themselves to Jesus Christ and to living as part of the Body of Christ, Te Whanau a Te Karaiti, the Church. This commitment means trying to live by the value of love and service which Jesus lived. It means being obedient to Te Atua and joining with others in worshipping God.

2. Children discuss what commitments they have made as part of living a Christian life. From these class forms a definition of what it means to live a Christian life. Write this and have it on a wall.



3. With a partner children share the names of people who have helped them to live a Christian life. Keeping identities private where necessary, list the kinds of people who have been important in helping the children keep their Christian commitment eg parents, teacher, friend etc. and how they have been significant. Teacher adds the Holy Sprit, Te Wairua Tapu, to the list. The Holy Spirit strengthens and sustains people and leads them to holiness.

4. Children form a panel and role-play how they might respond to a young person in a way that helps them maintain a Christian commitment. People on the panel include: grandparent, coach, teacher, friend, parent, priest, an older brother or sister.

Children will need time to think about their role.
Eg. A grandparent talks about the values Christians live by and how young people need to live by these too.
A coach encourages them to train more and to do their best to encourage others.
A teacher helps them to learn and reflect on their attitudes.
A friend challenges them to play fairly and share.
A parent reminds them to care for their physical body, as well as their intellectual and spiritual needs.
A priest reminds them that Christian life begins with baptism which brings them into the Christian family.
An older brother or sister shows by example how she/he recognises God in his/her life.
As with any committed relationship, time together builds a strong unity. A committed Christian grows in aroha of God through prayer - karakia, reflection on the word of God and to listening to the Holy Spirit in their everyday lives.

5. Children to complete the exercise 'Commitment to the Christian Life' in Children's Activity Book.

Sing or listen to 'The Fullness of God'.

Learning Outcomes

- The children will be able to:
- identify what is meant by living a committed Christian life
 - recognise how people need help from God and one another to persevere in the commitments that make in their Christian life.

The Beatitudes and What they Mean

Happy are

A Christian Value that is held to be of worth in this Beatitude is

It is a Christian value because

A Christian Attitude that is reflected in thinking and behaviour when this Beatitude is lived out is evident when people

People we know who live by this Beatitude are

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 3

Bringing About Justice and Peace

1. Advocate - A person who...
Children suggest good definitions to compete about 6 sentences naming qualities a person would need to have to be a good advocate.
Children's Activity - Jesus Advocate for the Poor

An advocate is someone who speaks out on behalf of others, who pleads their cause with those who have power - mana or control over them.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"...for I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me. I was naked and you gave me clothing, I was sick and you took care of me. I was in prison and you visited me."

Matthew 35-36

Te Atua desires that all people in the world enjoy justice - tika and rangimarie. The prophets before Jesus had this mission - they were advocates for the poor. Jesus taught people about caring, concern, sharing. Care of the poor is a condition of belonging to the Kingdom or Reign of God - Te Rangatiratanga. Matthew 25:31-46



2. Children locate Scripture passages Mark 7:31-37, Matthew 19:13-15, Mark 12:41-44, Mark 3:1-6, John 8:1-11, Luke 3:10-11, Luke 16:19-31. Read, name the 'poor' in each, say why and identify how Jesus was an advocate.

The Church continually calls Christians to address, according to the teachings of Jesus, the growing gap between those who are rich and poor. Popes and Bishops have written about Social Justice.

3. Children consider issues of justice - tika and rangimarie. Look through church bulletins, copies of 'Tui Motu', 'NZ Catholic', for information relating to issues. Make headlines. Children's Activity Bringing about Justice and Peace. Using Code take an issue, use Teacher Resource - either as a class or in groups - complete and present.

Organisations - Caritas, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, St Vincent de Paul, Pax Christi, Amnesty International, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Greenpeace, World Vision, etc

4. Children research organisations at local, national and international level involved in removing the causes of suffering and injustice as well as easing the suffering of the poor - those who put their energies into changing situations that keep people homeless, hungry, without health care, education and employment.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify from Gospels occasions when Jesus acted as an advocate - kai korero of the poor
- explain why the Church considers honouring of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in Aotearoa New Zealand an issue of justice - tika and rangimarie
- identify how Christians are called to respond to issues and be advocates for the poor.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Senior B - Church 3

The Church is Catholic in two ways:

1

It is universal.

