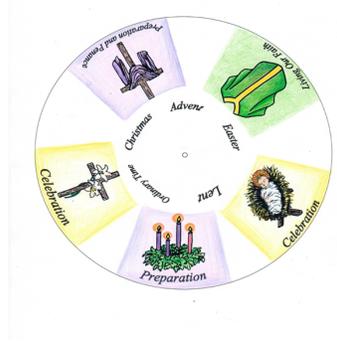


St. Aloysius Religious Education 2018-2019
3rd Grade

4:00pm Welcome (To ensure accuracy, **class attendance must be accurately recorded by a catechist** and not another student - class attendance is an official document retained by the parish and the diocese) and the Liturgical Year coloring page.



4:05pm We Gather - in Prayer at the prayer table
(use colored table covering for appropriate liturgical season)
Use the Gospel Reading “Hearing the Word” from the previous Sunday in Celebrating Sunday for Catholic Families book in the prayer box.

4:15pm Review previous lesson using Sharing Faith *(chapter test in student book)*

4:20pm **Chapter #6 & #7 “The Church Year & Ordinary Time”**

The Church year celebrates Jesus. *Within the context of the Church year, the Church commemorates the saving actions of our God, gives thanks, perpetuates the remembrance of those actions, and teaches the next generation to enter into them.* During the Advent and Christmas seasons, the Church recalls and celebrates the mystery of the Incarnation, from the Annunciation to the Epiphany. During the Lent, the Triduum and Easter seasons, the Church recalls and celebrates the Passion, Death and Resurrection and Ascension of the Lord.

In Ordinary Time, we celebrate the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, we focus on the entire life of Jesus, his stories and his teachings. The term ordinary, does not mean unimportant. It refers to the ordered or counted Sundays in the two stretches of Ordinary Time; 1st between Christmas and Lent and 2nd between Easter and Advent.

- *We Believe -*
Discuss the meaning of the Liturgical Year (and colors) – see attached background.
Advent = purple
Christmas = white & gold
Ordinary Time = green (the color of life and hope)
Lent = purple
Triduum = white with red trim
Easter = white & gold.

- *We Respond* – fill in the chart on page 62. Read the story of Saint Peter Claver on page 68. *Discuss the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and who has crucifixes in their homes? Where are they? “Jesus, we honor your holy cross by which you saved the world.”*
- *We Respond* - Play “**What Color is it?**” – see below

4:50pm Closing Prayer –

The Angelus (Latin for Angel) is a Christian devotion in memory of the Incarnation. The name Angelus is derived from the opening words: Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ (“... the Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary ...”) and is practiced by a leader reciting three Biblical verses describing the mystery and everyone responding with the "Hail Mary" prayer. The Angelus exemplifies a species of prayers called the prayer of the devotee.

The devotion was traditionally recited in Roman Catholic churches, convents, and monasteries three times daily: 6:00 am, noon, and 6:00 pm (*many churches still follow the devotion, and some practice it at home*).

The Angelus is usually accompanied by the ringing of the Angelus bell, which is a call to prayer, and to spread good-will to everyone on Earth.

The angel referred to in the prayer is Gabriel, a messenger of God who revealed to Mary that she would conceive a child to be born the Son of God (Luke 1:26-38).

The Angelus

Leader: The Angel of the Lord declared to Mary, and she conceived by the Holy Spirit.
All: Hail Mary...

Leader: Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done to me according to your word.
All: Hail Mary...

Leader: And the Word was made Flesh and dwelled among us.
All: Hail Mary....

Leader: Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God, that we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Leader: Let us pray.
Pour forth, we beseech you, O Lord, your grace into our hearts that we to whom the incarnation of Christ your Son was made known by the message of an angel may, by his passion and death, be brought to the glory of his resurrection, through Christ our Lord.

All: Amen.

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

“How do you celebrate the special times of the Church year with your family?”

Advent

The liturgical year begins with Evening Prayer I of the First Sunday of Advent. The season of Advent continues through the four Sundays of Advent and ends at Christmas Eve.

Advent, therefore, is first of all a time of preparation for **Christmas**. Even though Christ was actually born over 2000 years ago, during Advent we prepare our hearts to “receive” Jesus into the world each year as a light to the nations, at a time when our calendar is reaching its darkest period. Advent is also a time of looking forward to Christ’s Second Coming in the last days.

The Lectionary for Mass, which cycles through three liturgical years (A, B, and C), changes to a new year at Advent.

