



ON THE PATH OF SALVATION
**PEOPLE WHO AWAITED
THE REDEEMER**

GRADE 5

TEACHERS GUIDE
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
BIBLIOGRAPHY

For Teachers & Parents: How to use this book?



Prayer: The teacher and students recite the given prayer together. Following this, the students take a moment of silence, allowing the Lord to open a window for personal insights.

Driving Questions: The teacher asks the question at the beginning of each lesson and listens to the response of the students.



Activities within the Lesson: Students learn by doing. They assimilate the content by contributing. Activities are meant for that. At least two activities are to be done within the class. It is recommended to reward those students who complete all the activities.

Simulation Activity: This is an excellent feedback mechanism to let the student know about their progress and reflect what level they have assimilated the core content. It also provides the knowledge evidence that describes what the student must know. Once the lesson is complete, the teacher reads the simulation question to the students and asks to circle their responses. Ask one or two students why that rating was chosen.



Word of God for Our Guidance: Teacher challenges the students to memorise God's Word.

Check Your Understanding: There are direct and application questions in this section. Direct questions are easy for students to answer. Application questions require more high order thinking skills (analyse, evaluate and create). Hence, teachers are to use both direct and application questions in proportion for assessing the children.



Holy Qurbana Songs: Year Five Catechism aims at imparting students the ability to sing all Holy Qurbana songs loudly and meaningfully. English and Malayalam versions of all the songs are placed adjacent to one another, along with their QR codes. Teachers are advised to scan the QR codes to play the songs and encourage the students to sing aloud.

Abbreviations Used in this Book: CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church.



Introduction

The purpose of this document is to offer a comprehensive guide for year 5 catechism teachers on effectively approaching the activities and questions presented in each chapter of the textbook. In particular, teachers are to use this document to access answers for all the Activities, and Check Your Understanding sections. Additionally, this guide will offer teachers the opportunity to gain a pre-lesson understanding of the chapter with the newly developed Learning intention and Success Criteria sections that will capture the core of what will be taught and learnt.

The guide will be formatted in this manner for each lesson:

1. Learning Intention

The learning intention is, as the name suggests, the aim of the chapter's teachings – that is, what the student's key takeaway should be. This learning intention should form the base of how the teacher approaches teaching that chapter.

For example,

Learning Intention

Holy Bible contains messages of love from God the Father to His children. By intentionally developing the habit of reading the Bible, we strengthen our identity in Christ.

The Old Testament contains the history of the creation of the universe and God's plan for the salvation of mankind. Throughout the Old Testament, God calls His people to follow His laws and Despite their failures, how God corrected them through the prophets and kings and promised to restore everything by sending the Saviour, the Messiah. In the new testament Jesus fulfils the Old Testament promises of salvation through His sacrificial death on the cross. The most remarkable aspect of the New Testament is Jesus' resurrection and the promise of His glorious return at the end of time .

As seen above, this portion of each chapter's guide clearly outlines what the student is expected to confidently know, and therefore, what the teacher is expected to wholly impart by the end of the lesson.

2. Success Criteria

The success criteria provide actionable goals for the student's learning and for a teacher, it will create a framework of the main objectives achieved by teaching that lesson. Each criterion will be framed in a manner that elucidates what specific insight the student should gain.

For example,

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ The Bible is composed of two major sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament is made up of 46 individual books; the New Testament is made up of 27 books, giving the Bible a total of 73 books.
- ◆ The Bible provides comfort in times of distress, healing during illness, and strength in moments of weakness. It uplifts us when we stumble and not only soothes our wounds but also teaches, corrects, and guides our hearts while training us in righteousness and good works.
- ◆ The Bible serves as a light for our paths as we navigate this challenging world. The Bible teaches us the ultimate truths of life, our eternal goals, and the means to achieve them—specifically, life in heaven with Jesus.
- ◆ We read the Holy Bible to allow God to guide us through His Word and help us grow in faith. It's a way for us to stay connected to Him.
- ◆ A disciple of Jesus is primarily someone who loves and listens to Him. One of the best ways to cultivate this relationship is by dedicating time each day - to read and reflect on His Word, the Bible. The purpose of reading the Bible is not only to know God but also to make Him known to others.

3. Activity

The answers for each activity in every lesson are provided. Provide these answers to the students after they complete their attempt at doing the activity.

In the case where the activity is a discussion and answers will vary, a sample answer may be provided. In activities requiring reading or reflecting, teachers are still encouraged to prompt a brief discussion if time permits.

4. Check your Understanding

The answers for the Check your Understanding section at the conclusion of each chapter is provided. Provide these answers to the students after they complete their attempt at answering the questions.

Some answers can be directly taken from the textbook, but some will require higher order individual thinking from the students. In this case, the answers will inevitably vary but it is recommended that teachers ensure the answer in the guide is still provided to establish a set standard of response.

5. Other

Some lessons have crosswords – the correct solution for these is provided.

LESSON 1

Bible: The History of Salvation

Learning Intention

Holy Bible contains messages of love from God the Father to His children. By intentionally developing the habit of reading the Bible, we strengthen our identity in Christ.

The Old Testament contains the history of the creation of the universe and God's plan for the salvation of mankind. Throughout the Old Testament, God calls His people to follow His laws and Despite their failures, how God corrected them through the prophets and kings and promised to restore everything by sending the Saviour, the Messiah. In the new testament Jesus fulfils the Old Testament promises of salvation through His sacrificial death on the cross. The most remarkable aspect of the New Testament is Jesus' resurrection and the promise of His glorious return at the end of time .

Success Criteria

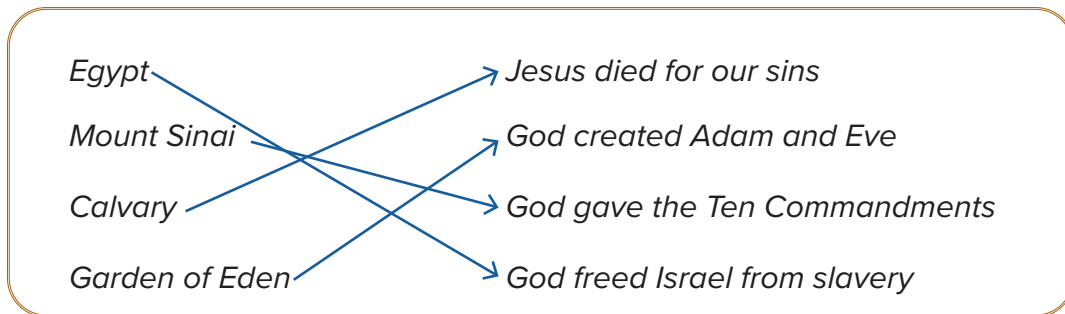
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- ◆ The Bible provides comfort in times of distress, healing during illness, and strength in moments of weakness. It uplifts us when we stumble and not only soothes our wounds but also teaches, corrects, and guides our hearts while training us in righteousness and good works.
- ◆ The Bible serves as a light for our paths as we navigate this challenging world. The Bible teaches us the ultimate truths of life, our eternal goals, and the means to achieve them—specifically, life in heaven with Jesus.
- ◆ We read the Holy Bible to allow God to guide us through His Word and help us grow in faith. It's a way for us to stay connected to Him.
- ◆ A disciple of Jesus is primarily someone who loves and listens to Him. One of the best ways to cultivate this relationship is by dedicating time each day - to read and reflect on His Word, the Bible. The purpose of reading the Bible is not only to know God but also to make Him known to others.



Activity 1

Work with a friend to match the given places with the historical event of salvation that happened there.



Activity 2

Below is a library of books in the Bible, but some are missing. From the list below, fill in each blank (coloured white) with the correct number of the book that is missing using the clues given in the brackets.

Colossians (12), 1 Maccabees (4), Hebrews (13), Habakkuk (9), Jude (15),
 Jeremiah (6), James (14), Joel (8), Leviticus (1), St Luke (10), Ruth (2),
 Lamentations (7), 2 Corinthians (11), Ezra (3), Song of Songs (5)



- † Leviticus - 1
- † Ruth - 2
- † Ezra - 3
- † 1 Macabees - 4
- † Song of Songs - 5
- † Jeremiah - 6
- † Lamentations - 7
- † Joel - 8
- † Habakkuk - 9
- † St Luke - 10
- † 2 Corinthians - 11
- † Colossians - 12
- † Hebrews - 13
- † James - 14
- † Jude - 15



Activity 3

Read each Bible verse aloud and explain its meaning to the students. Then, ask the students to choose the appropriate message from the list below and match it to the corresponding Bible quote.

(My God gives me what I need; My God gives me strength when I am weak; My God comforts me in difficult times)

“I have plans for you,” declares the Lord, “plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future” (Jeremiah 29, 11).

My God gives me what I need

“He will wipe every tear from their eyes, and there will be no more death or sorrow or crying or pain. All these things are gone forever” (Revelations 21:4).

My God comforts me in difficult times

“Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged, for the Lord your God will be with you wherever you go” (Joshua 1:9).

My God gives me strength when I am weak



Simulation Activity:

This activity relates to how the student experiences the topic. The teacher can ask “why” to these simulation questions. Circle your answer, with 1 being the lowest, and 5 scoring the highest.

The Word of God provides food for the soul and leads to life.

1 2 3 4 5

Habit of reading the Bible anchors our hearts to Christ.

1 2 3 4 5

The Old Testament promises a Saviour to come, while the New Testament speaks about that Saviour who has come for us.

1 2 3 4 5

The Bible is inspired by God and written by human authors guided by the Holy Spirit.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

Answer the questions about the Old Testament, by filling in the blanks using the following words. (Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Israel, David, 150, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, 73, biblia).

1. *The word Genesis means ‘beginning’, which is also reflected in the Book of Genesis. Name three important persons from this book.*

Adam, Noah, Abraham

2. *The book Exodus tells us how God saved his people from the slavery of Egypt. Who is the main character of the Exodus? Who are God’s people who came out of Egypt?*

Moses, Israel

3. *The first king chosen to lead Israel was Saul. Name the next king. He started out as a shepherd boy. Later, Jesus was born in his family lineage.*

David

4. *Psalms are songs prayers and poems at the same time. How many Psalms are recorded in the Old Testament?*

150

5. *Prophets were the persons who urged Gods people to return to Gods way of Love & Justice. Name three prophets from the Old Testament.*

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel

6. *How many books are there in the Bible?*

73

7. *The word Bible comes from this Greek word. It means a collection of books.*

Biblia

8. *Explain at least three reasons why should we read the Bible daily?*

Bible is the life-giving Word of God. Those who listen to the Word of God with faith and live according to it will find salvation and life.

Bible is the message of God: The Bible provides comfort in times of distress, healing during illness, and strength in moments of weakness. It uplifts us when we stumble and not only soothes our wounds but also teaches, corrects, and guides our hearts while training us in righteousness and good works.

Bible is our Guide to life: The Bible teaches us the ultimate truths of life, our eternal goals, and the means to achieve them—specifically, life in heaven with Jesus. Without guidance, people tend to drift away from God. Sin often hides in the blind spots of our hearts, making it challenging to recognise. The Bible enables us to see where we fall short of God’s goodness and miss the mark.

Additional Activities lesson 1

Additional Activity 1

Fill in the Bible verses to find out what the Apostles Peter and Paul testify about Sacred Scripture. Use the right choice of words from the brackets.

<p>..... Scripture isby and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness (2 Tim 3:16).</p>	<p>(all, inspired, God)</p>
<p>..... by the of man, but men spoke from as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:21).</p>	<p>(produced, will, God)</p>

Additional Activity 2

Read the verse below and circle the words that reveal the roles of God’s Word in human life. An example is given in bolds:

“For the word of God is **living and active**, and sharper than any two-edged sword, even penetrating as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart” (Hebrews 4:11).

All scripture is inspired by God and is useful for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, so that everyone who belongs to God may be proficient, equipped for every good work (2 Timothy 3:16-17).

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LESSON 2

The Call of Abraham

Learning Intention

This lesson describes how Abraham believed & responded to God's call and also how he obeyed the instructions of God. Abraham is a great hero of faith. Like Abraham, we should trust God completely and be willing to sacrifice our best for Him. Even if we don't fully understand His plans, He will provide for our needs. All He asks is for a willing heart.

Success Criteria

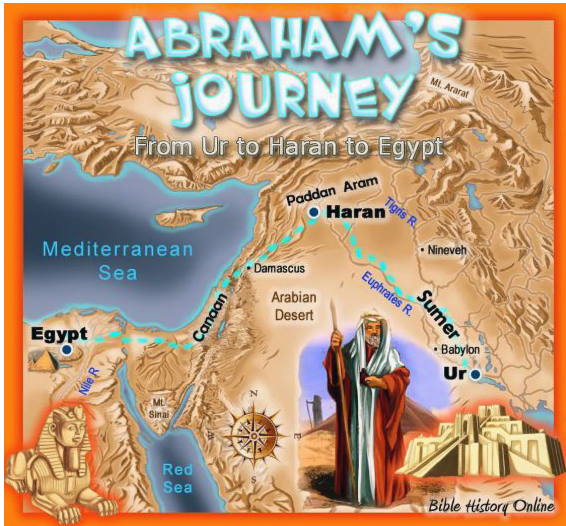
Students will understand that:

- ◆ Lord established a covenant with Abraham, saying, "To your offspring I give this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the Euphrates..." (Genesis 15:5-20).
- ◆ Abraham was blessed because he obeyed the word of God
- ◆ Abraham is the role model for those who believe in God
- ◆ God chose Abraham for his unwavering faith, establishing a covenant with him that fulfilled His plan to save humanity. Through this covenant, God created a distinct nation from Abraham's descendants, the Jewish people, from whom the promised Messiah, Jesus Christ, would ultimately come.



Activity 1

Look at the map of 'Abraham's Journey' below and fill in the blanks with the correct places.



The map reveals the places mentioned in the Bible about the journey of Abraham from **Ur** to the Promised Land which was over 1200 miles (2000 km).

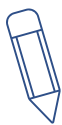
Abraham and his family departed up the Euphrates River to **Shechem**. Later, Abraham journeyed further around the Fertile Crescent into the land of **Canaan** where he built an altar to the LORD.



Activity 2

We can count on our Lord to keep His word, both in the past and now! Unscramble the words and then complete the passage to see what God promised to Abraham and Sarah. (ordL, tedappoin, turner, meti, nos).

Is anything too hard for the **Lord**? At the **appointed** time I will **return** to you, according to the **time** of life, and Sarah shall have a **son**" (Genesis. 18:14)



Activity 3

Discuss and write - The life of Abraham teaches me that faith is:

- Being Obedient:** Abraham demonstrated his faith by being obedient to God's commands, even when it required leaving his homeland and venturing into the unknown. To obey in faith is to submit freely to the word that has been heard, because its truth is guaranteed by God. Abraham is the model of such obedience.
- Trust in God completely:** Abraham placed his trust in God's promises, believing that he would become the father of many nations despite his old age and his wife Sarah's barrenness. Abram had encountered the one true God, and that was enough for him. He dropped everything at the age of seventy-five to wander with his wife and his many servants through the wilderness as nomads. "He did not doubt God's promise in unbelief; rather, he was empowered by faith and gave glory to God and was fully convinced that what he had promised he was also able to do. That is why "it was credited to him as righteousness"

3. To be patient to Gods Promises: *Abraham exhibited patience as he waited for God’s promises to be fulfilled, showing resilience and steadfastness through many trials. God tested Abraham, who was by then even more advanced in age. The Lord asked him to sacrifice “your son Isaac, your only one, whom you love” “By faith Abraham, when put to the test, offered up Isaac, and he who had received the promises was ready to offer his only son, of whom it was said, ‘Through Isaac descendants shall bear your name.’*



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

We should trust God for the next step, even when we do not know the destination.	1 2 3 4 5
God made a covenant with Abraham, promising that his descendants would outnumber the stars in the night sky. Abraham believed, and it was credited to him as righteousness.	1 2 3 4 5
In the Syro-Malabar Holy Qurbana, we remember God’s covenant promise with Abraham.	1 2 3 4 5
We can count on our Lord to keep His word, both in the past and now.	1 2 3 4 5
God chose Abraham and made a covenant with him to fulfil His redemptive purpose by forming a people who would bring forth a Saviour to the world.	1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *When and where was Abraham born?*

Abraham was born in the 19th century B.C., in a place called Ur, located in Southern Mesopotamia.

