

RECONCILIATION



SAINTS AMONG US



TEACHER BOOK 2
English



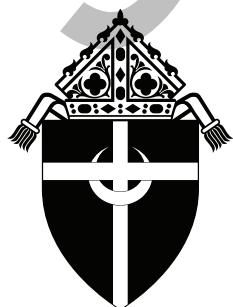
ARCHDIOCESE
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SAINTS AMONG US

Restored Order Curriculum

Teacher Book
BOOK 2: RECONCILIATION



ARCHDIOCESE
OF
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'Saints Among Us' originally developed by Hanna Muldowney, PhD/
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Teacher Book 2: Reconciliation

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Contents

Introduction	i
Structure Per Lesson.....	iv
Praying With The Bible.....	v
Structure Of Prayer	vi
Praying With The Saints	vii
Sacramental Prep Objectives.....	viii
Objectives Per Lesson.....	ix
Lesson 1: Original Sin And Baptism	1
Lesson 2: What Is Reconciliation?.....	9
Lesson 3: God's Commandments And The First Commandment.....	17
Lesson 4: Personal Sin And The Second Commandment.....	29
Lesson 5: The Beatitudes And The Third Commandment.....	37
Lesson 6: The Lost Sheep And The Fourth Commandment.....	49
Lesson 7: The Prodigal Son And The Fifth Commandment.....	61
Lesson 8: Healing Of The Sick And The Sixth And Seventh Commandments	73
Lesson 9: The Paschal Mystery And The Eighth Commandment	85
Lesson 10: The Act of Contrition And The Ninth And Tenth Commandments	93
Lesson 11: Penance And Commandment Review	105
Lesson 12: Examination Of Conscience And Confession Review.....	113
Book 2: Activity Sheets	1

INTRODUCTION



Saints Among Us

Saints Among Us, a two-year curriculum, prepares second graders for First Reconciliation and third graders for Confirmation and First Communion. This curriculum arose to support the implementation of the restored order of the sacraments of initiation in the Archdiocese of Denver. In his pastoral letter, *Saints Among Us*, Archbishop Samuel Aquila explains the importance of the restored order of the sacraments:

The world needs saints. Even as our society becomes more distant from faith and more forgetful of God, it still hungers for joyful witnesses who have been transformed by Christ. At the same time, new generations of Catholics need grace to sustain them in a non-Christian environment.

To answer these needs, I have decided to restore the Sacraments of Initiation to their original order, that is, Baptism, Confirmation, and Eucharist. This will make available every sacramental grace the Church has to offer to children who have reached the age of reason.

*When I was Bishop of Fargo, I restored Confirmation to its original place in 2002 by issuing the pastoral letter *Send Forth Your Spirit*. I was convinced of the theological and pastoral reasons for doing this, but I was further convinced by hearing from parents and children about the effects of the graces they received.*

Grace, the Catechism teaches us, is the free gift that “God makes to us of his own life, infused by the Holy Spirit into our soul to heal it of sin and to sanctify it” (Catechism of the Catholic Church [CCC], paragraph 1999).



Many people today live as if God does not exist, or if he does, then only as a remote ruler who rarely intervenes in human affairs. Instead of seeking God's grace and an intimate relationship with the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, our society turns to technology, science, and selfreliance to solve its problems.

The last century has made it clear that innovations do not save humanity. We still have wars, sickness, corruption and injustice. What will save us is not the next "thing," but rather, the flood of grace and love that the Holy Trinity desires to pour out upon us.

This is what restoring the sacraments of Christian initiation to their original order is all about. The ancient order begins with life in Christ through Baptism. This is followed by Confirmation, which perfects the grace of Baptism, fills us with the gifts of the Holy Spirit, prepares us to receive Jesus in the Eucharist, and helps us commit ourselves to be his lifelong disciples.