The third Sunday of Advent is called **Gaudete Sunday**. It takes its name from that Sunday’s traditional reading from the Epistle to the Philippians (now read only in Year C) that begins with “*Gaudete in Domino semper*” (“Rejoice in the Lord always”).

The liturgical color for Advent is violet, a deep bluish red (often mistakenly called “purple”) symbolizing mourning and penance. On Gaudete Sunday, however, rose-colored vestments may be used for this joyful day. Hence the one rose-colored candle among the other three violet candles of the Advent wreath.

Christmas

No one knows the actual date on which the Child Jesus was born. The date on which the Church observes his birth has more symbolic value than anything, coming five days (five being the number of the physical senses) after the winter solstice. Thus we celebrate the Word become flesh, coming to dwell among us as the light of the human race, just after the darkest point of the solar year. And so Christmas is a holy day, second only to Easter in the Roman calendar.

The *Octave of Christmas* (*octave* means eight; hence the octave of Christmas lasts for eight days) begins with **Christmas** day and ends after the Solemnity of **Mary, Mother of God**.

Then the liturgical calendar focuses on the next immediate Sunday, counting off days before and after it: **Epiphany**. Epiphany commemorates the recognition of Jesus as the Son of God by the three Wise Men (and by extension, by all nations). Also, by tradition, the movable feasts of the current liturgical year are announced to the people on Epiphany (*Ceremonial of Bishops*, 240).

The season of Christmas ends on the Monday after the Solemnity of the **Baptism of the Lord**, which signifies the purification of the world, through Christ himself.

Aside from the fact that Epiphany—*which comes twelve days after Christmas*—used to mark the end of the Christmas Season, the “Twelve Days of Christmas” are not really any part of Catholic liturgy. Some say the song of that name actually derives from a time in England from 1558 to 1829 when Catholics were persecuted, and so the song contains a hidden catechism of Catholic theology.

A Partridge in a Pear Tree:	Jesus Christ
Two Turtle Doves:	The Old and New Testaments
Three French Hens:	The Theological Virtues (Faith, Hope, and Charity)
Four Calling Birds:	The Four Gospels / The Four Evangelists
Five Golden Rings:	The first Five Books of the Old Testament, the “Pentateuch”
Six Geese a-Laying:	The Six Days of Creation
Seven Swans a-Swimming:	The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit / The Seven Sacraments

Eight Maids a-Milking:	The Eight Beatitudes
Nine Ladies Dancing:	The Nine Fruits of the Holy Spirit
Ten Lords a-Leaping:	The Ten Commandments
Eleven Pipers Piping:	The Eleven Faithful Apostles
Twelve Drummers Drumming:	The Twelve Points of Doctrine in the Apostle's Creed

Fr. Hal Stockert www.cin.org/twelvday.html

The liturgical color of the season of Christmas is white, symbolizing purity and joy.

Ordinary Time

Two periods in the Roman calendar are called *Ordinary Time*. The first period “begins on Monday after the Sunday following 6 January and continues until Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, inclusive” (*Ceremonial of Bishops* [CB], 378). The second period begins “on Monday after Pentecost and ends before Evening Prayer I of the First Sunday of Advent” (CB, 378). This time is called “ordinary” because it is, well, ordinary; that is, not part of any special liturgical season. Of course, many feast days and solemnities occur in Ordinary Time: the Most Holy Trinity, the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ, the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Saints Peter and Paul, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, All Saints, and All Souls, for example.

Weekdays during Ordinary Time, *on which no solemnities, feasts, or memorials of saints fall*, are called *ferial days*.

The liturgical color of Ordinary Time is green, symbolizing life and hope.

Lent

The liturgical season of Lent lasts for 40 weekdays in remembrance of the 40 days and nights that Christ spent fasting in the desert, tempted by Satan. The beginning of Lent, **Ash Wednesday**, is therefore dependent on the date of Easter. (Counting Ash Wednesday as number one, and skipping all Sundays, you will end up on Holy Saturday as number 40.)

Lent is a time of penance, so that the faithful may share in the joys of Easter Sunday with purity of heart. The three traditional forms of penance, fasting, prayer, and almsgiving, “express conversion in relation to oneself, to God, and to others” (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, 1434). For those adults preparing for Baptism at the *Easter Vigil*, Lent focuses on inner and outer scrutiny. For the baptized, Lent calls us to contemplate the redemption wrought for our sake by Christ's passion; and it admonishes us to contemplate the effort we put into accepting that redemption. In our Baptism, this redemption was planted in us when we *promised* to renounce sin and Satan and to live a chaste, holy life in devout service to Christ. Our salvation depends on our *fulfilling* those promises.