2. *What were the three promises that God gave Abraham through the covenant?*

- ◆ To make Abraham a great nation (see Genesis 12:1-2); The LORD said to Abram: Go forth from your land, your relatives, and from your father's house to a land that I will show you
- ◆ To give him a great name (12:2); I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, so that you will be a blessing
- ◆ To make him the source of blessing for all the world (12:3). I will bless those who bless you and curse those who curse you. All the families of the earth will find blessing in you

3. *What is meaning of word Isaac?*

Laughter

4. *God did not truly want Abraham to kill his son. So, why did He ask Abraham to do it?*

God would never want a person to be killed and burnt on an altar. In fact, God was testing Abraham to see if he loved God more than anyone in this world and trusted His plans for him.

5. *What do you think the journey up the mountain was like for Abraham, Isaac, and the two servants?*

Abraham demonstrated unwavering obedience and complete trust in God's plan. Regardless of the situation, he did not have any worries or negative thoughts and was prepared to surrender and sacrifice for God. During their journey, Isaac did not realise that God had asked his father to offer him as a sacrifice. He believed his father's assurance that God would provide the lamb for the offering when they reached the mountain. The servants followed the master's instructions without any doubt or suspicion

6. *What is something God might ask you to sacrifice or give up? Would it be easy or difficult for you to make that sacrifice?*

Answers can vary

God might ask me to give up playing video games and dedicate some of that time to spend in His presence instead. It would be difficult for me because I really enjoy playing them with my friends and it's my favourite hobby. But, sometimes giving up something we love can make room for something even better! It might be hard at first, but it can help us grow and learn new things.

Additional Activities lesson 2

Additional Activity 1

Read the passage -Genesis 12: 1-7 carefully and fill out a Blessing Card with God's promises that have been passed on to us as descendants of Abraham.

Design a blessing card here something like a Christmas card

My dear Abraham,

I will make you (a great nation)

I will bless (those who bless you)

I will make your name (great and you will be a blessing)

*..... will be blessed through you
(I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all
peoples on earth)*

I will give this..... (land to your descendants)

Your loving God.

LESSON 3

God Chooses Israel

Learning Intention

This lesson narrates how Abraham's descendants became the Israelites. God chooses a nation as His own people and guides them. This lesson helps to understand the salvific plan of God and assists children in grasping the fundamental concept of accepting God's plan in their lives.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ The Israelites are God's chosen people.
- ◆ God has a unique plan for each of us, and we need to cooperate with His plan.
- ◆ We have to walk with God even in our difficult /extraordinary situations.
- ◆ Maintaining our relationship with God may require making significant sacrifices.



Activity 1

Read God's promises to Isaac below.

The Lord appeared to Isaac and said, "Do not go down to Egypt; live in the land where I tell you to live. Stay in this land for a while, and I will be with you and will bless you. For to you and your descendants, I will give all these lands and will confirm the oath I swore to your father Abraham. I will make your descendants as numerous as the stars in the sky and will give them all these lands, and through your offspring, all nations on earth will be blessed, because Abraham obeyed me and did everything I required of him, keeping my commands, my decrees, and my instructions." So, Isaac stayed in Gerar (Genesis 26:2-6).

Work out the number codes below using the clues given in the box above to find Gods promises to Isaac.

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	C	D	E
6	7	8	9	10
G	I	L	M	N
11	12	13	14	15
O	R	S	T	U

1. 8-1-10-4: **LAND**
2. 10-15-9-5-12-11-15-13: **NUMEROUS** 4-5-13-3-5-10-4-1-10-14-13 **DESCENDANTS**
2. 2-8-5-13-13-7-10-6: **BLESSING** 14-11: **TO** 1-8-8: **ALL** 10-1-14-7-11-10-13: **NATIONS**



Activity 2

Teacher asks the students to recall a dream that they have had. Select two or three students to volunteer and share one of their dreams.

Answers will vary



Activity 3

God was watching over Jacob throughout his journey. He does it for us too. If God is watching over us, how should we feel? Circle the letters to form the words that express how you feel. How many words were you able to find?

S P R L T
 E E L K S
 A O G V N
 S Q O W E
 F D M T G
 W U E B A
 E C N C D
 K V O Q I

We feel

1. Loved
2. Blessed
3. Safe
4. Special



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

Have you taken time to recognise that all that you have is from God?

1 2 3 4 5

Does it bring you joy to realise that God's promises are also for you?

1 2 3 4 5

God chose Jacob to continue His plan of salvation through him

1 2 3 4 5

My offering - whether it's my Sunday contribution or planned giving to my parish - is my rightful remembrance of God's promise.

1 2 3 4 5

Once we acknowledge ourselves as God's children, He begins to transform us into His promised people for the good of the world.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *How did Esau lose his birthright? Why was the birthright so important in the context of Jacob and Esau's relationship?*

The birthright, traditionally given to the eldest son, held great significance as it included God's promises. Rebekah desired that her younger son Jacob, her favourite, receive this blessing instead of the elder son Esau. She prepared a meal and disguised Jacob to look like Esau. Jacob then presented the food to Isaac. Deceived by his old age and Jacob's disguise, Isaac blessed Jacob. Parental blessings were irrevocable, so God's covenant and blessings, passed through Isaac, remained with Jacob. God does not choose perfect individuals. Among the twins, God selected Jacob to continue the story of salvation. Through various life experiences, God further moulded Jacob to be faithful to the covenant he inherited from Abraham and Isaac.

2. *What is the meaning of the word Bethel?*

House of God

3. *What did God say to Jacob in his dreams?*

In his dream, Jacob saw a ladder reaching from the ground to heaven, with angels ascending and descending. At the top stood the Lord, who said, "I am the Lord, the God of your father Abraham and Isaac. I will give this land to you and your offspring. Your descendants will be like the dust of the earth, and all peoples will be blessed through you and your offspring. I am with you and will watch over you wherever you go. I will not leave you until I have fulfilled my promise."

4. *Why was Jacob given the name Israel?*

As he was alone, a man wrestled with him until daybreak. When the man saw that he could not overpower Jacob, he touched the socket of his hip, dislocating it. Despite now limping, Jacob refused to let the man go. The man said, "Let me go, for it is daybreak." Jacob replied, "I will not let you go unless you bless me." The man asked, "What is your name?" Jacob answered, "Jacob." In ancient times, when in a battle, it was a form of surrender to state your name to the opposition. The man then declared, "Your name will no longer be Jacob, but Israel, because you have struggled with God and with men and have overcome."

Jacob was given the name Israel after he wrestled with God and refused to let go until he received a blessing. The name "Israel" means "he who struggles with God"

5. *Why can we consider ourselves as children of promise in light of Jacob's story?*

The story of Jacob teaches us that when we encounter God and draw close to Him, we realise His strength and don't want to let Him go, no matter what! We desire to trust and follow Him, even when it's difficult. If we remain faithful to our God, His promises and covenant with us will be fulfilled. For whoever believes in Jesus becomes a child of promise and the new Israel.

LESSON 4

The Story of Israel in Egypt

Learning Intention

This lesson explains how Joseph maintained his integrity during both good times and bad, striving to do what was right even when no one else was watching. Joseph trusted God and believed that God was with him. As a result, God executed His plan of salvation through Joseph, using him as an instrument to raise the twelve into a great nation.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ The struggles Joseph faced helped him reflect and become a man of integrity. God blessed Joseph in his work. Similarly, we need to be people of integrity.
- ◆ God had His own ways of humbling Joseph and advancing His great plan of salvation. Like wise God has plans for each one of us. We need to be humble ourselves and surrender our lives to Him to understand His plans for us.
- ◆ Potiphar trusted Joseph so much that he put him in charge of everything he owned. One day, Potiphar's wife attempted to tempt him, but he refused to sin. We need to be trustworthy even in situations when no one is watching us.
- ◆ Sold into slavery by his brothers and imprisoned for a crime he didn't commit, Joseph could have given up on God. However, even in prison, he remained faithful. He understood that God was shaping him through his struggles.
- ◆ God chose Abraham, one single person and his family to follow Him in faith by made a covenant with him. God named Jacob the third generation Israel. Jacob's twelve sons became the twelve tribes flourishing in Egypt, and in course of time turn out to be the nation, Israel. They are called the people of God in the Old Testament. The fascinating tapestry of faith and lineage!
- ◆ In the New Testament, Jesus chose twelve apostles, mirroring the twelve tribes of Israel. Through His death and resurrection, Jesus inaugurated a new covenant in his blood and those who believe in Him became the new people of God regardless of ethnicity or lineage. It's a beautiful continuation of God's redemptive story!



Activity 1

Joseph's Dream Journal: Read Joseph's dream journal and help Joseph to complete his reflection.

My dreams weren't bad, but it was wrong for me to brag to my brothers. I allowed my dreams to make me prideful. Pride is when we start thinking more highly of ourselves than we should. We become prideful when we forget that all the things we have and all the things we're good at are gifts from God.

How can I avoid being prideful?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
others	and	something	glory	come	before	all	be
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
when	humble	at	can	talents	it	for	gifts
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
our	from	are	give	good	we	God	and

Use the letter code to interpret and find out what God is telling to Joseph and each one of us.

G Q P B M E R W: All our gifts and talents come from God

I V S U K C, V L T W D O N B H J: When we are good at something, we can give God glory for it and be humble



Activity 2

Using the number code below, discover something amazing about Joseph. Discuss and share how you evaluate yourself in relation to this.

101	2	21	126	24	12	3	1
right	can	is	when	because	no one	it	are
122	9	7	97	14	77	17	5
integrity	what	doing	see	you	even	else	all

- A. 122 21 7 101 77 126 12 17 2 97 9 14 1 7.
 B. 122 21 7 9 21 101 24 3 21 101.

Write here:

- A. Integrity is doing right even when no one can see what you are doing**
B. Integrity is doing what is right because it is right



Activity 3

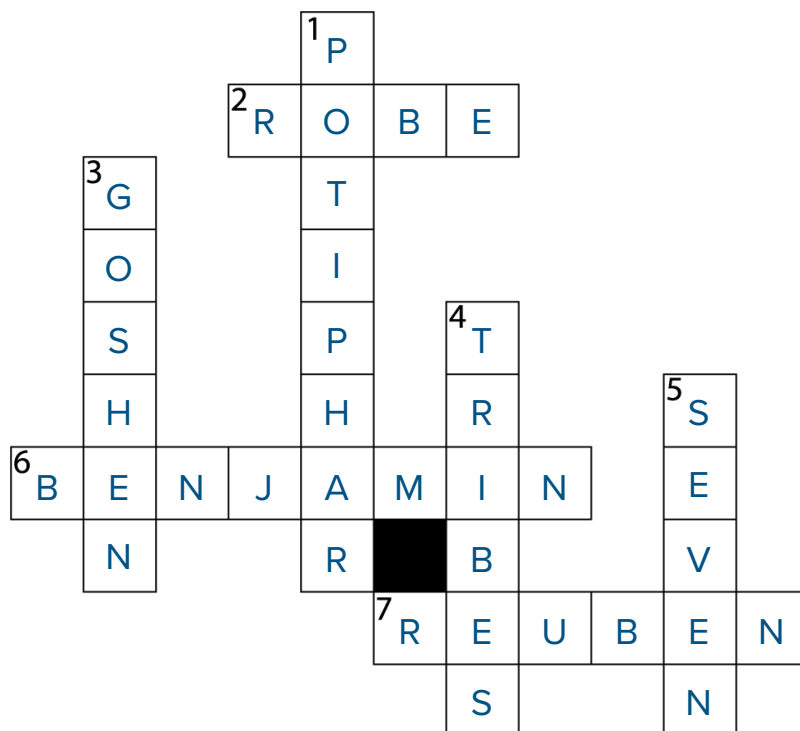
Complete the crossword puzzle below:

Across:

2. To show his special love, Jacob gave Joseph a beautiful
6. The youngest among the twelve sons of Jacob?
7. Name the brother who suggested that they should just throw Joseph into an old cistern to teach him a lesson.

Down:

1. In Egypt, Joseph was sold as a slave to?
3. The place where Jacob and his sons settled in Egypt?
4. The twelve apostles mirror the twelve of Israel.
5. The number that links both dreams of Pharaoh?





Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

In families, parents should love each of their children equally.

1

2

3

4

5

When you are angry with your siblings or friends, you may act in hurtful ways.

1

2

3

4

5

If you do something wrong in your life, it can have severe consequences later.

1

2

3

4

5

Every trial is an opportunity to prove our integrity and trust in God.

1

2

3

4

5

If we repent and turn from our ways, God has marvellous plans for us yet to unfold.

1

2

3

4

5



Check your understanding

1. *Why did Joseph's brothers feel jealous of him?*

Joseph's brothers felt jealous of him for several reasons. Firstly, Jacob, their father, had a special affection for Joseph, and to show his love, he gave Joseph a beautiful robe with long sleeves, making him feel particularly special. This favouritism did not sit well with his eleven brothers. Secondly, Joseph had dreams that indicated he would one day be more powerful than his brothers. In one dream, Joseph saw his bundle of grain standing tall while his brothers' bundles bowed down to it. In another dream, he saw the sun, moon, and eleven stars bowing down to him. Joseph shared these dreams with his brothers and boasted about them, which only increased their resentment and anger towards him. They questioned if they would ever bow down to him, and their jealousy grew stronger.

2. *Why did Jacob believe that wild animals had killed Joseph?*

Once while caring for their father's sheep, out of jealousy and anger Joseph's brothers grabbed him and threw him into an old cistern. Later they sold him to an Egyptian man who took Joseph to Egypt as a slave. To cover up their actions, the brothers took Joseph's beautiful robe and soaked it in goat's blood. When they returned home and showed it to their father, Jacob believed that wild animals had killed Joseph.

3. *By committing a sin, we are reduced of our integrity. Explain how did Joseph maintain his integrity in Egypt?*

Joseph maintained his integrity in Egypt through his unwavering faith even when faced with challenging and tempting situations.

- I. **Resisting Temptation:** When Potiphar's wife attempted to tempt him, he refused her advances, saying, "How then could I do such a wicked thing and sin against God?" Despite being falsely accused and imprisoned because of her lies, Joseph chose to remain faithful to God's commandments rather than give in to temptation.
- II. **Maintaining Faith in Adversity:** Even after being unjustly imprisoned, Joseph did not lose faith. He continued to trust in God's plan and remained steadfast in his beliefs. He interpreted dreams for fellow prisoners and later for Pharaoh, always giving credit to God for his ability to interpret dreams.
- III. **Demonstrating Forgiveness:** When Joseph's brothers came to Egypt seeking food during the famine, he had the power to seek revenge for their past betrayal. Instead, Joseph forgave them and provided for their needs. He recognised that what they intended for harm, God used for good, to save many lives.

4. *What was Pharaoh's dream?*

Pharaoh dreamed of seven fat cows eating among the reeds. Then, seven scrawny and ugly cows came up and ate the fat cows. Even after eating, the last cows remained scrawny and ugly. He also dreamed of seven full and healthy heads of grain sprouting. Then, seven thin and scorched heads of grain sprouted and swallowed the fat heads."

5. *What did Joseph advise Pharaoh to do during the years of abundance?*

During the seven years of abundance, Pharaoh should appoint someone to oversee the collection and storage of extra food. Then, when the seven years of famine arrive, the people of Egypt will have enough food and will not go hungry.

6. *Why did God choose Joseph to execute His plan of salvation?*

Joseph had arrived in Egypt as a slave, but now he was the prince of Egypt, second only to Pharaoh. He maintained his integrity during both good times and bad, striving to do what was right even when no one else was watching. Joseph trusted God and believed that God was with him. As a result, God executed His plan of salvation through Joseph, using him as an instrument to raise the twelve into a great nation.

Additional Activities lesson 4

Additional Activity 1

Discuss and Share

When you are angry or upset with your siblings or friends, what can you do to end the conflict?

LESSON 5

Moses the Liberator

Learning Intention

This lesson tells us the history of Moses, who liberated the Israelites from Egyptian slavery. It explains how God called, empowered, and guided Moses. The lesson emphasises that God protects us just as He did with Moses. This serves as a reminder of God's enduring presence and protection in our lives.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ God strengthened Moses and entrusted him with a mission. Similarly, God always saves us, even in our difficult times. In times of challenges, God is present to accompany, protect, and defend us, for He is faithful to His promises.
- ◆ The story of Moses inspires hope, resilience, and trust in the unwavering promise of divine companionship. God needs our cooperation to execute His plans for us. We have to submit ourselves to God to understand His plans.
- ◆ The ways of God are different from human ways. Even in the midst of hardships, God leads us to salvation.