The Church is **open to all people,** everywhere, for all time.

It is not limited to one culture or one nation.



2

It is open to all truth.

The Church proclaims the full **truth**

given to it by **Jesus Christ** for the **salvation** of people and for the coming of the **Kingdom or Reign of God**

- Te Rangatiratanga.



Teacher's Note: This page may be made into an OHT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Senior B - Church 3

The Church - One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic continued

The Church is one in God, but because of the divisions in the Church it is not completely one as Jesus desires. We are all called to work towards this unity.

- Ask the children to find John 17:20-23 in their bibles and count how many times Jesus prays that "*they may all be one*". Explain that Jesus wants people to be one with God and one with one another so that the world will believe in him. What can you do?



- Children use their dictionaries to find the meaning of the words catholic and universal. Discuss. Use overhead transparency - see next page. Look at the word Apostolic - discuss how it comes from the word Apostle. Create a list of ideas beginning with the message of Jesus being passed from one generation to the next until now such as:
 - message of Jesus
 - given to the 12 apostles and disciples
 - passed on to the next generation
 - particular responsibility of Pope and Bishops
 - the Mission of all Church members
 - listening to Te Wairua Tapu to keep people faithful - pono to the truth of Christ's message.

The word *catholic* means *universal* and open to all truth. The church is catholic in two ways. It is catholic or universal because it is open to all people, everywhere for all time. The Church is not limited to one culture or one nation. The Church is catholic because Christ has sent it out on a *Mission* to the whole human race so that everywhere the Gospel of Jesus will be made known. The Risen Jesus sent his apostles and disciples out into the world to continue his *Mission* on earth. Jesus himself was sent by Te Matua - the Father and he in turn sent out his followers (Jn 20:21). The Church is *apostolic* because the message that the Church proclaims is the same message that Jesus gave to his apostles. The Church must continually reflect on the Mission and message of Jesus to see that it is being faithful - pono to all that he has passed on. All Church members are to do this. It is also the particular responsibility of the Pope and the bishops who are the successors to Peter and the first apostles.

Christ promised Peter that the Church would survive whatever happened and would always teach the truth (Matt 16:18). It is through the guidance of the Spirit that the Church still teaches today the same truth about Jesus Christ that the apostles taught in the early Church.

- Read Jesus' promise to Peter (Matt 16:18) that the Church would survive whatever attacks are made against it, and his promise to the disciples in Jn 14:25-26 that Te Wairua Tapu will remind them of the truth they are to pass on.

The Church is *one, holy, catholic and apostolic* through Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. It is the task of the Church guided by Te Wairua Tapu to strive to be more fully and more perfectly one, holy, catholic and apostolic.

- Invite the children to complete the following sentence...
 "The Church is catholic and apostolic because..."
 Go through Children's Activities - The Church - One and Holy and The Church - Catholic and Apostolic

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- explain what is meant by saying the Church is one, though not completely one
- explain in what way the Church is holy, though not perfectly holy
- explain what it means to call the Church catholic
- explain what is meant by the Church being apostolic

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JESUS STRAND

Senior B - Jesus 3

Issues of Justice - Tika and Rangimarie

The Issue is _____

This means _____

This is an issue because _____

Ways and by whom this issue is being addressed are _____

Young people can work for justice - tika related to this issue by _____

These are the ideas of _____

If you have any other suggestions please add them below

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Senior B - Holy Spirit 1

The Holy Spirit in the Lives of the Apostles

Luke's Gospel is known as the Gospel of the Holy Spirit because he recognises the presence of the Holy Spirit in Jesus. It is his explanation of the events of the first Pentecost that describes the arrival of the Spirit in wind and fire and the disciples gathered.