Because of the austerity of Lent, *Alleluia* is not said in prayer or sung in liturgy. The *Gloria* is not sung at Mass during Lent except for the few feasts and solemnities which may occur then. During Lent, “the altar is not to be decorated with flowers, and the use of musical instruments is allowed only to support the singing” (*Ceremonial of Bishops*, 252).

The liturgical color of Lent is violet, just as for Advent. Rose-colored vestments, however, may be used on the Fourth Sunday of Lent, called Laetare Sunday from the first words of that day's entrance prayer at Mass, Laetare Jerusalem (“Rejoice, O Jerusalem”).

Easter

The season of Easter begins at the *Easter Vigil*. But before that, the week previous to Easter is called Holy Week; it begins with **Passion Sunday** (Palm Sunday). On Passion Sunday the Church celebrates Christ's riding into Jerusalem on a road strewn with cloaks and leafy branches (Mark 11:8; cf. Matthew 21:8, Luke 19:36, John 12:13), as he set about to accomplish his paschal mystery. The week culminates with the *Triduum* (a Latin word for a three-day period) that includes Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and Easter itself.

The Triduum begins with the *Evening Mass of the Lord's Supper* on **Holy Thursday**. The next day, **Good Friday**, is the most somber day of the liturgical year, for it commemorates Christ buried in his tomb. The tabernacle is empty, the altar is bare, statues of saints are removed from the church (or veiled), and the holy water fonts are dry—and no Mass is celebrated. The Good Friday liturgy begins with the proclamation of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ according to John, it continues with the veneration of the Cross, and it concludes with a simple Communion service with the Eucharist reserved from Holy Thursday's liturgy. The Triduum intensifies at *Easter Vigil* on **Holy Saturday**, a liturgy that begins in total darkness until the Gloria returns with a thunderous roar of bells and Alleluias. Christ is risen!

Easter is such a special time that it continues not just for the eight days of the octave of Easter (all celebrated as solemnities of the Lord), but for 50 days (including Sundays and counting Easter Sunday itself) of the season of Easter. The season of Easter comes to a close, and Ordinary Time returns, on the Monday after **Pentecost Sunday** (from the Greek *pentekoste*, fiftieth day) on which we celebrate the descent of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1-13).

The liturgical color of the season of Easter is white, symbolizing purity and joy. Red, the color of passion, is used on Passion (Palm) Sunday and Good Friday. Red, symbolizing fire, is also used on Pentecost Sunday.

St. Aloysius Religious Education
3rd Grade
“The Church Year & Ordinary Time”

“What Color is it?”
– **questions and catechist answers**

(all questions are from chapter #6 & #7 in the We Believe 3rd grade Religious Education book and the Extension for Kids magazine – “the real reason for the season”)

Advent = purple

Christmas = gold

Ordinary Time = green

Lent = purple

Triduum = red

Easter = white

- Divide the class into 2 teams.
- Have each team line up behind each other in 2 rows.
 1. Line up the 5 colored stoles in front of one team.
 2. Line up the 5 colored chasubles in front of one team.
- The catechist then asks a question from the list below, *which you should end with --- “What Color is it?”*
- The first person from each team answers the question by selecting one of the colored stoles or chasubles in front of each team.
 1. To challenge them even more --- have them also answer the question – not just select the color.
- If the student is correct in the color choice the team gets a point.
- Continue playing until everyone has had a turn to answer.
- Return supplies to RE 😊

Advent = candle = purple

1. **The season begins in October?** (No – November or December)
2. **This season is a _____ time of preparation.** (Joyful)
3. **What color candle do we light on the first Sunday of Advent?** (Purple)
4. **Candles are placed in a Sacramental object, what is it?**
(Advent Wreath)
5. **How many candles are in an Advent Wreath?** (4)
6. **What colors are ALL the candles in the Advent Wreath?**
(3 purple and one rose/pink)
7. **When do we light the rose/pink candle? BONUS: Why?**
(Third Sunday of Advent -- Sign of joy that Christmas is almost here)
8. **What is the Third Sunday of Advent called?** (Gaudete Sunday)
9. **We celebrate that Mary was born without Original Sin on this Date...what is it? BONUS: Name of the Feast**
(December 8th -- Feast of the Immaculate Conception)

