

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 Ark of the Covenant 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.
- 4:10pm Add something to the students Prayer Notebooks - artwork, prayers or intentions *(use what is provided or use anything from the bin in the RE cabinet that are sacramentals/prayer cards or artwork for the prayer books)* The Prayer Notebooks should remain in your class bin in the RE cabinet until the end of the year when the students will take them home.
- 4:15pm Review previous lesson using Sharing Faith *(chapter test in student book)*
- 4:20pm **Chapters #24 “The Church is Worldwide”**

Within the Catholic Church, there are a variety of Rites – most Catholics in the US are Roman or Latin Catholics. All the different rites form a single communion of faith expressed in the Nicene Creed, the sacraments and union with the bishops and pope. Many cultures celebrate unique local traditions (ex. *many Latin Americans celebrate the Feast of Epiphany more elaborately than Christmas*) of saints and holy days. ***Discuss the various Lenten traditions attached ... how does their family celebrate Lent?***

- *We Believe* –
Rite – a special way that Catholics celebrate and pray to God.
- *We Respond* – ACTS craft. A is for Adoration, C is for Confession, T is for Thanksgiving and S is for Supplication. This activity will help them remember why we pray. See sample below.

- 4:55pm Closing Prayer –
“May all the peoples praise you, God; may all the peoples praise you!” (Psalm 67:4)

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

Lenten traditions from around the globe

See how Catholics mark the penitential season internationally, and what customs you might want to incorporate into your own devotions! Here is a look at some international traditions, as well as some from ethnic parishes here in the United States, celebrated right before or during the penitential season.

The word “Lent,” from the Germanic for “spring,” was first used in the late Middle Ages when the pastors began to preach homilies in the vernacular instead of Latin. Before that, the season was called by the Latin term quadragesima, meaning the “40th day” before Easter. Romance languages retain this sense, for example, Spanish *cuaresma*, Portuguese *quaresma*, French *carême* and Italian *quaresima*.

Lent in a Polish Parish

Devotions: Each year the parish hosts Gorzkie-Zale, or Polish Lamentations. The lamentations are sung in Polish and mark the sorrows of Jesus Christ during his passion. ***Holy Saturday: People bring in the food they are going to eat on Easter Sunday for a blessing of the baskets. Common items are bread, eggs, ham, kielbasa, butter, cheeses, lamb, cake baked in the shape of a lamb, and, “horseradish, of course.”***

Lent in an African-American Parish

Triduum: The parish has choral Stations of the Cross, with dramatic readings celebrated with the choir. “Each Good Friday, people come around the city for the service,” he said. The Easter Vigil is lengthy, with a dramatic version of the Exsultet sung. ***One of the things that is notable is that the parish has baptism by full immersion.***

Lent in a Hispanic Parish

Holy Thursday: In many Hispanic parishes, in addition to the traditional foot washing, there is a ***blessing of a special bread call pan bendito (“blessed bread”), which is then passed out after the Mass that can be shared with those who are sick or otherwise unable to attend the liturgy.*** In addition, some parishes decorate the altar on which the Blessed Sacrament is placed with flowers and candles. The candles are blessed and taken home to be used in power outages or during storms to remind parishioners of Christ’s presence.