2.
 - Identify how the Holy Spirit prepared Jesus for his mission on earth (Luke 4:18)
 - Complete Children's Activity Book page 14.
 - Discuss concept of 'mission' eg mission statements. Get children to talk about what their mission in life is. Put on banner strips and display on one side of a poster.
 - Discuss what the mission of the disciples was after Pentecost - refer back to Scripture story. Write one for a disciple and put on other side of banner.

The effects of the Holy Spirit were clearly evident in the lives of the apostles as they began to carry on the mission of Jesus. The Spirit transformed the apostles thinking and behaviour into what Paul described as "The mind of Christ".

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

"And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance."

Acts 2:4

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise the effect the Pentecost event had on the apostles as they began to carry on the mission of Jesus in the early Church
- identify incidents which are recorded in the Acts of the Apostles which recall how the Holy Spirit was present with the Apostles.

1.
 - Recall again by shared reading the account of Pentecost Acts 2:1-14
 - Locate who was present (Acts 2:1-4) and the effects it had on them (Acts 2:5-16)
 - Make captions of these Scripture references: Acts (1:4), (9:32-43), (3:1-10), (10:34-44), (11:19-26)

Children work in groups with one caption. Read and dramatise it, bringing out the effects the Holy Spirit had on the characters as they began the mission of Jesus in the early Church. Each group presents their drama to whole group.

 - Children complete Children's Activity 1.

3.
 - Children listen to Scripture reading about - Peter in Acts 4:14-31 and Acts 9:1-22
 - Children's Activity Book page 15.

The two apostles who worked with people to spread the Good News were Peter and Paul. Both of these men became leaders of the early Church. The effect of the Holy Spirit transformed these two apostles and strengthened and guided them as they spread the message of Jesus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Senior B - Church 3

The Church - One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic

Planning for Session:

- Caption from Nicene Creed
- Scripture Ephesians 4:4-6
John 17:20-23
John 14:25-26
Matt 16:18
- Catholic Directory
- Bibles/Dictionary
- Activity Sheets

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Hold to the standard of sound teaching that you have heard from me, in the faith - whakapono and aroha that are in Christ Jesus. Guard the good treasure entrusted to you, with the help of Te Wairua Tapu living in us.

2 Timothy 1:13-14

1. *"We believe in One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church."*
Invite the children to name where this comes from (Nicene Creed). Explain that it is part of the belief of Christian Churches such as Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, and some of them include it when the community of disciples gather for worship on Sundays.

The Nicene Creed names these four qualities of the Church. They are taonga given to the Church be Te Atua but at the same time the Church is continually called to make them real. Because the Church is both divine and human - Christ is the head and the people form the body, the Church is *one*, is *tapu* - holy but is also not completely *one*, not completely *holy*.

2. Invite the children to listen to Ephesians 4:4-6 and consider how all the different Christian churches are one and yet not one such as...
 - they believe in one God - Te Atua
 - they are all disciples of Jesus
 - Te Wairua Tapu unites all Christians to Christ
 - they share one baptism - when someone from another Christian denomination becomes a Catholic they are not baptised again, but welcomed into the Catholic community
 - they all continue the Mission of Christ in the world in their work and their worship *and how they are not perfectly one such as...*
 - they are divided into different denominations with different names
 - they worship in different ways, not all celebrate the Sacraments
 - they have different understandings about how the Church is to be governed on earth.

Because there is one God, in the perfect unity of the *Holy Trinity* the Church is also one because she receives her life - *Tapu* and *Mana* from God.

Jesus Christ who reconciles all people to *Te Atua* is the founder of the Church. The soul of the Church is *Te Wairua Tapu* who unites all members together in Christ. There is always diversity within this unity of the Church; different cultures express their whakapono - faith in Jesus in different ways and people have different taonga to share. But, there are also some serious divisions among Christians, to the extent that they give themselves different names. Nevertheless, all Christians whether Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic are all part of the one Church. The Church is holy because *Te Atua* who is *Holy* is the source of its life and gives it *Tapu* and *Mana*. It is Christ who makes the Church *holy* and the Spirit of *holiness* is the breath of its life. The Church is *holy* in that *Te Wairua Tapu* dwells within each person. However, since people are still on their *pilgrim journey* and are not perfectly *holy*, the holiness of the Church is not perfect. Because of this the Church on earth is always seeking to become more perfect, more like Christ, more obedient to God's will.