Activity 1

Discuss in two groups and share your ideas.

Group 1: What do you think Miriam was thinking as she watched Moses floating in the Nile River? Write down your answer:

Miriam watched with a mix of fear, hope, and determination. She might have been praying for God's protection over Moses, feeling the weight of responsibility as his big sister. Her heart likely ached with worry, but she remained vigilant and, praying & hoping that someone kind would find and save him. Miriam's trust in God's plan and love for Moses gave her the courage to stay by the river and ensure his safety.

Group 2: God had big plans for baby Moses and protected him so that he would be raised in Pharaoh's household. What has God protected you from? Write down your answer:

Answers can vary

One example is given below.

A young woman was involved in a severe car accident that left her with life-threatening injuries. She was rushed to the hospital, where doctors worked tirelessly to save her life. Despite the unfavourable prediction of her condition, her family and friends prayed fervently for her recovery. They offered special Holy Qurbana and spend hours in adoration. Her family prayed numerous rosaries asking the intercession of Mother Mary. Miraculously, the patient began to show signs of improvement against all odds. The doctors were astonished as her condition stabilised and she eventually made a full recovery. This event was seen a clear example of divine protection and intervention, as her survival was beyond medical explanation.



Activity 2

In pairs, discuss the 'Abstracts from God's conversations' and decide the most fitting 'Character of God' option out of the following list.

(controls the history, redeemer, never abandons, holy, compassionate, powerful, always with us, strong, wonders)

Abstracts from God's conversations	Character of God
"I am the God of your father. I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob."	<i>Eg., God who controls history</i>
"I have seen the suffering of my people."	God the Redeemer
"I will rescue them."	God who Never abandons
"I am concerned about their suffering."	God who is compassionate
"I will be with you."	God who is always with us
"Take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy ground."	God who is holy



Activity 3

Decode the coordinates into letters to complete the sentence and identify the three signs that God gave to show the people.

The Lord gave Moses three signs to show the people that the Lord had come to him.

Use the answer graph to find the words. Example 1,8 = S

The **staff** became a **snake**.

1,8 2,8 1,5 1,7 1,7 1,8 1,6 1,5 3,7 4,5

Moses' **hand** became **leprous**.

2,7 1,5 1,6 3,5 4,7 4,5 3,6 4,6 2,6 3,8 1,8

The **Nile water** became **blood** on the ground.

4,8 1,5 2,8 4,5 4,6 2,5 4,7 2,6 2,6 3,5

5	A	B	D	E
6	N	O	P	R
7	F	H	K	L
8	S	T	U	W
	1	2	3	4



Simulation Activity:

This activity relates to how the student experiences the topic. The teacher can ask "why" to these simulation questions. Circle your answer, with 1 being the lowest, and 5 scoring the highest.

If we listen with our hearts, we can hear God speaking to us, just as Moses heard Him from the burning bush.

1 2 3 4 5

Catholic schools carry on the mission to educate those who are unaware of God's love and teachings.

1 2 3 4 5

Charity works conducted in our parish is the continuation of God's mission to liberate the oppressed.

1 2 3 4 5

Just as Moses was called by God to answer the cries of the Israelites, priests and religious sisters are similarly called to answer the needs of God's people in their times.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *How did the Israelites' circumstances change over the years in Egypt?*

During Joseph's time in Egypt, the famine was so severe and prolonged that he invited his father, Israel (formerly Jacob), to come to Egypt. As a result, Israel and Joseph's eleven brothers, along with their wives, children, and belongings, moved to Egypt. Initially a small family, the Israelites grew into a strong community within Egypt over the course of four centuries. The Israelites initially thrived in Egypt, living peacefully under the protection of Joseph, who held a high position in the Egyptian government.

However, new Pharaohs who did not know Joseph or his valuable contributions during the famine rose to power. Consequently, the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt, forced to work long hours making bricks for temples and pyramids. They groaned under their bondage and cried out for help, and their pleas reached God.

2. *What does the story of Moses being adopted by Pharaoh's daughter tell us about God's providence?*

The story of Moses being adopted by Pharaoh's daughter highlights God's providence, which refers to God's protective care and guidance. Despite the order to kill male infants, Moses is miraculously saved and raised in the Egyptian royal household. This unexpected turn of events allowed Moses to grow up in a position of privilege and education, which later enabled him to lead the Israelites out of slavery. It shows how God can work through seemingly adverse and unexpected circumstances to fulfill His divine purposes and care for His people.

3. *Why did Moses feel compelled to kill the Egyptian, and what were the consequences of his actions?*

Moses felt compelled to kill the Egyptian because he saw him beating one of his fellow Hebrews and, seeing no one else around, he acted to protect his brother. The consequence of his action was that he had to flee Egypt to escape Pharaoh's wrath, eventually settling in Midian where he lived as a shepherd until God called him to lead the Israelites out of slavery.

4. *Explain how God revealed His identity to Moses, and why was this important?*

While tending his father-in-law's sheep in the desert, Moses arrived at Mount Horeb and saw an extraordinary sight: a bush on fire that was not consumed by the flames. God called out to Moses from the bush and instructed him to take off his sandals, for he was standing on holy ground. God revealed Himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and told Moses He had seen the suffering of the Israelites in Egypt. He declared His plan to rescue them and bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey. God then commissioned Moses to go to Pharaoh and lead the Israelites out of Egypt. Despite Moses' initial hesitation, God reassured him that He would be with him and that the people would worship God on that very mountain after their liberation.

This revelation was crucial as it established God's authority and legitimacy, provided continuity with the covenant promises made to the patriarchs, gave Moses the divine

mandate needed to confront Pharaoh, and emphasised God's eternal, unchanging nature, which was foundational for the Israelites' understanding of Him.

5. *What does standing boldly for God look like in our current context?*

Standing boldly for God today means being brave and doing the right thing, even when it's tough. It could be helping a friend who's being bullied, being kind to everyone, and talking about your strong faith in Jesus Christ our saviour. It also means not being afraid to say what you believe in, even if it's hard.

Openly practicing our catholic faith, whether it's attending Holy Qurbana, praying, or reading scripture, even when it might invite criticism or mockery.

Being willing to speak out against injustice, corruption, and immorality, even when it's unpopular or risky.

Demonstrating God's love through acts of kindness, compassion, and service to those in need.

Maintaining honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior in all aspects of life, including at work, school, and in personal relationships.

Encouraging and supporting our brothers and sisters, helping them to stay strong in their catholic faith.

6. *Teaching, Liberation, and giving courage were the God given missions to Moses. How do you think your catechism teacher does exercise these missions to your class?*

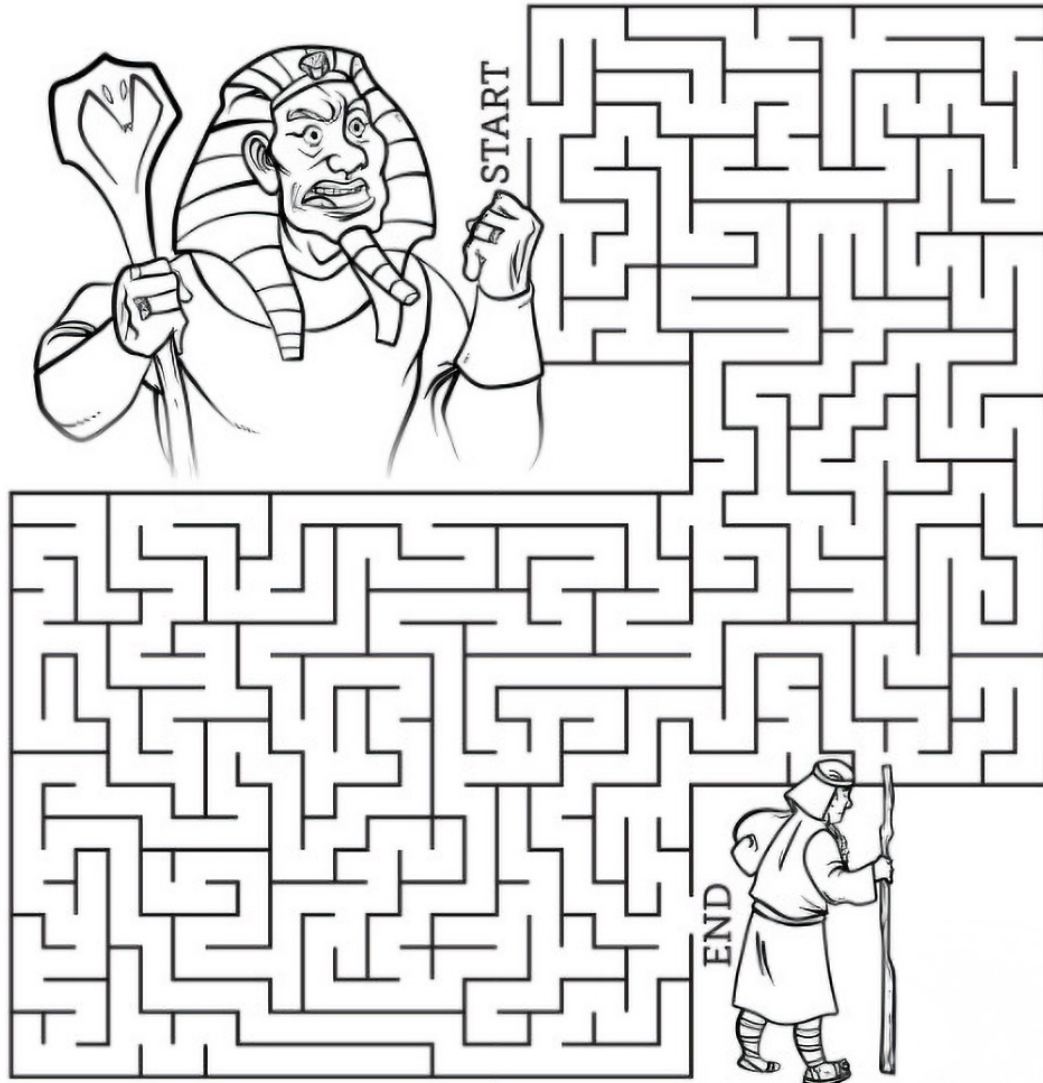
Just like how Moses taught the Israelites, my catechism teacher carries out these missions in our class by teaching us about the importance of having faith in God, the Holy Catholic Church, the significance of obeying God's commandments and the precepts of the Church, and the importance of understanding God's word through reading the Holy Bible. My teacher helps us to understand and participate in the Holy Qurbana with reverence, encourages us to go for regular reconciliation, and teaches us about the significance of other sacraments in our faith formation.

My teacher help us grasp the lessons and values that guide our lives. My teacher teach us God's commandments to free ourselves from bad habits and negative thoughts, encouraging us to follow the path of righteousness. My teacher give us courage by supporting us, listening to our problems, and motivating us to be strong in our faith and actions, much like how Moses inspired his people to be brave.

Additional Activities lesson 5

Additional Activity 1

Help Moses to escape from Egypt and free himself from the wicked Pharaoh.



Our trust in God's promise endures even beyond death (Genesis 50:1-26).

Although they lived in Egypt, Jacob knew that it was not the land God had promised them. He said to his son Joseph, "When I die, please do not bury me in Egypt. Carry me out of Egypt and bury me in the land where my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, are buried." As a result, Joseph took his father's body to the land of Canaan for burial.

Joseph also believed in God's promise regarding Canaan. Before he died, he told his brothers, "God will surely come to your aid and take you up out of this land to the land He promised on oath to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." Joseph then made the Israelites swear an oath, saying, "God will surely come to your aid, and you must carry my bones up from this place." Joseph died at the age of one hundred and ten. After he was embalmed, he was placed in a coffin in Egypt.

LESSON 6

Towards Freedom

Learning Intention

This lesson narrates the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery. God directly intervenes in their lives to free them. The lesson also conveys the message that God saves us from the bondage of sin. The Israelites were freed from Egypt through God's direct intervention via Moses. Similarly, God saved us from sin by giving His Son, Jesus, for the world. Just as God redeemed the Israelites from Pharaoh's power, He has redeemed us from the clutches of sin. Therefore, we must strive to love and obey God more deeply each day.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ God saved us from sin by granting His only son Jesus, God works through others to save us.
- ◆ We are obliged to follow the commandments of God.
- ◆ We need to love God more who gave us Jesus as saviour.
- ◆ We need to pray and depend on God to get solutions at the times of difficulties.
- ◆ Passover, or Pesach (PEH-sach) in Hebrew, commemorates the slavery of Israelites in Egypt and their ultimate exodus to freedom. Saint Thomas Syrian Christians observe Maundy Thursday as Pesaha, a Malayalam word derived from the Hebrew word of Passover. The tradition of consuming Pesaha Appam after the church service is observed by the entire community under the leadership of the head of the family.



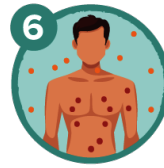
Activity 1

Look at the symbols and read the passage about it. Then fill in the title word. You will learn what each plague was like for the Egyptians.

The Plagues on Egypt (Exodus 7-12)



B **Blood**
The Nile, along with all of the water in Egypt, turns into blood. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go.



B **Boils**
Festering boils break out on the Egyptians and their animals. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go.



F **Frogs**
Frogs cover the land of Egypt. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind.



H **Hail**
Hail strikes down everything in the fields-humans, animals and trees. Pharaoh asks for forgiveness and promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind.



G **Gnats**
The dust turns to gnats, which cover the people and animals of Egypt. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go.



L **Locusts**
Locusts devour every tree and plant in the land of Egypt. Pharaoh asks for forgiveness, but does not let the Israelites go.



F **Flies**
Flies fill the houses and land of Egypt. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind.



D **Darkness**
Darkness covers the land of Egypt for three days. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind.



L **Livestock**
All of the Livestock of the Egyptians die. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go.



F **Firstborn**
Every firstborn son and firstborn of the cattle in Egypt dies. Pharaoh finally let the Israelites leave Egypt, only to change his mind and pursue them to the Red Sea.



Activity 2

Discuss the following scenario.

Abel, a Year 3 student, is the only son of Matt and Cathy. His parents have always warned him not to play soccer in their front yard, as the ball could roll into the street and obstruct traffic. One evening, after school, Abel began playing in the front yard, and the ball rolled down into the street. When he tried to get the ball back, a car came and struck him, seriously injuring him. How do you relate this event with the Pharaoh disobeying God's call to free the Israelites?

Just as Abel's parents warned him about the dangers of playing soccer in the front yard, God warned Pharaoh through Moses to let the Israelites go. Abel's decision to ignore his parents' warning led to serious consequences, just as Pharaoh's refusal to listen God's command resulted in severe consequences for himself and Egypt.

In both cases, the warnings were given out of concern and care: Abel's parents wanted to protect him from harm, and God wanted to free the Israelites and bring justice. When the warnings were ignored, the outcomes were serious. Abel's injury and the plagues that struck Egypt serve as reminders of the importance of listening to guidance and obeying for one's well-being and the greater good. This comparison explains how disobedience to wise counsel, whether from God or parents can lead to harmful consequences.



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

When the magicians of Egypt turned their staff into snakes, Moses was defeated, and he cursed the Lord.

1 2 3 4 5

The sign of the serpent swallowing the Pharaoh's snakes symbolizes that God is the supreme sovereign over the rulers of Egypt.

1 2 3 4 5

God had given the Israelites many chances to follow His guidance, but they chose to refuse.

1 2 3 4 5

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and into the wilderness, relying completely on the Lord for direction.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *Describe the first sign that God worked through Aaron in front of Pharaoh?*

The first sign occurred when Pharaoh first refused to listen to the Lord and let Israel go. Moses told Aaron to take his staff and throw it down before the Pharaoh, and it became a serpent. Pharaoh's men then also turned their staffs into serpents but then Aaron's snake swallowed up all the other snakes.

2. *Why do you think God turned the staff of Moses into a snake?*

God turned the staff into a snake to directly challenge Pharaoh's authority since the front of his crown features an enraged cobra, a symbol of the goddess of Lower Egypt. This emblem was believed by the Egyptians to possess divine and magical power, providing protection and asserting their rightful rule over the land. When Aaron threw down his staff, which became a snake and subsequently swallowed the other snakes, God was directly challenging Pharaoh's authority. Additionally, in the swallowing of the Egyptian staff snakes, God was foreshadowing the eventual swallowing up of the Egyptian army at the Red Sea.