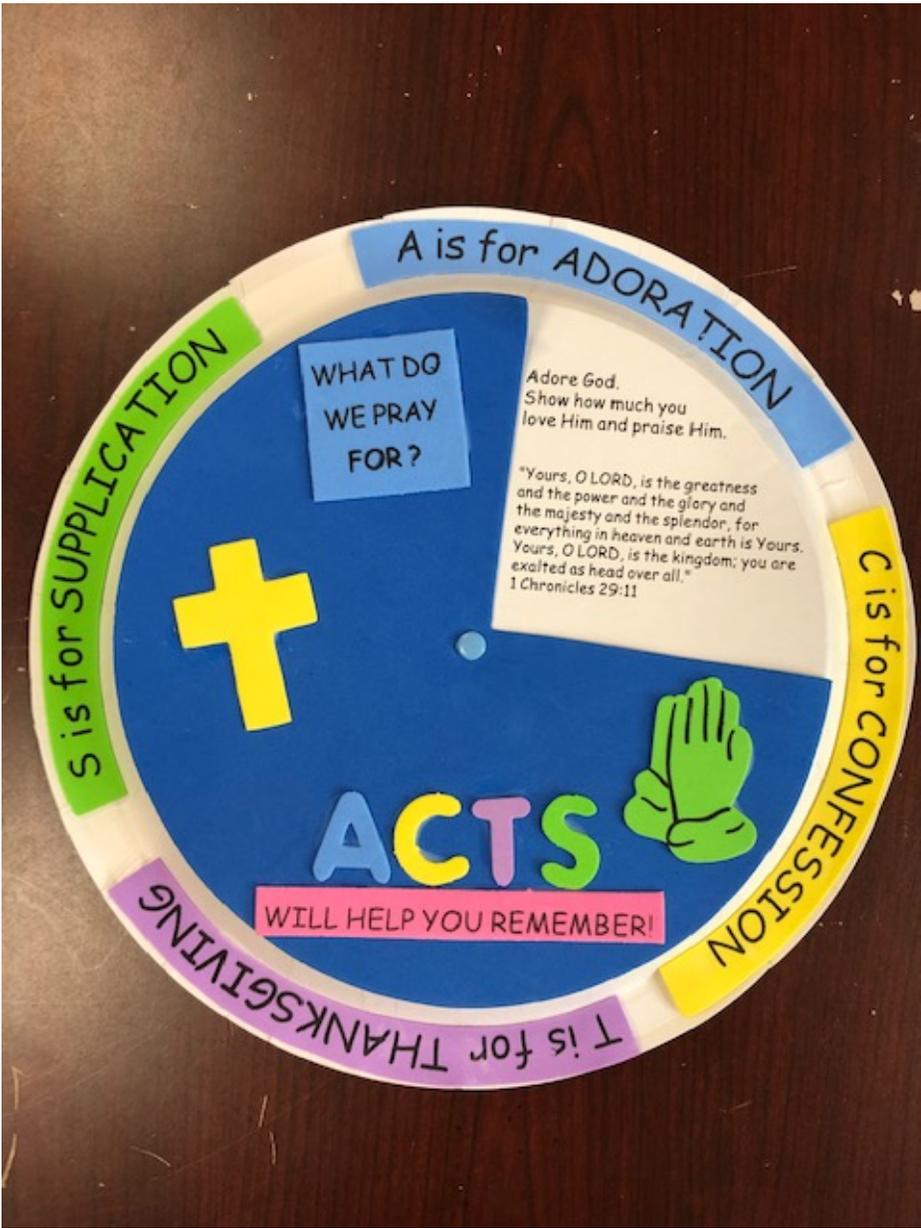
Good Friday: Devotion called Pesame, which offers condolences to the Virgin Mary under her title of Our Lady of Sorrows for the sorrow she felt as she saw her son crucified. The service often includes a procession, Marian prayers and music.

Lent in a Melkite Greek Parish

Fasting: Clean Monday, which is the first day of Lent, and the last three days of Holy Week are days of fasting (forgoing food from midnight to noon, then one meal afterward) and abstinence, while all Fridays of Lent are days of abstinence (meat, dairy products, eggs, alcohol, fish and olive oil). ***In addition, many devout Eastern-rite Catholics treat every day of Lent as a day of fast and abstinence, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays.***

Divine Liturgy: There is usually no Divine Liturgy (akin to Mass for Latin-rite Catholics) on weekdays during Lent.

Prostration: ***During Lent, Eastern Catholics kneel at certain prayers and touch their foreheads to the ground as a sign of sorrow for sins, penance, and humility.***



WHAT DO WE PRAY FOR?

Adore God, Show how much you love Him and praise Him.

"Yours, O LORD, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the majesty and the splendor, for everything in heaven and earth is Yours. Yours, O LORD, is the kingdom; you are exalted as head over all." 1 Chronicles 29:11



ACTS

WILL HELP YOU REMEMBER!

S is for SUPPLICATION

A is for ADORATION

C is for CONFESSION

T is for THANKSGIVING