The holiness of the Church already is shown in Heaven in Mary and the saints. The Church on earth looks to them, for they show that with the help of the Holy Spirit, perfect holiness - the fullness of *Tapu* and *Mana*, is possible.

Continues next page

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Senior B - Church 2

Spreading the Good News

Planning for Session:

- Scripture Romans 7:15-17 Matthew 9:13
- Paper and Pens for Kingdom Map

1. **Invite** the children to name the different kinds of journeys that people undertake.
Share ideas such as day trips, holidays, overseas journeys, tramping expeditions.
Encourage the children to discuss what people would need to take with them for a tramp through the bush.
Name possible problems that could be encountered on the journey.

Pilgrims are people on a journey to somewhere sacred - tapu, so the title Pilgrim People suggests a people who, while they experience signs of Kingdom life now, are still journeying towards the fullness of life in God's Kingdom - Te Tino Rangatiratanga.

The Church, the Body of Christ is both human and divine just as Jesus Christ is both human and divine. The power - mana of the Holy Spirit is at work in the Church, enabling God's people themselves are still weakened and made noa by sin.



3. Read Romans 7:15-17 in which St Paul describes his struggle on his pilgrim journey. Invite the children to discuss why people keep trying to be faithful to God on the journey when their common daily experience can sometimes be so far from the Christian ideal. Include the following:
 - God is always faithful no matter how unfaithful people may be
 - we can always trust in God's forgiving love
 - the Sacrament of Reconciliation - Hohou Rongo helps them start again
 - Jesus said he came to *call not the righteous but sinners to repentance*. (Matt 9:13)

This conflict between what people would like to do, and what people actually do affects whanau, groups and communities as well as individual people. It certainly affects the Church.

The Church is the Body of Christ - Te Whanau a Te Karaiti, filled with Te Wairua Tapu, but it has a long way to go before all the members of the body are truly Christlike, and before the whole body is perfectly obedient to Christ the head.

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise how the Church as a Pilgrim People is journeying to the fullness of God's Kingdom - Te Tino Rangatiratanga
- recognise the struggle between living the ideal of the Christian life and our common or daily experience
- identify how the Church is both human and divine

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Come, you that are blessed by my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me.

Matthew 25:34-35

Setting out on a journey is exciting with the possibility of surprises, and finding new companions who help us in the tough times. It is like this on the journey of life.

2. Introduce the image of Church as a Pilgrim People on a sacred journey to the fullness of the Kingdom of God - Te Tiro Rangatiratanga. Explain how the Pilgrim Church is human and divine. *Divine* because Christ is the head and Te Wairua Tapu has been poured out on the Church and is at work in the Church. *Human* because people form the Body of Christ.

The followers of Jesus, the Pilgrim People, can however have confidence, because Jesus said he came to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance. If they strive to remain faithful - pono they share in bringing about the reign of God now and will share in the Kingdom or Reign of God - Te Tiro Rangatiratanga that Christ will bring to its fullness. Te Wairua Tapu will keep the Church on track to this destination, the fullness of the Kingdom of God.

4. Invite the children to form small groups. Give each group a large piece of paper. Ask them to draw a map of the road to the Fullness of the Kingdom of God. On the road write the ideals of the Christian message such as worshipping God, service - manaakitanga, justice - tika, rangimarie, aroha, mercy, patience - manawanui, goodness...
 - draw 5 tracks that stray off the road and lead people backwards. Signpost each one indicating how people can briefly stray off the road eg. ignoring God, lying, dishonesty
 - draw 3 hurdles on the track and write on them things that people may need to overcome within themselves on the journey, eg. laziness, meanness etc
 - draw 5 Holy Spirit Help Shops along the road advertising what the Holy Spirit offers in order to help people on their pilgrimage eg. prayer, sacraments, conscience, the scriptures.