3. *Can you describe at least four plagues that God sent upon Egypt?*

One plague that God sent upon Egypt was turning the dust into **gnats** which covered the people and animals of Egypt. Another plague was **hail** that struck down everything in the fields – humans, animals and trees. Another plague was **darkness** that covered Egypt for three days. Finally, the last plague was that every **firstborn son** and firstborn of the cattle in Egypt died.

4. *From Pharaoh's example, why do you think obedience to God is important in our life?*

From Pharaoh's example, we see that disobedience to God can lead to serious consequences. Pharaoh's stubbornness and refusal to let the Israelites go brought plagues and suffering upon Egypt. This teaches us that obedience to God is important because He knows what is best for us and for everyone. By following God's guidance, we can avoid unnecessary hardships and align ourselves with His greater plan for our well-being and the well-being of others. Obedience to God helps us to live a life of purpose, peace, and blessing.

5. *God has his own way of doing things; all what we need to do is trust in Him Explain this statement with incidents related to Israel's escape from Egypt.*

When the Israelites were enslaved, God chose Moses to lead them to freedom despite Moses' doubts and hesitations. God sent ten plagues upon Egypt to convince Pharaoh to release the Israelites. Each plague demonstrated God's power and control over nature, showing that His ways are beyond human understanding and thus require our utmost trust. Despite the severity of the plagues, Pharaoh's heart remained hardened until the final plague—the death of the firstborn—which led to the Israelites' release. When the Israelites were trapped between the Red Sea and the pursuing Egyptian army, God instructed Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea. The waters parted,

allowing the Israelites to cross on dry ground. As the Egyptians pursued, the waters returned, drowning Pharaoh's army. This miraculous event showed that trusting in God's instructions, even when they seem impossible, can lead to deliverance.

6. *Can you identify at least two important meanings of the Passover feast that connect with the life of Jesus and our own lives?*

Passover commemorates the biblical event of the Exodus, where God freed the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. The term "Passover" signifies a transition or passing over. During this feast, the people of Israel celebrate their liberation from slavery and their journey to freedom. For us, Passover also illuminates the broader salvation history of humanity, as Jesus, the Lamb of God, redeemed us from the power of sin and death.

In Passover, a perfect lamb was sacrificed, and its blood protected the Israelites. This is similar to how Jesus, the Lamb of God, sacrificed Himself to save us. His blood saves us from sin, just like the lamb's blood saved the Israelites.

Passover celebrates how the Israelites were freed from being slaves in Egypt. In the same way, Jesus' death and coming back to life frees us from being stuck in bad ways and helps us live good.

Additional Activities lesson 6

Additional Activity 1

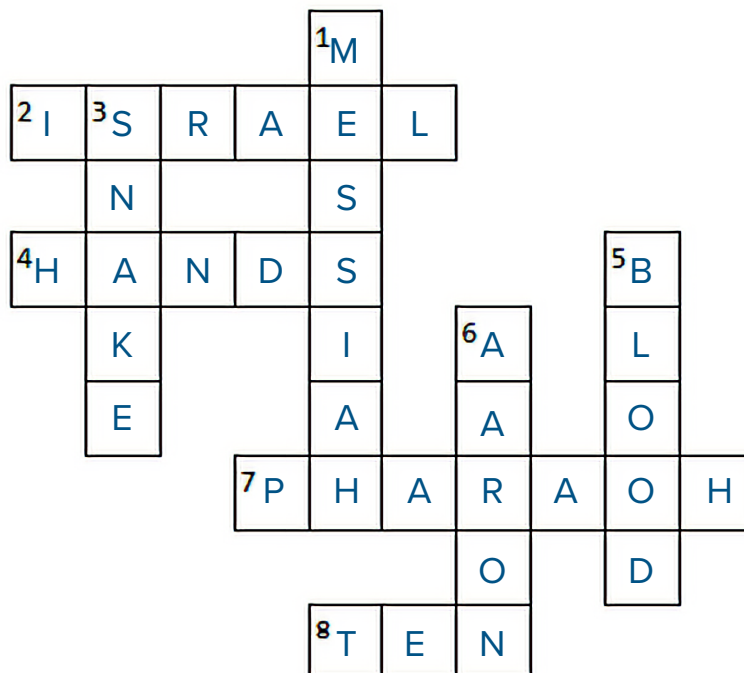
Crossword

Across:

2. Name the people under the slavery of Egypt.
4. God told Moses to raise his staff above his head and stretch his out over the waters of the Red Sea.
7. Ruler of Egypt.
8. How many Plagues did God send into Egypt?

Down:

1. Our Passover Lamb.
3. Symbol of the authority of Pharaoh.
5. Israelites had to sprinkle the of the Passover lamb on the door posts.
6. Brother of Moses chosen for the Mission to Egypt.



Out of Syllabus (For teachers reading)

'Exodus' is a word used in two ways – it is the name of the book itself and, more importantly, it refers to the events used to explain how the Jews gained their freedom, escaped from Egypt, and arrived back in Canaan. Together they are at the centre of Jewish identity and, therefore, are important for Christians in understanding Jesus and his Gospel.

The stories leading up to the Exodus involve individual clans or persons. The stories from this time, however, involve a 'nation' united through their covenant with God as his chosen people.

The key messages of the story of the escape from Egypt are:

- ◆ the miraculous intervention and action of God, in response to the cries of the people
- ◆ a great victory over the gods of Egypt, demonstrating God's total supremacy
- ◆ recalled every year in the Feast of Passover

Interesting facts about "Exodus"

History: Passover, also called Pesach, is the Israelite festival celebrating the exodus (departure) of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery in the 1200s BC. The surrounding events are recorded in the Old Testament book of Exodus.

Unleavened bread: Passover is also sometimes called the Festival of Unleavened Bread. The youngest child present to ask the four questions about why the Passover night is different from other nights. The answers tell the Passover event. When Jesus celebrated his last Passover, he took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is my body given for you."

The Passover Lamb: Each family had to kill a lamb at Passover. It was to be unblemished; no bones were to be broken. It was the blood of this pure and spotless lamb that made a way to freedom. Because "the life of the flesh is in the blood... for it is the blood that makes atonement by the life." (Leviticus 17:11). The New Testament alludes this lamb to Jesus. "Messiah, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed" (1 Corinthians 5:7).

Why the firstborn was killed? God said that Egypt is harming God's first-born son, Israel and therefore he would face judgment for that. Thus says the Lord, "Israel is My son, My firstborn. So, I said to you, 'Let My son go that he may serve Me'; but you have refused to let him go. Behold, I will kill your son, your firstborn" (Exodus 4:22-23). During the final plague, every Egyptian first-born male was killed whereas the angel of death "passed over" and spared the homes of the Israelites from the killing of the firstborn.

LESSON 7

Through the Desert

Learning Intention

This lesson narrates the journey that the Israelites had crossing the Red Sea through the desert. Whenever they confronted any hardships God was there with them to protect and guide. Manna and quails are best examples for this protection. This lesson will help to create a conviction that God always walks with or God is with us always. The same God who was with Moses continues to intervene and support us in our lives today. He knows us, guides us, and directs us. All we need to do is recognise His voice and follow His ways. By doing so, we can reach our goal as God promised; —the Kingdom of Heaven.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ God's ways often differ from ours, yet even in challenging times, He leads us toward salvation. When we encounter danger, His faithfulness provides protection.
- ◆ When being with God we shall fear nothing. Just as God called, strengthened, and guided Moses, He offers the same assurance to us.
- ◆ God provides us with all our needs. He walks with us on our journey of faith, even when we make mistakes
- ◆ We may feel forgotten and left alone in the desert, but God is always with us. If we choose to obey His laws, we are His favourite
- ◆ Be thankful to God who always make us walk in the right path.



Activity 1

Exodus 17: 1-7

Through this roleplay, students will explore the meanings of “Massah” and “Meribah” while re-enacting a water miracle from the Exodus story.

Assign roles to students, including a narrator, Moses, the Lord and the rest of the class as the crowd. Allow a few minutes for students to familiarize themselves with the text and ensure that everyone understands their character’s motivations, actions, and lines.

The crowd circles Moses and starts complaining and murmuring against him.

Narrator: *The whole Israelite community set out from the Desert of Sin, traveling from place to place as the Lord commanded. They camped at Rephidim, but there was no water for the people to drink. So, they quarrelled with Moses.*

Crowd: *“Give us water to drink,” “Give us water to drink.”*

Moses: *“Why do you quarrel with me?” “The Lord will provide for his people; trust the Lord please.”*

Crowd: *“We are thirsty. Give us water to drink.”*

Moses: *“Why do you put the Lord to the test?” “Don’t you remember the miracles God did for you?”*

Crowd: *“That’s gone!” “Why did you bring us out of Egypt?”*

Moses: *“The Lord will provide for your needs. Be at ease. Trust in the Lord. Remember, He parted the great sea for you to walk through its middle, no?”*

Crowd: *“Is it to make us and our children and livestock die of thirst, Moses?”*

(Moses comes out of the crowd and raises his hands up to the Lord)

Moses prays: *“What am I to do with these people? They are almost ready to stone me, Lord!”*

Moses kneels: *“Lord, show me a way!”*

The Lord: *“Go out in front of the people. Take some of the elders of Israel with you and take in your hand the staff with which you struck the Nile, and go; I will stand there before you by the rock at Horeb. Strike the rock, and water will come out of it for the people to drink.”*

(Moses stands up and strikes a rock. The crowd comes and drink plentifully)

Narrator: *Remember, God provides us with all our needs. He walks with us on our journey of faith, even when we make mistakes. Moses called the place Massah and Meribah, which mean “testing” and “complaining,” serving as a reminder of how the people of Israel failed to trust God.*

Write your answer here:

Massah means: **testing**

Meribah means: **complaining**



Activity 2

In the wilderness, God provided Manna from heaven to feed the hungry Israelites. Can you think of any heavenly bread we receive to meet our spiritual hunger?

The Holy Eucharist which we receive during Holy Qurbana represents the body and blood of Christ. We receive spiritual nourishment and grace through the Eucharist.



Activity 4

We have explored the journey of Israel through the wilderness. Now, identify the different elements that illustrate the analogy between Israel's pilgrimage and our pilgrimage of life in this world.

Liberation from the bonds of Egypt (ygEpt)	Liberation from the bonds of sin (nis)
Israel's pilgrimage starts with walking through waters of the Red sea. (lkwaing)	Our pilgrimage of faith starts with passing through the water of baptism (basmpiti)
..... Moses led the Israelites on those days (sesoM). Church leads the people of God in today's world (hcurhC).
Pillars of fire and cloud showed the way for Israelites. (oudcl) (erif)	God's Wordand the Holy Spirit show us our way. (rdoW) (lyoh Sipirt)
Israelites received mannafrom heaven. (anamn)	We receive Holy Qurbanafrom heaven. (lyho banaQur)
The destination of Israel's pilgrimage was the promised land Canaan (aanCan).	The destination of our pilgrimage of life here on earth is to reach Heaven (venHea).



Simulation Activity:

Mark the statements as either *True* or *False*.

Canaan was the promised land for Israel

True

False

God threw a piece of wood into the water and it became sweet.

True

False

The bread from heaven given to the people of Israel is called Manna.

True

False

The meat provided to the Israelites was lamb.

True

False

The name of the rock Moses struck to get water was called Sinai.

True

False

The Israelites were always grateful to God.

True

False

God sent poisonous serpents to thank the Israelites for being Grateful.

True

False



Check your understanding

1. *What do the terms Massah and Meribah mean, and how is it relevant to God disciplining the Israelites?*

Massah means testing, and Meribah means complaining. These terms are relevant to God disciplining the Israelites because they refer to specific events during their journey in the wilderness. When the Israelites complained about the lack of water, Moses struck a rock at God's command, and water flowed out. However, their constant testing of God's patience and their complaints led to these places being named Massah and Meribah. This discipline was a reminder to the Israelites to trust in God's provision and faithfulness, even in difficult times.

2. *How did God show the Israelites that he will always look after them?*

The pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night.

3. *What did Moses call his special tent and what happened when he entered it?*

Moses had a special tent that he set up outside the camp, calling it the "tent of meeting." Whenever Moses entered the tent, the pillar of cloud would come down and remain at the entrance, signifying the Lord's presence. The Lord spoke to Moses face to face, as one speaks to a friend.

4. *What were the consequences of the lack of faith and disobedience of the Israelites in the wilderness?*

As a consequence, poisonous snakes appeared among them, biting many and causing some to die. They asked Moses to pray to God to make the snakes go away.

5. *How does the analogy of the Israelites' pilgrimage relate to our journey as individuals in the Church? What similarities do you see?*

The journey of Israel through the wilderness holds deep spiritual significance and serves as a powerful metaphor for us today, especially as members of the Church. The people of Israel were a pilgrim community travelling through the desert, with the land of Canaan as their goal. Similarly, we, the people of the New Testament (the Church), are also a pilgrim community, with heaven as our ultimate goal.

6. *Why do you think the Israelites often complained rather than expressing gratitude? How can we cultivate a more grateful attitude in our own lives?*

The Israelites often complained because they were scared and focused on their problems instead of remembering the good things God had done. To be more grateful, we can count our blessings, focus on the positive, say thank you to God more often, and think about what we have right now. This helps us see life in a better way

To cultivate a more grateful attitude in our own lives, we can:

- † Regularly remind ourselves of God's blessings and the good things in our lives and how we've been guided by God through difficult times.

- † Thank God for all the blessings He has showered on us.
- † Taking time for attending Holy Qurbana, adoration, reading the Word of God, spiritual reflection can help us connect with a higher purpose and cultivate thankfulness.
- † Helping those in need can increase our appreciation for what we have and foster a sense of purpose.
- † Make it a habit to thank others, whether it's through words, notes, or acts of kindness, to reinforce a culture of appreciation

7. *One of your friends has said that prayer does nothing in their life. How can you help them understand that prayer can bring about miracles in our lives?*

I would tell my friend that prayer can help us feel closer to God and bring peace to our hearts. Sometimes, we don't see the results right away, but that doesn't mean God isn't listening. I can share stories from the Bible, like how Moses prayed, and God performed miracles, or even share personal experiences where prayer has helped me or others. Encouraging my friend to keep praying and trust in God's timing can help them see the power of prayer in their own life.

Additional Activities lesson 7

Additional Activity 1

Draw a picture imagining what Jesus was envisioning when He said, “Just as Moses lifted up the snake in the wilderness, so the Son of Man must be lifted up, that everyone who believes may have eternal life in Him” (John 3:14).

Draw here the story of bronze snake Jesus mentioning.

Draw here the story of the Son of Man from the Calvary Jesus forecasting.

Additional Activity 2

Throughout various incidents, we have observed how God intervened in the lives of the Israelites through Moses, who was a remarkable leader, a devoted man of prayer, and one of God’s greatest prophets. Can you discuss this and create an acrostic poem using the letters in ‘MOSES’?

Answer will vary

M Mighty leader, guiding through the desert sands,

O Obedient servant to God’s divine commands.

S Speaker of wisdom, his faith never sways,

E Ever in prayer, through nights and days.

S Shepherd of God’s people, a prophet, revered always.

LESSON 8

The Covenant of Sinai

Learning Intention

This lesson discusses the covenant God made with the Israelites at Mount Sinai during their journey to Canaan. It also highlights Jesus' new commandment of love, seen as a continuation of the Ten Commandments. Reflecting on Jesus' sacrifice, we recognise that His shedding of blood not only establishes a new covenant but also brings atonement and forgiveness of sins. As Jesus said, "This is my blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the forgiveness of sins." Both Mount Sinai and Mount Calvary hold significant places in the history of salvation. Faithfulness to God's commandments, both old and new, deeply impacts our lives as God's children and helps us attain eternal life. Remember, we are God's treasured possession, purchased by the precious blood of Jesus.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ God gave the Commandments to His people through Moses, God said to Moses if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. God wants us to follow these commandments because they will help us love Him and treat each other kindly."
- ◆ Idolatry means worship of Idols - Idols can be anything we prioritise over our relationship with God.
- ◆ As children of God, we are called to follow the commandments of God, while, as members of the Church, we also adhere to the laws of the Church, known as the precepts of the Church.
- ◆ Through Jesus, God gave us a new commandment of love. Instead of sprinkling animal blood, as Moses did to seal the old covenant, Jesus shed His own blood to establish this new covenant. The Church is the new Israel, God's chosen people in Jesus Christ.
- ◆ Jesus shedding of blood not only establishes a new covenant but also brings atonement and forgiveness of sins.
- ◆ Jesus instituted the Holy Qurbana to maintain this covenantal relationship and to dispense forgiveness for generations to come.