Christmas = star = gold

1. **We celebrate _____ birth on _____?**
(Jesus' and December 25th)
2. **Who is the Holy Family?**
(Jesus, Mary and Joseph)
3. **What is the set most Christian use to depict the Christmas story?**
(Nativity)
4. **Where was Jesus born?** (Bethlehem)
5. **The wise men followed this symbol of Christmas.** (Star)
6. **What is the name of the feast 12 days after Jesus' birth?**
(Epiphany)
7. **What do we celebrate on Epiphany?**
(The visit of the 3 wise men to the infant Jesus)
8. **At Christmas, do we celebrate that God is with us?** (Yes)
9. **At Christmas we celebrate that God became man, what is that called?**
(Incarnation)
10. **What is the Last Sunday of the Christmas season called? What happen on that Sunday?**
(Baptism of Our Lord, Baptism of Our Lord by John the Baptist in the river Jordan)

Ordinary Time = leaf = green

- 1. Between which Liturgical Seasons do we celebrate Ordinary Time?**
(Christmas and Lent & Easter and Advent)
- 2. Why is it called Ordinary Time?**
(in numbered order because the weeks are “ordered”)
- 3. Why the color green?** (sign of hope, life and growth)
- 4. Name a special Holy Day of Obligation for the Saints and the date.**
BONUS: Does the date change yearly?
(All Saints Day, November 1st -- NO)
- 5. The triumphant end of the Liturgical year is called _____?**
(Christ the King Sunday, when we recall that Jesus will someday come again in glory)
- 6. The season of Ordinary Time last 32 to 34 weeks...true or false? (True)**
- 7. We celebrate the lives and witness of the Saints and _____ during Ordinary Time?** (Mary)
- 8. What are the 3 categories of special days in Ordinary Time?**
(Memorials, Feasts and Solemnities)
- 9. Why might Ordinary Time be known as a learning season?**
(because we learn from the Gospel readings about the entire life and teachings of Jesus)
- 10. How many Holy Days of Obligation are observed by USA Catholics? BONUS: Name them.** (six)
(Solemnity of Mary- January 1st, Ascension – Thursday during Easter season, Assumption of Mary – August 15th, All Saints’ Day – November 1st, Immaculate Conception – December 8th, Christmas – December 25th)

Lent = fish = purple

- 1. What day is the beginning of Lent?**
(Ash Wednesday)
- 2. How do we live out our Baptismal promise and grow closer to Jesus during Lent?**
(prayer, fasting and penance)
- 3. How long is the Lenten season?** (40 days)
- 4. The Church asks us not to eat _____ during Fridays in Lent.**
BONUS: How old do you have to be to avoid this food? (fish, after the age of 14)

5. **In the Church we pray a special devotion at 14 places during this season, what is it?** (Stations of the Cross)
6. **What word of praise do we not sing during the Lenten season?** (Alleluia = Praise God)
7. **At the Easter Vigil does a fire burn outside the Church?** (Yes)
8. **What is the name of the candle that is lit at Easter?** (The Paschal Candle)
9. **When Jesus came into _____ the people were waving palms.** (Jerusalem)
10. **What shape can you weave the palms into?** (cross)

Three Days (Triduum) = cross = red

1. **This season is the end of our Liturgical year?**
(No – Easter Triduum is the center of our year, and the dates of all the other liturgical seasons are based on the Easter Triduum)
2. **What does Triduum mean?** (three days)
3. **What are the Three Days of Triduum?**
(Holy Thursday evening, Good Friday and Holy Saturday-Easter Vigil through Sunday evening)
4. **What happens at the Holy Thursday liturgy?**
(the priest, representing Jesus, washes the feet of people in the parish, representing the Apostles)
5. **What is the color of Sacrifice?** (Red)
6. **When is the color red used as decorations in the Church?**
(Passion/Palm Sunday, *Good Friday*, Pentecost and the feast of the Apostles and Martyrs)
7. **How do we venerate the Cross and which day?**
(kiss the cross – Good Friday)

Easter = lily = white

- 1. What flower represents this season? (Lily)**
- 2. How did the Apostles know that Jesus rose on the third day?**
(the tomb was empty and strips of linen on the floor)
- 3. Does Easter fall on the Sunday following a gibbous moon after the spring equinox? (No – after a full moon)**
- 4. Is Easter always on the same day in April every year?**
(No – it is a “moveable feast” meaning the date changes from year to year)
- 5. Easter is considered _____, and we are Easter people!**
(the “Great Feast”)
- 6. We rejoice at Easter in _____ and new life we have in Christ.**
(Resurrection)
- 7. The catechumens and candidates from the Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults (RCIA) who have prepared all year are welcomed into the Church at The Easter Vigil **OR** Easter Sunday Mass? (Easter Vigil)**
- 8. Easter season ends on _____? (Pentecost Sunday)**