Sing Onward to the Kingdom

or

One Bread, One Body

Activity page 20 Children's Book - complete at home

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Senior B - Holy Spirit 2

The Holy Spirit Prepares People for Mission

The meaning of the life/death/resurrection of Jesus Christ is at the heart of our faith. If we are to share our faith we need to know the meaning of his life/death and resurrection to share with others.



2.
 - Brainstorm together what is meant by the mission of Jesus and its relation to the mission of the Church. (Mission from the Latin "missio" meaning "sending".
 - Discuss the word 'mission'. Write on small coloured card what your mission (a) as a person is, and (b) as a Christian person.
 - Discuss ways the Holy Spirit prepares people to carry out the mission of the Church today.
 - Complete Activity page 16 Children's Book.

1.
 - Using Worksheet on page 22, children work through own copy and then with a partner. When finished share answers and discuss. (Solutions 1 (T), 2 (T), 3 (T), 4 (T), 5 (T), 6 (T), 7 (T), 8 (T), 9 (T), 10 (F), 11 (T), 12 (F), 13 (F), 14 (F), 15 (T), 16 (T).

Jesus' life led to death. He made of his death an offering of love to God. Had Jesus not died and risen, sin and death would have destroyed people forever. It is because of Jesus' resurrection that we can live in hope of passing through death to a new life in heaven sharing in the fullness of God for ever.

3.
 - Using Photo Resource of Sacraments (or other pictures of sacraments), discuss the questions on Overhead 1 - see page 23.
 - Act out the two-fold purpose of the celebration of sacrament.
 - (a) To draw people closer to God.
 - (b) To send them out in mission to the world.
 - Dramatise the action of Holy Spirit.
 - Complete Activity page 17 Children's Book.

Through the Holy Spirit, the Risen Jesus continues to be present in the Church. When any of the sacraments is celebrated the Holy Spirit makes the risen Christ present in the people, in the Scriptures, in the ministers, and in the special symbols and actions of each sacrament. When people meet Christ in the sacraments they are touched in special ways by the gift of his Spirit, and it is through their faith that they recognise him.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Through the Church's sacraments, Christ communicates his Holy and Sanctifying Spirit to the members of his body.

Catechism of the Catholic Church

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- recognise that it was after receiving the Holy Spirit that the disciples could begin to understand through faith the meaning of Christ's life - death - resurrection
- recognise ways the Holy Spirit prepares people to carry on the mission of the Church
- recognise how the Holy Spirit works through the sacraments to unite people with God so they can participate in the mission of the Church.

Jesus’ Life, Death and Resurrection - Te Aranga
and the Mission of the Church

Write TRUE or FALSE on the lines to indicate what you think

1. How Jesus lived was the reason he was put to death
-
2. The apostles did not at first understand what the Resurrection - Te Aranga meant
-
3. Peter was a witness to the risen Jesus
-
4. Jesus offered his life out of aroha for God
-
5. Jesus’ Resurrection brought hope back into the world
-
6. By his death Jesus destroyed the power of sin and death forever
-
7. It is Te Wairua Tapu that helped the people in the Early Church to understand the meaning of the Resurrection - Te Aranga
-
8. It is by faith that people can appreciate the meaning of Christ’s life, death and Resurrection - Te Aranga
-
9. The Mission of the Church flows from the Mission of Christ
-
10. People carry on the Mission of the Church without the Holy Spirit
-
11. Jesus’ death proved the power of aroha is stronger than sin and death
-
12. Jesus could not restore the loving relationship God had with people
-
13. People in the Early Church did not need Te Wairua Tapu
-
14. The events of Pentecost had no effect on the Apostles.
-
15. The Church wouldn’t survive without the guidance of Te Wairua Tapu
-
16. People need faith in God to be able to know and live the Gospel.
-

Notes

The central teachings of the Catholic Church today are the same as those given by Jesus Christ to his apostles, and passed on by them to the early Church. Of course, it is taught in different ways and it is applied to situations that did not exist in the time of Jesus.