Activity 1

Consecration means dedicating anything, such as a person or object, for the worship or service of God and typically includes certain rites or solemnities. Please identify and circle the words from the list below that are consecrated for God's service.

Chalice mangoes bench church car rosary
 priest road school pen nun holy water



Activity 2

Below are the Ten Commandments, but they are listed in a random order. Number them from 1 to 10 in the correct sequence.

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



Activity 3

Unscramble the letters of the word (provided in brackets) to reveal the consequences of sin. Then design a poster that visually represents it. Organise an exhibition of your posters after a Sunday Holy Qurbana..

- Sin has its consequences. Sin is fundamentally, a **rejection** (tionrejec) of God and rebellion against Him. It creates in us a distaste (tastedis) for God.
- Sin involves a **penalty** (ltypena). This may be inflicted in this life or in the life to come by the justice of God unless it is forgiven in God's mercy.



Activity 4

Unscramble the sentences below using the number clues. Start from number 1 to discover what St John the Apostle has to say about atonement.

7	4	3	2	8	6	1	5
our	atoning	the	is	sins	for	Jesus	sacrifice
1	5	2	3	7	4	6	8
Not only	sins	for ours,	but also	whole	for the	of the	world

Jesus **is the atoning sacrifice for our sins**

Not only for ours, but also for the sins of the world.

1 John 2:2



Simulation Activity:

This activity relates to how the student experiences the topic. The teacher can ask “why” to these simulation questions. Circle your answer, with 1 being the lowest, and 5 scoring the highest.

God carried the Israelites out of Egypt as eagles carry their young on their wings.

1 2 3 4 5

Priests are consecrated for the worship and service of God.

1 2 3 4 5

Obedience to God’s Law, as revealed in the Ten Commandments, made the people of Israel a “kingdom of priests and a holy nation.”

1 2 3 4 5

The New Covenant between God and the Church is sealed with the blood of Jesus.

1 2 3 4 5

Sin has its consequences.

1 2 3 4 5

When you rebel against God or turn away from His ways, you are entering into a state of mortal sin.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *Why do you think God considers Israel His “treasured possession”?*

God considers Israel His “treasured possession” because the Israelites witnessed His mighty acts in Egypt and how He carried them on eagles’ wings and brought them to Himself. He promised that if they fully obeyed Him and kept His covenant, they would be His treasured possession out of all nations. Despite owning the whole earth, He chose them to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation. The Israelites listened attentively, agreed to follow the commandments, and promised to obey them and act righteously.

2. *Write down the three characters of God and explain one of them.*

First, His transcendence (beyond comprehension) highlights His position above and beyond all He created. God is infinitely greater than all His works. Unbound by space or time, He is infinite, omnipresent, and sovereign over all.

Second, His immanence (present everywhere) emphasizes that He graciously enters into His creation, actively working and acting within the world He has made.

Finally, He is a God of covenant. This means that He is beautifully personal, and holy, inviting us into intimacy with Him.

3. *From the Ten Commandments, choose any two and explain how they serve as a guide for our relationship with God and others?*

Answers can vary

“You shall have no other gods before Me.”

This commandment emphasises the importance of God in our lives. It guides us to prioritise our relationship with God above all else, with highest devotion and reverence. By acknowledging only one true God, we need to have sincere worship, avoiding idolatry and distractions from other idols or material possessions.

“You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.”

This commandment highlights the value of honesty and integrity in our interactions with others. It guides us to speak truthfully and avoid deceit, which helps build trust and maintain healthy relationships within the community. By being honest, we can become a just and fair people, ensuring that individuals are treated with respect and dignity.

4. *What was the grave sin Israelites committed and why did they do so?*

Idolatry was the grave sin Israelites committed. They have quickly turned away from what God commanded them and made an idol cast in the shape of a calf. They have bowed down to it, sacrificed to it, and said, ‘These are our gods.’

5. *What is atonement?*

Atonement is at the very heart of God’s salvation plan for humanity. Jesus, God’s

Son, came to Earth and lived a sinless life. His death on the cross became the ultimate sacrifice for all our sins. Through His love and sacrifice, we receive forgiveness and a way back to God. In the narrative of salvation, Moses serves as a model of Jesus, foreshadowing the ultimate atonement that Jesus would provide. “ The Son of Man has come to give his life as a ransom for many.

6. *You notice that your friend likes a famous singer or actress. Due to this reason, your friend does not come to church on multiple Sundays to attend concerts and movies featuring this celebrity and boast about missing Holy Qurbana and catechism because of these events. How can you show your friend the importance of catechism and the Holy Qurbana from the point of view of covenant?*

Jesus instituted the Holy Qurbana to maintain our covenantal relationship with God. By attending, we remember Jesus’ sacrifice, receive His grace, and renew our commitment to follow Him. Just as God provided manna to nourish the Israelites in the wilderness, He provides spiritual nourishment through the Holy Qurbana. Skipping these services means missing out on the divinity that strengthens our faith and spirit.

Following the commandments, including keeping the Sabbath holy, is part of our covenant with God. The Church is the new Israel, and as members of this community, we gather to worship, learn, and support one another. Catechism classes help us to us to understand Gods commandments and teachings of the church and thereby to truly understand and know God. The same God who was with Moses continues to intervene and support us in our lives today. He knows us, guides us, and directs us. All we need to do is recognise His voice and follow His ways. By doing so, we can reach our goal as God promised; —the Kingdom of Heaven.

Remind your friend that while concerts and movies offer temporary enjoyment, nurturing our spiritual life through Holy Qurbana and catechism has eternal significance. It’s an investment in our relationship with God and our ultimate goal of eternal life in His Kingdom

7. *What is the new commandment given by Jesus during the Last Supper?*

During the Last Supper, Jesus said to us: “Just as I have loved you, you also should love one another. By this, everyone will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another.

Additional Activities lesson 8

Additional Activity 1

Q J E R M H V G I O Y E A B R J S C C O V E N A N T S Y N I
 C F X E O P D S G O L D E N C A L F X G C M I A L R R C J Z
 X F X V T X M O J O L E A H C B J B L Y K O Y D H S C N J L
 Q C B E I P W W U G U H P W L S C O S K Y U N I O R O H L N
 F Z O O S D I S A E Z W E I S V X U T E E G W X J L P C K X
 D O Q M L A A K O J Q O F O R G I V E N E S S E D P A E M Y
 A Q X O M H O B J J A M V L G G Z E P I K I T D H D G T A F
 C C D M H A E P O M Z O N T A R Z I L V V Z R A L A P V R A
 C E P T X K N M R O M L L B F N T D N Q G J E C Z S Q D F Y
 K H B H H F I D R D K H W A T Z A T O N E M E N T L F Y H V
 J X U R Y E W T M G U O A L V J C O R M P F X J F R S V J R
 U Z M R W S W H J E H K F V G I U G F X F E X I E A P L B E
 K E H I C O N E D F N O X L F S T O N E T A B L E T S S I N
 T U B N H H L C Q E L T H J A O Q R I H Q R U M D N L Z B M
 Y I B E M F H S M I D R S K U W X G Z V T L X H N Z E J P T
 V X R X T K I M O S D Y C A M O U N T S I N A I Y H U T G E
 R F K O J E F L Z R Y C N V M M O S E S K C N M D S B F N O
 U Q N T A R Z I R A O P J Q G Z A U V H V V V N R H D J H T
 Z E C I D B G T T E Q O Z V A K K V V B V B G W T E P N K E
 P J C N K K G K R L H T Y S K M V J W N Y P O X S Q N X X R
 F E M V I P L F T I E D R J U B P V W T C Y D U F A K N H Y
 F P Q F Q I Z G C T G F I A W L M W P R U I P H O A Y X S E
 N S G M T Y P D C I D M J C X U B T A C P U E E S R H R R Q
 X R C X Z T J G P E W O L H L V I J Q E G F P G Z O T V R K
 G I E R O G O K B S I N K Q K A E R P L I M W O B N F D N R
 I J L C Z X D A C I F B E Z Q D L B S W P Z O E M L I O T A
 C L T H R N H Y J D B Y D P S D W A K E J I D E G X L Q S I
 G E O R F Z W E D M B L M T I K J D P E H Q R P P U H C B J
 S X N X G G K I R W P O E Z U F E C O K H F E M J F L E O V
 F I X Z K I I C E G I X K I N J I F J G R Z K P Z Y I B U L

Stone tablets

commandments

Israelities

bible

forgiveness

golden calf

mount sinai

sin

atonement

book of law

idolatry

God

covenant

moses

church

aaron

Q J E R M H V G I O Y E A B R J S C COVENANT S Y N I
 C F X E O P D S GOLDEN CALF X G C M I A L R R C J Z
 X F X V T X M O J O L E A H C B J B L Y K O Y D H S C N J L
 Q C B E I P W W U G U H P W L S C O S K Y U N I O R O H L N
 F Z O O S D I S A E Z W E I S V X U T E E G W X J L P C K X
 D O Q M L A A K O J Q O FORGIVENESS E D P A E M Y
 A Q X O M H O B J J A M V L G G Z E P I K I T D H D G T A F
 C C D M H A E P O M Z O N T A R Z I L V V Z R A L A P V R A
 C E P T X K N M R O M L L B F N T D N Q G J E C Z S Q D F Y
 K H B H H F I D R D K H W A T Z ATONEMENT L F Y H V
 J X U R Y E W T M G U O A L V J C O R M P F X J F R S V J R
 U Z M R W S W H J E H K F V G I U G F X F E X I E A P L B E
 K E H I C O N E D F N O X L F STONETABLETS SIN
 T U B N H H L C Q E L T H J A O Q R I H Q R U M D N L Z B M
 Y I B E M F H S M I D R S K U W X G Z V T L X H N Z E J P T
 V X R X T K I M O S D Y C A M O U N T S I N A I Y H U T G E
 R F K O J E F L Z R Y C N V M M O S E S K C N M D S B F N O
 U Q N T A R Z I R A O P J Q G Z A U V H V V V N R H D J H T
 Z E C I D B G T T E Q O Z V A K K V V B V B G W T E P N K E
 P J C N K K G K R L H T Y S K M V J W N Y P O X S O N X X R
 F E M V I P L F T I E D R J U B P V W T C Y D U F A K N H Y
 F P Q F Q I Z G C T G F I A W L M W P R U I P H O A Y X S E
 N S G M T Y P D C I D M J C X U B T A C P U E E S R H R R Q
 X R C X Z T J G P E W O L H L V I J Q E G F P G Z O T V R K
 G I E R O G O K B S I N K Q K A E R P L I M W O B N F D N R
 I J L C Z X D A C I F B E Z Q D L B S W P Z O E M L I O T A
 C L T H R N H Y J D B Y D P S D W A K E J I D E G X L Q S I
 G E O R F Z W E D M B L M T I K J D P E H Q R P P U H C B J
 S X N X G G K I R W P O E Z U F E C O K H F E M J F L E O V
 F I X Z K I I C E G I X K I N J I F J G R Z K P Z Y I B U L

Stone tablets

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LESSON 9

In the Promised Land

Learning Intention

After a long journey, the Israelites reached the Promised Land, symbolising God's promises and blessings. This lesson depicts the death of Moses and Joshua's leadership, creating awareness that we too are pilgrims on earth, journeying towards heaven. In the New Testament, like the Israelites' pilgrimage, we are on a journey to the heavenly Jerusalem, where God's presence dwells. The land of Canaan represents God's covenant and blessings, as well as our ultimate goal—heaven. As we navigate life, we must seek God's strength to overcome obstacles and stay focused on our divine destination.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ We should live with the heavenly Jerusalem as our ultimate goal, drawing strength from God to overcome sin and obstacles and to lead a life of virtues.
- ◆ The Catechism explains that “perfect life with the Most Holy Trinity ... is called ‘heaven.’ Heaven is the ultimate end and fulfillment of the deepest human longings, the state of supreme, definitive happiness” (CCC 1024-1026).
- ◆ Like Moses, we should be very humble, maintain a close friendship with God, and be people of prayer.
- ◆ Like the Israelites, we are also God's own people and the people of the covenant.
- ◆ We should be grateful to God who made us His own. With joy, we shall accept the commandments of God.



Activity 1

Write down at least three personality traits of Moses that impressed you the most and discuss why they are important to us.

- Humility:** Moses, despite his significant role and leadership, consistently displayed humility, acknowledging that his power and wisdom came from God, not himself.

Humility helps to develop a sense of gratitude and contentment making us depend on Gods mercy for everything. It allows us to listen to others, learn from them, and make decisions that benefit the greater good.

- Close friendship with God:** Moses had unwavering faith and he had a close friendship with God. He often spoke with God directly being open with God asking for forgiveness and divine guidance.

A close relationship with God is important as it helps us with forgiveness of our sins, provides source of strength, guidance, and comfort. It helps us to face the challenges of life with a sense of purpose and trust in the almighty God

- Man of prayer:** Moses consistently turned to God in times of need seeking Gods will and wisdom. He expressed his dependence on God for guidance and intervention at every point.

Prayer is important for communication with God, helping us to express our hopes, fears, and gratitude. It develops a sense of peace and clarity, helping us make thoughtful and informed decisions.



Activity 2

In the book of Joshua 1:9, God made a special promise to him! Unscramble the following sentence using the number code, starting from 1, to discover what the promise is.

10	1	4	3	5
Wherever you go!	Have I not	and courageous.	Be strong	Do not
9	6	7	8	2
for God is with you	be frightened	and do not	be dismayed,	commanded you?

Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous, Do not be frightened and do not be dismayed, for God is with you wherever you go.

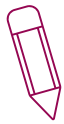


Activity 3

Stones from the river Jordan became a memorial of God's faithfulness to Israel. Ask your mother why she wears a Thali and what it means to her.

Answers can vary:

The stones from the river Jordan that became a memorial of God's faithfulness to Israel. In a Syro-Malabar Catholic wedding, the thali symbolises the bond of marriage between the bride and groom. It is placed on seven strings and tied around the bride's neck by the groom during the ceremony, representing the eternal bond between them. The knot in the thali symbolises the permanence of marriage and also signifies Christ's love for His Church. The thali is a leaf-shaped pendant with a cross made of seven small beads in the centre, reflecting the covenant of marriage as a mirror of Christ's love for His bride, the Church. The bride wears the thali for the rest of her life, signifying the enduring nature of this sacred bond.



Activity 4

Jericho Conquest

Students will memorise the following Bible verse. Then, form a circle and walk around it seven times, shouting the verse to re-enact the conquest of Jericho. The teacher may provide a brief overview of the Jericho conquest (Joshua 6:1-27).

Joshua 6: 1-27

Now Jericho was in a state of siege because of the presence of the Israelites. No one left or entered.

²And to Joshua the LORD said: I have delivered Jericho, its king, and its warriors into your power.

^{3a} Have all the soldiers circle the city, marching once around it. Do this for six days,

⁴with seven priests carrying ram's horns ahead of the ark. On the seventh day march around the city seven times, and have the priests blow the horns.

⁵When they give a long blast on the ram's horns and you hear the sound of the horn, all the people shall shout aloud. The wall of the city will collapse, and the people shall attack straight ahead.

⁶Summoning the priests, Joshua, son of Nun, said to them, "Take up the ark of the covenant with seven of the priests carrying ram's horns in front of the ark of the LORD."

⁷And he ordered the people, "Proceed and surround the city, with the picked troops marching ahead of the ark of the LORD."

⁸When Joshua spoke to the people, the seven priests who carried the ram's horns before the LORD marched and blew their horns, and the ark of the covenant of the LORD followed them.

⁹In front of the priests with the horns marched the picked troops; the rear guard followed the ark, and the blowing of horns was kept up continually as they marched.

¹⁰But Joshua had commanded the people, "Do not shout or make any noise or outcry until I tell you, 'Shout!' Then you must shout."

¹¹So he had the ark of the LORD circle the city, going once around it, after which they returned to camp for the night.

¹²Early the next morning, Joshua had the priests take up the ark of the LORD.