The heart of Christian teaching, expressed in the actions and words of Jesus, was first passed on by word of mouth to quite small communities of people, but later it was written down in the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Other disciples also wrote down their teaching in a series of letters or epistles. These are now gathered in what is called the New Testament, or Christian Scriptures.

Now there are millions of books and periodicals, thousands of scholars studying every part of the message, tapes and CD’s, programmes and courses, and web sites on the internet, all carrying the message that was given by Jesus to the apostles and disciples.

The teaching role of the bishops and priests has always been shared with others, such as lay people and religious brothers and sisters. Before 1960 most formal teaching in schools and parish programmes was done by the clergy and other religious brothers and sisters. The teaching was a support to what parents did as teachers of their children in their home. The role of lay people as teachers of the faith has increased dramatically in the last 40 years, and many of them have had extensive training and education in matters of faith.

Although much of what young people learn about the faith is taught outside the home, the first and most important teachers of faith for young people are their parents and family-whanau. It is in the home that children learn their first important lessons of faith and experience a Christian way of life. All that happens in life builds on these most important foundations. The importance of the role of the parents as teachers is fully recognised in the wider teaching role of the Church.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHURCH STRAND

Senior B - Church 1

The Teaching Church

Planning for Session:

- Scripture Luke 16:15
- Paper and Pens for poster
- Catholic magazines, newspapers, parish bulletins
- Catholic Directory
- Invite PP or Pastoral Worker to speak (remind them of age and experience of class)

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

This is our faith. This is the faith of the Church. We are proud to profess it in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The Rite of Confirmation

1. **Explain** what the word 'Mission' means. (See Senior A - Church 3).
Jesus asked his apostles and all his followers to "Go into the world and tell the Good News to the whole of creation." (Luke 16:15)
The people in the early Church continued the mission of Jesus and that mission has been passed down through the centuries to the Church today.
Welcome the parish priest/pastoral worker to the class. Invite the children to listen as they speak about how the teaching of Jesus is carried on within the parish today.
(Thank the speaker in an appropriate way.)

Responsibility for carrying on the teaching ministry of the Church in New Zealand rests with the Catholic Bishops. They are each responsible for their own diocese but working through the NZ Catholic Bishops' Conference, they also do a number of things together for the whole country. In a diocese the teaching role of the Bishop is shared with the priests and with a large number of lay people and religious who work in schools and parishes. The priests preach the Good News of Jesus Christ on Sunday, and contribute to the teaching that is done in schools and in programmes that prepare people for sacraments.

In every diocese, there are opportunities for people to learn about the teachings of Jesus.

There are group and individual study programmes, lectures, prayer groups, seasonal parish groups (eg Lenten), speakers, videos, film - all of which help people to understand what the gospel means for their lives today.

2. Alone or in groups ask the children to browse through Catholic newspapers, magazines, parish bulletins, directory etc., noting articles or advertisements related to religious teaching and learning.
Share learnings with whole group.



3. Individually or as a group create a poster advertising all the ways the teaching of Jesus goes on in Aotearoa New Zealand today. Include in some way that all that is taught in the Church today is based on the teachings of Jesus, eg. Luke 16:15

4. Prepare a prayer service which gives thanks to all those who carry on the ministry of Jesus today. Especially those in your parish.
Sing God Has Chosen Me
Activity page 19 Children's Book - complete at home

Learning Outcomes

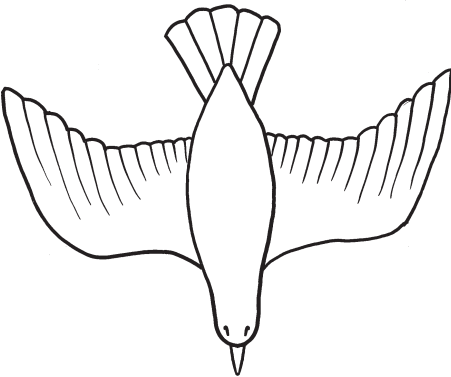
- The children will be able to:
- recognise the relationship between Jesus, the apostles and the Church today
 - identify the groups of people who carry out the teaching ministry of the Catholic Church in Aotearoa New Zealand today