¹³The seven priests bearing the ram's horns marched in front of the ark of the LORD,

blowing their horns. Ahead of these marched the picked troops, while the rear guard followed the ark of the LORD, and the blowing of horns was kept up continually.

¹⁴On this second day they again marched around the city once before returning to camp; and for six days in all they did the same.

¹⁵On the seventh day, beginning at daybreak, they marched around the city seven times in the same manner; on that day only did they march around the city seven times.

¹⁶The seventh time around, the priests blew the horns and Joshua said to the people, "Now shout, for the LORD has given you the city.

¹⁷The city and everything in it is under the ban. Only Rahab the prostitute and all who are in the house with her are to live, because she hid the messengers we sent.

¹⁸ But be careful not to covet or take anything that is under the ban;* otherwise you will bring upon the camp of Israel this ban and the misery of it. ¹

⁹All silver and gold, and the articles of bronze or iron, are holy to the LORD. They shall be put in the treasury of the LORD."

The Fall of Jericho.

²⁰As the horns blew, the people began to shout. When they heard the sound of the horn, they raised a tremendous shout. The wall collapsed,* and the people attacked the city straight ahead and took it.

²¹They observed the ban by putting to the sword all living creaturese in the city: men and women, young and old, as well as oxen, sheep and donkeys.

²² To the two men who had spied out the land, Joshua said, "Go into the prostitute's house and bring out the woman with all her family, as you swore to her you would do."

²³The spies entered and brought out Rahab, with her father, mother, brothers, and all her family; her entire family they led forth and placed outside the camp of Israel.

²⁴The city itself they burned with all that was in it;g but the silver, gold, and articles of bronze and iron they placed in the treasury of the house of the LORD.

²⁵ Because Rahab the prostitute had hidden the messengers whom Joshua had sent to reconnoiter Jericho, Joshua let her live, along with her father's house and all her family, who dwell in the midst of Israel to this day.

²⁶ On that occasion Joshua imposed the oath: Cursed before the LORD be the man who attempts to rebuild this city, Jericho. At the cost of his firstborn will he lay its foundation, and at the cost of his youngest son will he set up its gates.*

²⁷Thus the LORD was with Joshua so that his fame spread throughout the land.



Simulation Activity:

This activity relates to how the student experiences the topic. The teacher can ask “why” to these simulation questions. Circle your answer, with 1 being the lowest, and 5 scoring the highest.

The 40 years of wandering in the desert was a punishment for the unfaithfulness of the Israelites.

1 2 3 4 5

Moses prayed to God for forgiveness on behalf of his people, similar to how a priest offers the Holy Qurbana for his congregation.

1 2 3 4 5

The priests who carried the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord stopped in the middle of the Jordan because they were afraid of the flooding.

1 2 3 4 5

The name “Joshua” means “Yahweh (God) is salvation.”

1 2 3 4 5

Moses was able to occupy the promised Land.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *What does the name “Moses” mean, and how is it significant to his story?*

His name means “drawn out.” His name is fitting since he was “drawn out” of the water after his mother placed him there to save his life, and it also signified how he would later “draw out” God’s people from Egypt.

2. *How did God encourage Joshua before he led the Israelites into the Promised Land?*

Joshua is a prime example of a dynamic leader who led the people by trusting solely in God’s will and obeying Him completely. He was the son of Nun, and the spirit of wisdom rested upon him. Before his death, Moses blessed and charged Joshua in front of the Israelites, saying, “Be strong and bold, for you are the one who will go with this people into the land” (Deut. 31:7).

The Lord guided Joshua, and the people listened to him. Following Moses’ directions, Joshua led the people, trusting completely in God’s will. It was through this total obedience to God that Joshua was able to bring the Israelites into the land of Canaan.

3. *Why was the crossing of the Jordan River considered a significant moment for the Israelites?*

Crossing the river Jordan was highly significant, marking the official entry into the Promised Land. While Moses led the people across the Red Sea from slavery to freedom, Joshua now led them across the Jordan river from the desert to the Promised Land. Notably, the name “Joshua” means “Yahweh (God) is salvation.” The Greek equivalent of “Joshua” is “Jesus,” which means “God rescues,” “God saves,” and “God delivers.”

4. *How did Joshua lead the Israelites in fulfilling God’s promise to give them the land of Canaan?*

Joshua led the Israelites in fulfilling God’s promise to give them the land of Canaan through a series of strategic actions. First, he sent spies to scout the land and gather information about its inhabitants and fortifications. Then, under God’s guidance, Joshua led the Israelites across the Jordan River, which miraculously parted for them. He followed God’s commands to conquer the cities within Canaan, including the famous battle of Jericho, where the walls fell after the Israelites marched around them for seven days. Joshua’s unwavering faith, obedience to God’s commands, and military acumen were crucial in the successful conquest and settlement of the land. After the conquest, Joshua oversaw the division of the land among the twelve tribes of Israel, ensuring that each tribe received its allotted inheritance. His leadership exemplified the importance of faith, courage, and reliance on God’s promises.

5. *How can we stay focused on our goal of reaching the heavenly Jerusalem, just like the Israelites stayed focused on Canaan?*

Just as the Israelites had faith in God’s promises, we must maintain faith and trust in God’s plan for us.

The Israelites followed Moses and God's guidance. Similarly, we should follow the teachings of our Church, scriptures, and the wisdom of our faith.

The journey to Canaan was fraught with difficulties, yet the Israelites persevered. Likewise, we must persevere through life's challenges, keeping our goal as heavenly Jerusalem.

Regularly attending Holy Qurbana, engaging in frequent confession, reflection, prayer, can help keep our focus on the heavenly goal and provide the clarity and strength we need to aim our goal the heavenly Jerusalem.

The Israelites travelled as a community, supporting each other. Being part of our parish community can offer encouragement & support.

By staying grateful for God's blessings and obedient to His commandments, we reinforce our commitment to our goal the Heavenly Jerusalem.

Additional Activities lesson 9

Additional Activity 1

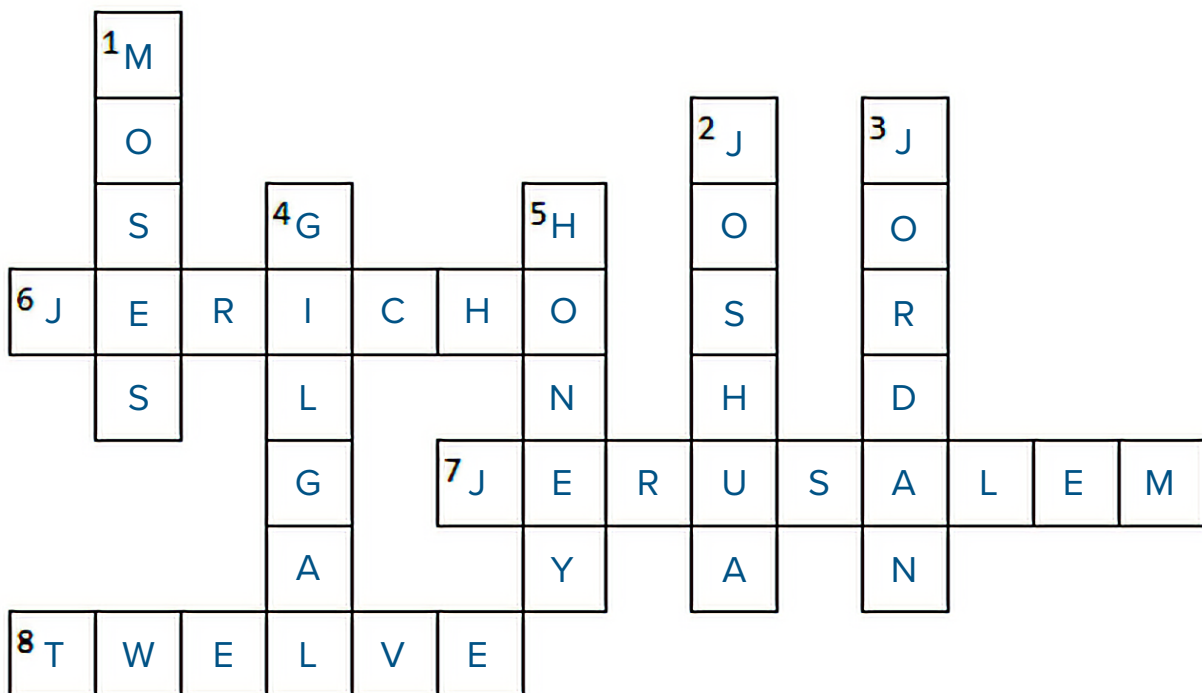
Crossword:

Across:

6. The first city they conquered in the land of Canaan?
7. Our earthly journey leads us to a new Canaan called the heavenly
8. How many men did Joshua select from among the people, to take up stones from the dry river bed?

Down:

1. He led the people of God across the Red Sea.
2. He led Israelites across the river Jordan.
3. Crossing the river was the official entry into the Promised Land.
4. The place where Joshua piled memorial stones as a monument?
5. Canaan was a land of milk and



Additional Activity 2

Unscramble the words provided in the brackets to form the final blessing prayer from the Syro-Malabar Holy Qurbana, which reveals the nature of heavenly Jerusalem.

May our Lord (susJe) make us (thywor) of the (ryolg) of His..... (domgnik) , (eterlan) happiness with his holy (gelsan) and (yoj) in His..... (eindiv) presence. May He enable us to stand at His(ghtri) hand in heavenly Jerusalem.

LESSON 10

Feasts of Israel

Learning Intention

This lesson explains the feasts of the Israelites and the Church, highlighting their significance and meaning. Since the Old Testament times, God's people have celebrated special feasts, beginning with Passover, to remember and thank God for His miraculous acts. These celebrations helped them recall God's deeds, pass on the story to future generations, and encourage living according to His ways (CCC 1164). Today, the Church's feasts serve the same purpose, helping children and believers understand and participate in these celebrations meaningfully. Each feast becomes truly significant when its essence and message are embraced and celebrated.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ Feasts are celebrated both in the Old Testament and New Testament period. It helps one to grow spiritually when it is celebrated understanding the true meaning of it.
- ◆ By celebrating feasts we express our gratitude towards God. We should try to understand the meaning of every feast.
- ◆ A Catholic feast day or holy day is any day set aside to remember and celebrate something or someone important to our faith. Besides Sundays, these feast days are generally categorised into three types: feasts of the Lord, feasts of Mother Mary, and feasts of the Saints.
- ◆ The parish feast brings a unique energy and vibrancy to the life of the parish community, an experience that cannot be compared with anything else.
- ◆ God has called us to remember and celebrate His mighty acts of love and salvation. We are encouraged to cherish the traditions and feasts of our faith, as they help us learn, give thanks, and grow closer to Him. By embracing these celebrations, we can pass on faith, love, and compassion to future generations. These observances remind us of God's endless goodness and draw us nearer to Him.



Activity 1

Complete the words below, to reveal the significance of feasts.

Memorial

Of redeeming act of God in history

Seasonal

Involving agriculture, labour or rest

Prophetic

of redeeming act of God in history



Activity 2

Circle the days celebrated as the Feast of the Lord (other than Sunday's) in the box below:

Pentecost

Resurrection

Ascension

Passion

Death

Last Supper

Baptism of Jesus

Birth of Jesus



Activity 3

Read the chart below and tick the Marian feasts celebrated in your parish.

March 25 - The Annunciation: The Annunciation refers to the announcement by the Angel Gabriel and Mary's ascent, made exactly nine months before the birth of Christ.

August 15 - Assumption: (15-day Lent followed by the feast in the Syro-Malabar Church). At the end of her earthly life, Mary, our Mother, was assumed - taken up into heaven, body and soul.

September 8 - The Birthday of the Blessed Virgin Mary: (8-day Lent followed by the feast in the Syro-Malabar Church). Anne and Joachim had long hoped that God would bless them with a child. Little did they know that their daughter would play such an important role in God's salvific history for His people.

December 8 - The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary: From the first moment of her life, Mary was free from sin. While all human beings, except Mary, are born with original sin, God preserved Mary from this.



Activity 4

Meet with your parish priest to learn how the parish feast is organised. Discuss ways you can contribute and ask him to share his ideas on how you can help prepare for the upcoming feast day celebrations.

Answers can vary



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

The weekly Sabbath was observed by the Israelites for worship, rest, and studying God's Word, and Christians do the same on Sundays.

1

2

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5

The birthday of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated with an 8-day lent followed by the feast.

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Syro-Malabar Christians have a festival similar to the Jewish Passover, called Pesaha.

1

2

3

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The Feast of the Epiphany in the Syriac tradition is known as "Denha", which means "revelation," and it celebrates the baptism of Jesus.

1

2

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The Holy Church honors the Blessed Mary, Mother of God, with special love and a number of feasts.

1

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4

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Check your understanding

1. *Why did the Israelites celebrate special feast days besides the Sabbath?*

They also celebrated various feast days as commanded by God, to give thanks and remember His blessings.

2. *Can you list the three ways the feasts of Israel were significant?*

The feasts given to Israel have significance in three ways. **First**, they served as memorials of God's actions in Israel's history. **Second**, each feast had a seasonal aspect, connected to the agricultural cycle in the land. **Finally**, each feast carried prophetic meaning, pointing to future events: the birth, death, resurrection, and second coming of Jesus, the Messiah..

3. *Why do Christians celebrate Pentecost?*

The first harvest of grain was offered to the Lord on the 50th day after the feast of first fruits. The word Pentecost means fifty. Pentecost points to the coming of the Holy Spirit and the great harvest of souls into God's kingdom during the Church age. The Church was established on this day when the Holy Spirit was poured out.

4. *How does the Feast of First Fruits relate to the resurrection of Jesus?*

The first fruits were offered to God on the third day of Passover. Just as the first harvest promised more to come, we believe that the resurrection of Jesus guarantees the ultimate resurrection of all who believe in Him, live for Him, and die in Him.

5. *What is Pesaha, and how do Syro-Malabar Christians celebrate it?*

Unlike other Christian communities around the world, we, the Saint Thomas Christians of India (Syro-Malabar Christians and other Mar Thoma Nasranis), celebrate a festival similar to the Jewish Passover, called Pesaha. This celebration can be considered a Christian version of the Jewish Passover, likely passed down through the early Jewish converts among us. We observe Pesaha with great reverence, on the same day as Passover, and consider it sacred.

On Pesaha Raathri (Passover night), all Nasrani family members gather at home to read a portion from the Book of Exodus and the Passion narrative of Jesus, followed by prayer (which may include hymns or short prayers). On this day, we clean our homes and premises and dress well in preparation for the celebration. A traditional recipe for preparing the special bread called Kurisappam and the special drink called Paal is handed down through generations, and these are consumed only on this day.

The head of the family (usually the eldest male) breaks and serves the specially prepared bread to each member, along with the Paal. If a family member has passed away since the previous Pesaha, the mourning family refrains from celebrating. Instead, they either visit a relative's home or receive the Pesaha meal from relatives. If a family has no male member, the eldest male relative assumes the role of father for the Pesaha meal.

6. *What are the three types of feast days in the Church?*

Besides Sundays, these feast days are generally categorised into three types: feasts of the Lord, feasts of Mother Mary, and feasts of the Saints.

7. *Why do we have a parish feast?*

Parish feasts remind us that “the ordinary stories of salvation in the life of God’s people remain extra-ordinary for all time.” When the Church keeps the memorials of martyrs and other saints, she proposes them to us “as examples who draw all men to the Father through Christ, and through their merits she begs for God’s favours”.

Additional Activities Lesson 10

Additional information (For teachers reading)

How do these feasts carry prophetic Symbolism?

1. Passover pointed to the Messiah as our Passover Lamb whose blood would be shed for our sins. The Bible says that there is no atonement for sin apart from the shedding of blood (Hebrews 9:22). Jesus was crucified on the day of preparation for the Passover, at the same time that the lambs were being slaughtered for the Passover meal that evening.



Recite the slogan

Loudly say the below slogan. Leader begins and the class as a whole repeats.

**Jesus, Lamb of God,
have mercy on us, sinners.**

2. Unleavened Bread: Leaven in Scripture is usually a symbol of sin. Unleavened Bread pointed to the Messiah's sinless life, making Him the perfect sacrifice for our sins. Jesus' body was in the grave during the first days of this feast, like a kernel of wheat planted and waiting to burst forth as the bread of life.



Recite the slogan

Loudly say the below slogan. Leader begins and the class as a whole repeat.

**Jesus, Bread of Life,
Strengthen us for service,
Nourish our soul with life,
Transform us with repentance.**

3. First Fruits - Pointed to the Messiah's resurrection as the first fruits of the righteous. Jesus was resurrected on this very day, which is one of the reasons that Paul refers to Jesus as the "first fruits from the dead" (1st Corinthians 15:20). Just as the first harvest was the promise of more to come, we believe that the resurrection of Jesus promises ultimate resurrection of all those who believe, live and die in Him.



Say the prayer

Loudly say the below prayer. Leader begins and the class as a whole repeat.

**Jesus, The Lord of resurrection and Life,
I present my life to you,
here on earth and in eternity.**

4. Harvest or Pentecost - Pointed to the great harvest of souls, both Jew and Gentile, that would come into the kingdom of God during age of the Church. The Church was actually established on this day when the Holy Spirit was poured out and 3,000 from all nations responded to Peter's first proclamation of the Gospel.



Sing the prayer

Loudly sing the prayer to the Holy Spirit.

Welcome Holy Spirit

We are in your presence

Fill us with your power

Live inside of me.

.

LESSON 11

Prayers and sacrifices of Israel

Learning Intention

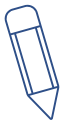
This lesson explains the spiritual activities of the Israelites, such as prayer, sacrifice, adoration, Sabbath, and church, emphasizing their significance. It also highlights the observances of the Church and invites active participation in Church activities and training.

Prayer, is the raising one's mind and heart to God or requesting good things from Him. It has the power to change things and transform us, shaping our identity in Jesus Christ. From the struggles and tears of forefathers like Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to the heartfelt cries of Israel in the Old Testament, the Church has gained valuable insights and revelations on renewing her prayer life.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ Our strength is prayer, and the prayer of a humble person is the weakness of God. When we pray, we enter into a conversation with God, living out our deep desire to grow closer to Him.
- ◆ In prayer, we not only speak to God but also listen to Him. Listening means allowing God to speak to us. A day without prayer is a day without blessings, and a life without prayer is a life without power.
- ◆ Observing Sunday as a holy day helps us remember that we are created by God, liberated from sin, and called to worship and give thanks to Him.
- ◆ Psalms contain all kinds of prayers: prayers of thanksgiving and lamentation, prayers of praise and petition, as well as prayers of worship and adoration.
- ◆ The observance of the Sabbath helped God's people remember two important things: how God created the world and rested, and how He freed Israel from slavery in Egypt and made a covenant with them.
- ◆ In Leviticus 25, God commands a Sabbath year every seven years (Lev. 25:1-7) and a Jubilee year every fifty years.



Activity 1

For this activity, you will create a poster about prayer to share with the church community. Think about what you have learned in this lesson about prayer and use your creativity to design a beautiful poster. You can include images, words, or anything that shows the importance of prayer.

Once you finish your poster at home, your teacher will collect it, and it will be displayed in the church before or after Holy Qurbana for everyone to see.

Answers can vary



Activity 2

Meditate and reflect on the following passage below. Let us experience the power of prayer.

‘Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord in the presence of the whole assembly of Israel, and stretching forth his hands toward heaven, he said, “Lord, God of Israel, there is no God like you in heaven above or on earth below; you keep covenant and love toward your servants who walk before you with their whole heart...Regard kindly the prayer and petition of your servant, Lord, my God, and listen to the cry of supplication which I, your servant, utter before you this day. May your eyes be open night and day toward this house, the place of which you said, My name shall be there; listen to the prayer your servant makes toward this place. (1 Kings 8: 22-30)

How to meditate?

1. The 3 S's - Silence, Stillness and Simplicity - It is quite simple as outlined here.
2. Sit still and upright with your back straight.
3. Place both your feet flat on the floor or legs crossed if sitting on the floor.
4. Place your hands on your lap facing either upwards or downwards.
5. Close your eyes lightly.
6. Be aware of your normal breathing pattern for a minute or two as you relax.
7. Silently, interiorly, begin to say your sacred prayer word or mantra “ma-ra-na- tha,” in four equal syllables.
8. Silently, internally begin to say your sacred prayer word or mantra - If distracting thoughts and images come into your mind, keep returning to simply saying the word - (My Lord and my God) in three equal syllables.
9. Reflect on a bible verse or a phrase from the above text as you breathe - Use your imagination - Place yourself in the scene where you are with King Solomon in the temple of Jerusalem. He is praying in front of you. How does He sound? Imagine the facial expressions of the people around Him in the temple?
10. If distracting thoughts and images come into your mind, keep returning to simply saying the mantra word.

Maintain this stillness for the entire period of the meditation.



Activity 3

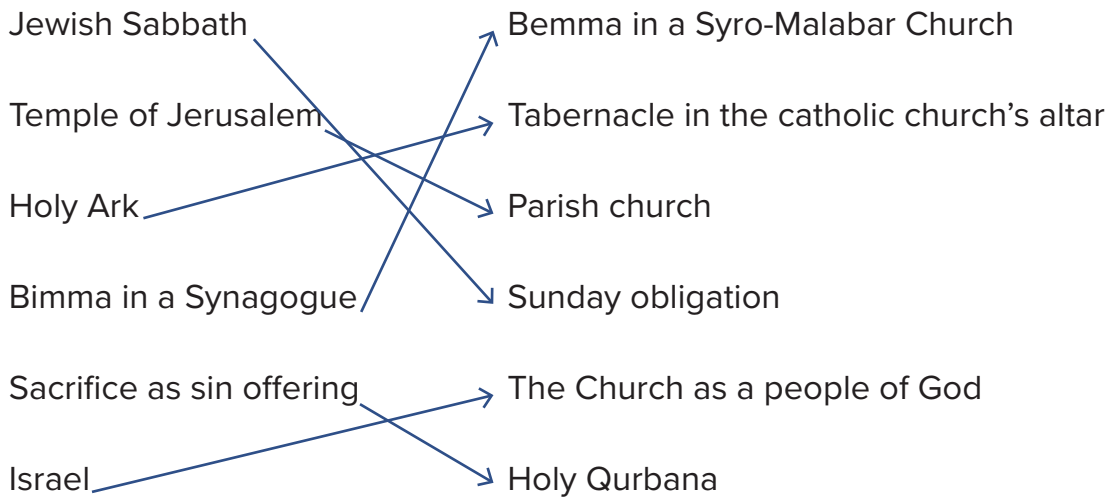
Unscramble the words given in the brackets below, to reveal the meaning behind the sacrifices of the Israelites.

The sacrifices in the Old Testament were “a **Shadow** (dwosha) of the things that were to **come** (eomc); the reality, however, is found in **Christ** (stiChr)” (Colossians 2:17).



Activity 4

The Church and Its Legacy from Israel: Match the following facts from Israel’s history with their counterparts in the heritage of the Church.



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

To experience God through what they see, hear, taste, and feel, God instructed His people to offer sacrifices.

1 2 3 4 5

Observing Sunday as a holy day helps us remember that we are created by God, liberated from sin, and called to worship and give thanks to Him.

1 2 3 4 5

Praying by reciting the Psalms allows us to pray in union with Jesus.

1 2 3 4 5



Check your understanding

1. *What do you understand by prayer?*

Prayer is the raising of one's mind and heart to God, or the requesting of good things from God (CCC 2559). "True prayer," wrote St. Augustine, "is nothing but love." Prayer should arise from the heart. Prayer, according to St. John Vianney, "is the inner bath of love into which the soul plunges itself." Pope Francis once said, "our strength is prayer, and the prayer of a humble person is the weakness of God. The Lord is weak only in this one sense: He is weak before the prayers of His people." Prayer, even in its simplest form, contains the power of grace because it touches the heart of God. When we pray, we enter into a conversation with God, living out our deep desire to grow closer to Him. In prayer, we not only speak to God but also listen to Him. Listening means allowing God to speak to us. **A day without prayer is a day without blessings, and a life without prayer is a life without power.** "

2. *Who was the king who built the Temple in Jerusalem?*

King Solomon.

3. *How many Psalms are in the Bible? Can you write a few lines from your favourite Psalm?*

There are 150 psalms in the Bible,

The LORD is my shepherd;

there is nothing I lack.

In green pastures he makes me lie down;

to still waters he leads me;

he restores my soul.

He guides me along right paths

for the sake of his name.

Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,

I will fear no evil, for you are with me;

your rod and your staff comfort me.

You set a table before me

in front of my enemies;

You anoint my head with oil;

my cup overflows.

Indeed, goodness and mercy* will pursue me

all the days of my life;

I will dwell in the house of the LORD

for endless days.

4. *Why do you think the Sabbath observance changed from Saturday to Sunday?*

The observance of the Sabbath helped God's people remember two important things: how God created the world and rested, and how He freed Israel from slavery in Egypt and made a covenant with them (CCC 2168-2172). For Christians, the Sabbath observance was shifted to Sunday, the day of the Lord's Resurrection.

5. *If someone asked you, "Why should I pray?" and you answered, "Prayer has the power to change us and shape our identity in Jesus Christ," could you elaborate on your answer by sharing a personal story or an example from your parents' lives?*

Answers can vary.

One example is:

Growing up, I witnessed the great impact of prayer in my parents' lives. My mother often shared how, during a difficult period when my father lost his job, their unwavering faith and persistent prayer provided them with hope and direction. They would attend Holy Qurbana every day and offer special intention prayer requests. Each night, like we do the family prayer now, my parents would pray together, seeking God's guidance and strength. Through their consistent prayers, they found peace and resilience, which helped them navigate through the challenges they faced. Eventually, my father found a new job that was even better suited for him, and they always credited their prayers for guiding them through that tough time and strengthening their bond as a family. This experience taught me the transformative power of prayer in shaping our identity and faith in Jesus Christ, providing comfort, guidance, and strength in times of need.

Additional Activities Lesson 11

Additional Activity 1

If you carefully read the prayers given in the “inverted comas”, your mind will tell you an attitude of prayer. If you pick the right attitude from the below box, it leads you to the right person who said this prayer and the book and verse. Copy your answer in below columns. You may cross check your Bible whether your inference is right!

Trust	Relationship	Gratitude
Abraham	Moses	Jacob
22	33	32
8	15	9-10
Genesis	Exodus	Genesis

“God himself will provide the lamb for the burnt offering, my son.”

Attitude:	Who said this:	Bible verse:

“If your Presence does not go with us, do not send us up from here.”

Attitude:	Who prayed this:	Bible verse:

“God of my father Abraham, God of my father Isaac, ... I don’t deserve all the love and loyalty you’ve shown me.”

Attitude:	Who prayed this:	Bible verse:



Did you know?

In a Jewish Synagogue, there is a sanctuary and, in its front, there is a Holy Ark which contains the Five Books of Moses (otherwise called Torah or the first five books in your Bible). This ark is covered with a curtain. There is an eternal light situated above the Ark. The flame is never blown off. Facing toward the front of the Synagogue, is the Bimah, the table and a raised platform, from which the Torah is read.

Sacrifices of Israel

Things of sacrifices: A young bull, a male goat, a female goat, a dove/pigeon, 1/10 ephah (2 litres) of fine flour, or bread made of grains any of them could make for a material for offering in biblical times.

Among the many kinds of sacrifices, two of them were mandatory offerings; 1) the sin offering to atone for sins and cleanse from its defilement; 2) trespass offering to atone for unintentional sins that required repayment to an offended party.

Jubilee Year

A complete socio-economic refresh that was supposed to occur every fifty years in Israel. It consisted of redeeming people from slavery and bonded labour and giving back to them their ancestral land. Jubilee effectively prevented cycles of inter-generational poverty and created a social and economic parity that would make Israel unique among all nations. Jesus announced that he was enacting the Year of Jubilee when he started his public ministry.

Tent of Meeting: Bible Passage

Additional Activity 2

Read together and reflect Exodus 33: 7-11

Now Moses used to take a tent and pitch it outside the camp some distance away, calling it the "tent of meeting." Anyone inquiring of the Lord would go to the tent of meeting outside the camp. And whenever Moses went out to the tent, all the people rose and stood at the entrances to their tents, watching Moses until he entered the tent. As Moses went into the tent, the pillar of cloud would come down and stay at the entrance, while the Lord spoke with Moses. Whenever the people saw the pillar of cloud standing at the entrance to the tent, they all stood and worshiped, each at the entrance to their tent. The Lord would speak to Moses face to face, as one speaks to a friend. Then Moses would return to the camp, but his young aide Joshua son of Nun did not leave the tent.

To experience God with what they see, hear, taste, and feel. Their sense experiences help them lift their minds to God.

There are a variety of ways to teach your students to pray. No matter what age your learners are, it's never too late.

Two common questions I had growing up as a Catholic were: "What is prayer?" and "How do I pray?"

LESSON 12

Leaders of Israel

Learning Intention

The judges, kings, priests, and prophets played vital roles in the survival and growth of Israel as God's own people. Similarly, those involved in the services of the Church share in the threefold mission of Israel, Jesus, and the Church itself. They lead the people, listen to God, speak on His behalf, and offer lives of sacrifice in service to Him and His people. Let us grow by recognising and supporting the leadership of the Church.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ Jesus' sacrifice on the cross became the ultimate act of love, fulfilling the Father's plan for humanity. He came to the world, suffered, shed His blood, and died to cleanse and remove sin from our hearts, becoming the eternal High Priest.
- ◆ Jesus' kingdom is spiritual, not earthly, as He proclaimed the Kingdom of God and reigns as the eternal King over all creation.
- ◆ As a priest, Jesus offered Himself as the perfect and final sacrifice for the forgiveness of sins.
- ◆ As a prophet, He spoke God's truth, revealed the Father's will, and foretold future events, including His death and the coming of the Kingdom.
- ◆ Today, through baptism, Christians share in Christ's priesthood (cf. CCC 1141). This is known as the common priesthood of the faithful (cf. CCC 1535). However, some members of the faithful are ordained to a greater participation in Christ's priesthood by the sacrament of holy orders. This is known as the ministerial priesthood (CCC 1547).
- ◆ The terms priest, prophet, and king have come to symbolise the threefold mission and office of Jesus, the Church, and each baptised Christian.
- ◆ In the Universal Church, the leadership role is vested in the Pope, while in the eparchies (or dioceses), it rests with the bishop, and at the parish level, it is exercised by the priests and others who hold various service roles within the community.



Activity 1

We have seen that David did something very wrong and realised he needed to come to God in repentance. There is a beautiful Psalm by King David that reminds us of God's great love and His power to cleanse and renew our hearts. Let's recite a portion of Psalm 51 in two groups.

¹ Have mercy on me, O God, according to your steadfast love; according to your abundant mercy, blot out my transgressions.

² Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin!

³ For I know my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me.

⁴ Against you, you only, have I sinned and done what is evil in your sight, so that you may be justified in your words and blameless in your judgment.

⁵ Behold, I was brought forth in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

⁶ Behold, you delight in truth in the inward being, and you teach me wisdom in the secret heart.

⁷ Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

⁸ Let me hear joy and gladness; let the bones that you have broken rejoice.

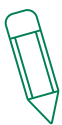
⁹ Hide your face from my sins, and blot out all my iniquities.

¹⁰ Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.

¹¹ Cast me not away from your presence, and take not your Holy Spirit from me.

¹² Restore to me the joy of your salvation, and uphold me with a willing spirit.

Psalm 51:1-12



Activity 2

The second chapter of the First Book of Kings contains David's advice to Solomon. Would you like to know what David advised his son in order to be successful? Unscramble the sentences to discover his advice. (1 Kings 2: 1-4).

1

Eb gonstr

Be Strong

3

Fillful oury tydu to the ordL oury God.

Fulfill your duty to the Lord your God

2

Eb uremat

Be Mature

4

Yobe God's andscomm

Obey Gods Commands

5

uoY will succeed in yreevthing ouy od because God will kepe ish misepro

You will succeed in everything you do because God will keep his promise



Activity 3

Write down the name of our:

Pope: **Pope Francis**

Bishop of the Syro-Malabar Eparchy of Melbourne: **Bishop Mar John Panamthottathil CMI**

Parish priest:



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

Our priests offer sacrifices and provide spiritual leadership to the people. In them, we can also see the roles of both leader and prophet.

1

2

3

4

5

We need repentance to come before God as we often make wrong choices in our lives.

1

2

3

4

5

Peer pressure creates in me a false sense of identity that I am grown enough, and I do know things.