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Senior B - Holy Spirit 2

The Holy Spirit - Te Wairua Tapu Works Through the Sacraments to Prepare People to Carry on the Mission of the Church

- Name all the Sacraments
- Recall how Christ is present in all the Sacraments
- Look at the photograph and name the Sacrament that is being celebrated
- Recall the purpose of the Sacrament
- Recall what happens in the Rite of the Sacrament
- Name the symbols and rituals which are part of the Rite of the Sacrament
- Name how Te Wairua Tapu makes Christ present in the Sacrament
- Share an experience of this Sacrament you have had or have been told about
- Identify how Te Wairua Tapu works in this Sacrament to prepare people to exercise mana and carry on the Mission of the Church
- Name ways the Holy Spirit works in this Sacrament to help people to grow in holiness - tapu and in their love and friendship with God
- Make a list of the key ideas from your discussion and express these ideas on your poster
- Use words, symbols and ideas from the photographs and remember to include a symbol of the Holy Spirit



Teacher's Note: This page may be made into an OHT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Senior B - Holy Spirit 3

The Holy Spirit Guides, Sustains and Renews the Church and Works in the World



1.
 - Recall what the Mission of the Church is (Discussion).
 - Give examples of how the Holy Spirit guides, renews and sustains the Church - including examples on Catechist's notes - see next page.

The Holy Spirit has guided the Church and kept it alive and faithful to its mission for 2000 years.

The Church's mission is to be a community of faith, hope and visible sign of Christ's presence in the world.

2.
 - Identify three ways the Holy Spirit is at work in the world.
 - Complete Activity page 18 Children's Book.
 - Make a list of prominent local, national, international people or groups whom you think have worked to make the world a more just, peaceful and loving place for everyone to live. (You may have a collection of newspapers to help aid this discussion.)
 - Go back through your lists and in groups say how each of these people or groups have worked for Justice, Peace and Love.
 - As a group design a number plate slogan for these groups. (Total of seven letters).

The work of the Holy Spirit is not limited to within the Church. There are many examples of people in the world who promote loving, peaceful ways to live. In the world of science the Holy Spirit's presence can be recognised in every creative way people work to make new discoveries and inventions which could enhance life on earth.

When we respond in a just, loving and peaceful way to events, relationships and issues, we are a sign of the Holy Spirit in this world.

3.
 - Share ideas about how young people of your age, with the help of the Holy Spirit, can work for justice, peace and love at
 - home
 - school
 - in the world.
 - Prepare a poster showing outcomes of discussion and display in Church foyer.

CATECHIST'S PRAYER

Send forth your Spirit and they shall be created; and you shall renew the face of the earth.

Traditional Prayer

Learning Outcomes

The children will be able to:

- identify ways the Holy Spirit renews and sustains the Church and keeps her faithful to her mission
- recognise ways the Holy Spirit is at work in the world
- identify ways young people can respond to the Holy Spirit by promoting a more just, peaceful and loving world.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLY SPIRIT STRAND

Senior B - Holy Spirit 3

Discuss how Te Wairua Tapu guides, renews and sustains the Church - the People of God including:

- works in the lives of people making them holy and inspiring them to live with aroha, rangimarie and tika - justice
- guides people to become involved in the life of the Church in their parish
- reminds people to be faithful - pono to what the Church teaches
- leads people to be creative in their search for Te Atua
- enables people to understand the mystery of God more fully and leads them to share it with others
- gives people ideas about new ways to be community in their own time and place
- inspires people to find new ways to spread the gospel among all people
- gives people the courage to challenge people in power to promote aroha, rangimarie and tika - justice