1

2

3

4

5



Check your understanding

1. *Name the tribe of Israel chosen to serve for priestly duties?*

Tribe of Levi.

2. *Who was the first high priest of Israel?*

Aaron was the first high priest.

3. *Only the baptised persons are allowed to offer Holy Qurbana. Why?*

Through baptism, Christians share in Christ's priesthood (cf. CCC 1141). This is known as the common priesthood of the faithful (cf. CCC 1535). However, some members of the faithful are ordained to a greater participation in Christ's priesthood by the sacrament of holy orders. This is known as the ministerial priesthood (CCC 1547).

4. *What are the three roles of Israel, Jesus and the Church in the world and what do they signify?*

The judges, kings, priests, and prophets played vital roles in the survival and growth of Israel as God's own people. Similarly, those involved in the services of the Church share in the threefold mission of Israel, Jesus, and the Church itself. They lead the people, listen to God, speak on His behalf, and offer lives of sacrifice in service to Him and His people. Let us grow by recognising and supporting the leadership of the Church.

5. *Can you explain at least three pieces of advices that King David gave to Solomon to be a successful king?*

The advices King David gave to Solomon are :

- Be Strong
- Be Mature
- Fulfill your duty to the Lord your God
- Obey Gods Commands
- You will succeed in everything you do because God will keep his promise

Explanation of three of the above.

1. **Be Strong:** This advice emphasises the importance of inner strength. As a king, Solomon would face many challenges and adversities. Being strong would help him to lead his people effectively, make difficult decisions, and stand firm in the face of opposition. Strength also involves courage and resilience, enabling Solomon to uphold justice and maintain stability in his kingdom.

2. **Fulfill Your Duty to the Lord Your God:** This advice highlights the spiritual responsibilities that come with leadership. By fulfilling his duty to God, Solomon would ensure that his reign is blessed and guided by divine wisdom. This involves

worshiping God, seeking His guidance, and leading the people in a way that honours God's commandments and principles.

- 3. Obey God's Commands:** Obedience to God's commands is crucial for righteous and just leadership. By following God's laws, Solomon would be able to rule with wisdom and fairness, promoting peace and prosperity in the kingdom. Obedience to God's commands also ensures that Solomon maintains a close relationship with God, seeking His will in all decisions and actions. This would provide a moral foundation for his reign, leading to success and favour from God.

Additional Activities lesson 12

Additional information (For teachers reading)

Judges: Samson

Samson is the tragic hero of the book of Judges. Mr and Mrs Manoah, his parents were faithful to God. They prayed for a son and by the grace of God they got one. Parents named him Samson and raised him according to the Nazarite Vow meaning he was dedicated to God.

Samson grew strong but he often got into trouble because he wanted his own way. His parents tried to steer their adult son to a godly choice of a wife. They reminded him that he was one of God's people, and God wanted him to marry a girl from his own faith. But he decided he wanted to marry a Philistine girl, Delilah, even though she was not from the same faith.

This caused him problems. Delilah accepted a bribe from the Philistines to reveal the source of Samson's strength. Samson told her his secret of strength anyway, and she cuts his hair, enabling the Philistines to capture him and gouged out his eyes.

Additional Activity 1

Discuss why God wants his people to marry those from the same faith? The 4th Precept of the Church tells us the same: You shall not enter into marriage with people forbidden by the Church. Why?

Additional Activity 2

The following is an episode from the life of King Saul. Read carefully and discuss King Saul: He didn't like to wait and he liked to do things his own way.

One day, Saul led his army in war against the Philistines. But the Philistine army far outnumbered Israel's army. The soldiers were frightened and began to scatter to hide from the Philistines. King Saul found himself in a situation of peer pressure to begin the attack before God's prophet arrived.

Samuel, the prophet had instructed Saul to wait for him in Gilgal (1 Samuel 10:8) where they would offer sacrifices to God and ask for His help. Saul didn't follow the prophet's words seriously. Instead, Saul took things into his own hands and offered the sacrifice, by the time Samuel shows up. (1 Samuel 13:10) Saul's actions revealed his lack of faith in God and his disobedience to God's commands.

Difficult situations reveal how much a person trusts and obeys God. Saul made excuses as to why he disobeyed God's commands.

Additional Activity 3

Using the number clues find the message of the story and discuss how peer pressure influences each of us with regard to obedience to parents, teachers or even to God Himself.

15	7	2	1	10	14	3	9
instruction	never	is	disobedience	why	God's	a	reason
11	5	8	12	6	13	10	4
we	and	A good	cannot	there is	follow	why	sin

Answer:

LESSON 13

The Prophets and the Messianic Prophecies

Learning Intention

This lesson is about the prophets of Israel and prophecies about Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It pictures the importance that Christ had in the world as well as in history. It is through Christ that the New Testament turns out to be the continuation of the Old Testament.

Prophecy is a message from God delivered through a Spirit-filled person. It can take the form of a warning, an announcement, or a statement of future events, often found in the Sacred Scriptures. When the prophecy concerns Jesus, the Messiah, it is known as a Messianic prophecy.

Prophets and their prophecies have always been an important part of God's plan for the world. They showed us God's heart and His message, which was fully revealed in Jesus Christ - who lived, died, and rose again to save us. Today, the Church continues the work of the prophets by teaching us how to live according to God's Word. Through both the prophets and the Church, God still speaks to us, calling us to live with faith, hope, and love, just as He did in the past.

Success Criteria

Students will understand that:

- ◆ A prophet is often a whistle blower, especially when an entire tribe or nation has turned away from God (CCC 64 & 65).
- ◆ Those prophets who have books named after them are called Literary Prophets. These prophets are further categorized as Major and Minor Prophets based on the length of their books. There are 5 Major Prophets and 12 Minor Prophets in the Old Testament.
- ◆ Prophets of the old testament had three roles: Prophetic Rebuke to point out the sins of people, Call to Repentance, and Announce God's Judgment and Hope.
- ◆ The prophets of the Old Testament foretold the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ in remarkable detail. They spoke of a Saviour who would come and be the Messiah. This message was passed down through generations until the birth of Jesus, and all these prophecies were fulfilled in Him.
- ◆ By our deep faith in God, witnessing Jesus in our lives, and supporting the Church, we can exercise our prophetic role in the world (CCC 785).



Activity 1

In this activity, students will work in groups. Four prophecies are given below. Each group will look at the prophetic themes listed in the boxes. Then, discuss and match the correct prophecy to each theme.

Hope and care	Call and vocation	Repentance	Judgement
Isaiah 49: 15-16	Jeremiah 1:5	Ezekiel 18: 21	Amos 4:7-8

“Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born, I set you apart; I appointed you as a prophet to the nations.”

My answer is: [Call and Vocation](#)

“But if a wicked person turns away from all the sins they have committed and keeps all my decrees and does what is just and right, that person will surely live; they will not die.”

My answer is: [Repentance](#)

“I also withheld rain from you, when the harvest was still three months away. I sent rain on one town, but withheld it from another. One field had rain; another had none and dried up. People staggered from town to town for water but did not get enough to drink.”

My answer is: [Judgement](#)

“Can a woman forget her nursing child or show no compassion for the child of her womb? Even these might forget, yet I will not forget you. See, I have inscribed you on the palms of my hands.”

My answer is: [Hope and care](#)



Activity 2

Rearrange the words below, using the clues numbered 1-10, to discover what the people of Israel cried before the majesty of God’s power.

6	9	10	1	2	5	4	8	7	3
yes	is	God!	the	Lord-	God!	is	Lord	the	he

The Lord he is God! Yes the Lord is God!



Activity 3

Here are some of the prophecies for you about Jesus Christ. Explore them.

For each prophecy, there are activities designed to help you understand how they were fulfilled in Jesus. Use the numbered clues or unscramble the words given in brackets to find the answers and discover the connections between these prophecies and Jesus' life.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V	G	Q	U	B	I	N	R	A

A. Prophet Isaiah foretold this about 700 years before Jesus was born. This prophecy is called the Emmanuel prophecy.

“Look! The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son, and they will call him Immanuel, which means ‘God is with us.’” (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23).

I. Jesus was born of a **VIRGIN** (168267).

I. Jesus became Emmanuel or “God is with us” through Holy **QURBANA**.(3485979).

B. Prophet Micah foretold in 720-698 BC that the town where the Saviour would be born.

I. “But you, **Bethlehem** (hemethleB), though you are **small** (llsma) among the clans of Judah, out of you will **come** (eomc) for me one who will be ruler over **Israel** (elrisa)” (Micah 5:2).

C. Prophet Jeremaiah foretold (around 627 BC—582 BC) about Jesus' ancestry. “The days are surely coming says the LORD, when I will fulfill the promise, I made to the house of Judah. In those days and at that time I will cause a righteous branch to spring up for David; and he shall execute justice and righteousness in the land. In those days Judah will be saved and Jerusalem will live in safety. David shall never lack a man to sit on the throne of the house of Israel” (Jeremiah 33:14-17).

From the prophecy of Jeremiah, discover the family story of Jesus:

I. Jesus was born in the following tribe: the house of **Judah**

II. Jesus was born in the family of the most famous king of Israel, namely **David**

III. Jesus is foretold as a King of **justice** (ticesuj) and **righteousness** (rinessoughte).

D. The prophet Zechariah (500 BC) predicted that the Saviour would enter Jerusalem in a special way, although he is celebrated as the King. He said, “Rejoice greatly, Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and victorious, lowly and riding on a **donkey** (keyond)” (Zechariah 9:9).

E. Prophet Isaiah also spoke about a servant who would suffer for the sins of others. He said, “He was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed” (Isaiah 53:5).

Jesus fulfilled this prophecy through his **crucifixion** (fixcruciion), where he **suffered** (edfersuf) and died for the sins of humanity.



Simulation Activity:

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement by circling a number from 1 to 5, where 1 represents the lowest level of agreement and 5 represents the highest.

Jesus is the fulfilment of all prophecies.

1

2

3

4

5

When we read the books of the prophets, we come to understand the character of God.

1

2

3

4

5

It is through the Church that Jesus continues His prophetic mission in the world today.

1

2

3

4

5

It took a long time for the Savior to come because God was preparing humanity through the prophets to receive His Son.

1

2

3

4

5

God teaches us that every waiting period in life has a purpose and meaning.

1

2

3

4

5



Check your understanding

1. *What are some characteristics of God's prophet in the Bible?*

Prophets are called by God, Filled with Gods Spirit, Represented God to man & spoke Gods word. They spoke about the nature and heart of God, They spoke about sin and judgement and spoke of forgiveness, mercy and salvation from God.

2. *Describe how prophet Elijah convinced king Ahab that the Lord of Israel is the real God.*

During the time of the prophet Elijah, Israel was ruled by a wicked king named Ahab. King Ahab was so evil that he would even kill someone to steal their land. He did not love or worship God, and because of this, many people in Israel began worshipping a false god named Baal. As a result, the kingdom of Israel was suffering from a terrible drought—there was no water. God was very sad to see His people turning away from Him and worshipping false gods. He wanted to show them that He was the one true God who loved them and cared for them. So, God sent the prophet Elijah to teach the people and the king an important lesson.

Elijah called all the people to the top of Mount Carmel for a challenge. In front of everyone, he invited King Ahab and his priests to a contest. “Let’s see whose God is real,” Elijah said. “Each of us will build an altar and place a sacrifice on it. We will not light the fire ourselves. You will ask your god, Baal, to set fire to your sacrifice, and I will ask the true God to set fire to mine. The God who answers with fire will be the true God.”

King Ahab agreed, and he gathered 450 prophets of Baal. But Elijah was the only prophet of the one true God. This made the challenge even more exciting.

The prophets of Baal prayed to their god from morning until noon, but nothing happened. They shouted louder and danced around their altar, hoping Baal would answer, but still, there was no fire. They continued into the evening, but nothing changed. Then it was Elijah’s turn. He built an altar to the Lord, dug a trench around it, and prepared the sacrifice. Elijah asked the people to pour four large barrels of water over the wood of his altar—not once, but three times. The water soaked the wood and filled the trench around the altar.

Elijah prayed to the Lord to show the true God’s power. Immediately, the fire of the Lord came down from heaven and burned up the sacrifice that Elijah had placed on the altar! The fire was so strong that it even burned up the wet wood, the stones, and the water in the trench!

When the people saw this, they realised they had been wrong to worship false gods. They fell face down on the ground and cried out.

3. *Why does God send Prophets?*

The role of the prophets was to remind Israel of God’s covenant and call them to live by the Ten Commandments, to be a nation of justice and faithfulness. Unfortunately,

Israel often broke the covenant. To bring them back, God sent prophets with three main purposes:

1. **Prophetic Rebuke:** The prophets pointed out Israel's sins-like lack of trust in God, idol worship, and mistreatment of others.
2. **Call to Repentance:** They urged the people to repent and return to a right relationship with God.
3. **Announce God's Judgment and Hope:** While warning of judgment for disobedience, the prophets also brought a message of hope, promising that God would send a Messiah-a Saviour-to redeem the world from sin.

4. *What is the Emmanuel Prophecy?*

Prophet Isaiah foretold this about 700 years before Jesus was born. This prophecy is called the Emmanuel prophecy.

"Look! The virgin will conceive a child! She will give birth to a son, and they will call him Immanuel, which means 'God is with us.'" (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23).

5. *Name the prophet who foresaw Jesus as the one "wounded for our transgressions" and "bruised for our iniquities" by whose "stripes we are healed."*

Prophet Isaiah also spoke about a servant who would suffer for the sins of others. He said, "He was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed" (Isaiah 53:5).

Additional Activities lesson 13

Additional Activity 1

From the list of prophets, read the statement or prophecy below and find to whom it belongs, using clue.

† *This sycamore-fig farmer warned the people of his day about their complacency, pride and apathy. (four letters starting with A)*

Ans: Amos

† *The gospel of Matthew cites this prophet because of its mention of what town that Jesus was born in? (five letter word starting with M).*

Ans: Micah

† *He preached to Nineveh around 780 B.C. He wanted God to judge Nineveh, even though they had repented! (five letter word starting with J).*

Ans: Jonah

† *The only book in the Minor Prophets to have only one chapter? (7 letter word starting with O)*

Ans: Obadiah.

† *This prophet foresees Jesus as the one “wounded for our transgressions” and “bruised for our iniquities” by whose “stripes we are healed.” (6 letter word with two i’s in it).*

Ans: Isaiah

† *This prophet foresees the events of Palm Sunday; “behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.” (There is a riah in it).*

Ans: Zechariah

† *This prophet visualised a valley of dry bones coming alive. (a major prophet with a Z in in his name).*

Ans: Ezekiel

Why does God send Prophets?

God does not call His people to empty work. Prophets receive direction from God to help people navigate challenges and situations. They often started speaking to the people saying “Thus says the Lord.”

Role of the prophets revolves around the God’s covenant with his people. God made a special promise called a covenant. It made a mutual partnership where God commanded Israel to follow the Ten Commandments to be a nation of justice and faithfulness. Unfortunately, Israel and its leaders broke God’s covenant again and again. And therefore, God sends the prophets. They reminded the people to stay faithful to their promises to God. They did this in three ways.

Prophetic Rebuke:

The prophets held Israel accountable for breaking the terms of their covenant with God. They pointed out Israel's sins, lack of trust in God, violation of the Ten Commandments, idol worship, and mistreatment of one another.

Call to Repentance:

Despite the prophets' calls for repentance, Israel and its leaders remained unchanged. Unfortunately, the situation deteriorated further.

Announcing God's Judgment and Hope of Salvation:

The prophets not only warned of impending judgment if Israel didn't change its ways but also conveyed hope. They spoke of God's promise to send a Messiah—a Savior—who would redeem the entire world from sin.

Literary prophets

The books of prophets in the Bible describe the lives and prophecies of some of Israel's greatest prophets. Life and teachings of prophets had great influence in the history and formation of Israel. The Old Testament contains books named after many of these prophets. These books are divided into two categories; major and minor. The Major Prophets are described as "major" because their books are longer and the content has broad, even universal implications. The Minor Prophets are described as "minor" because their books are shorter.

There is much valuable content to be studied in the Major and Minor Prophets. We read of Christ's birth in Isaiah and Micah. We learn of Christ's atoning sacrifice in Isaiah. We read of Christ's return in Ezekiel, Daniel, and Zechariah. We learn of God's holiness, wrath, grace, and mercy in all of the Major and Minor Prophets.

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