As the Catechism explains, "The holy Eucharist completes Christian initiation. Those who have been raised to the dignity of the royal priesthood by Baptism and configured more deeply to Christ by Confirmation participate with the whole community in the Lord's own sacrifice by means of the Eucharist" (CCC, 1321).

It also beautifully teaches that the other sacraments "are bound up with the Eucharist and are oriented toward it. For in the blessed Eucharist is contained the whole spiritual good of the Church, namely Christ himself" (CCC, 1324).

This curriculum is designed not only to impart the necessary content of the faith to second and third graders, but also seeks to form their hearts as they prepare for the sacraments. It does so by drawing students to the divine Persons of the Holy Trinity, especially Jesus, the Son of God who became Incarnate to save us. The students meet Jesus in the curriculum by listening to the Word of God, learning to pray with the Bible, learning other forms of prayer, and by relating the content to their lives both in the classroom and with follow up at homes. The goal of this curriculum is to help students to encounter God more fully when they receive the sacraments.

The curriculum is structured in four books. Book One places the students and the sacraments they will receive within the story of Salvation History. This story shows God's plan of salvation from Creation, through the Old and New Testaments, to the life of the Church. Book Two focuses specifically on preparation for First Reconciliation. Book Three focuses on the sacrament of Confirmation and the gifts of the Spirit that are increased by the reception of the sacrament. Book Four focuses on the Eucharist as the culmination of the sacraments of initiation and the source and summit of the Catholic faith. Throughout the four books, the curriculum shows the links between these three sacraments and how they complete the initiation begun at Baptism.

The catechist provides an essential service in making this curriculum come alive. Whether for use in the school, parish, or home, the teacher helps the student to understand, apply, and pray through the content of the curriculum. The teacher follows the call of Christ to proclaim the good news and provides personal witness to the importance of the content and the sacraments for which the students are preparing. The curriculum provides additional content and ideas for catechists to help with preparation and instruction. *Saints Among Us* can be used in multiple settings with little need for adaptation. Each book provides content for twelve class sessions, with flexibility to expand or contract activities based on the exact length of the class session.

One important disposition is necessary to prepare for and to receive the sacraments well: docility to the Holy Spirit. The sacraments of initiation are gifts from God, who invites us to enter more fully into His life. We must respond to this invitation with humility, obedience, and love. It is important to recognize that the sacraments of initiation, including Confirmation, are not primarily concerned with having everything figured out or deciding for ourselves that we want to receive them. While we need to cooperate fully and freely with God in the sacraments, the sacraments are about letting God's grace transform us so that we can become more like Him. Jesus told us: "You did not choose me, but I chose you and appointed you that you should go and bear fruit and that your fruit should abide; so that whatever you ask the Father in my name, he may give it to you" (Jn 15:16). Throughout this curriculum we should keep in mind that our preparation for the sacraments consists ultimately in Christ's own choice and gift of Himself, which we should receive lovingly with open hearts.

The Office of Evangelization and Family Life Ministries of the Archdiocese of Denver will offer accompanying resources on its website to supplement this curriculum for both teachers and parents. Please visit saintsdenver.com for more information.

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STRUCTURE PER LESSON

Book # Lesson #: Lesson Name

I. 2-4 Objectives

II. List of Materials needed per class

III. Praying with Sacred Scripture.

Modified Lectio Divina for young children.

1. PREPARATION: General directions and context of the passage

2. PRAYER

- Read
- Meditate
- Pray
- Listen

3. Closing prayer



IV. Content of the Lesson

1. CATECHIST BACKGROUND – Parallel to the content of the class, information and resources for catechists to prepare their classes.

2. STUDENT DIRECTION

- Recap from last lesson
- Reading the Story / Read the Scripture passage
- Story Discussion – Main points or objectives
- Content of the Class
- Activity (sometimes done parallel to the Content of the Class)

3. WRAP UP

4. FINAL PRAYER

IV. At Home

- Activity or prayer to do at home with their parents

PRAYING WITH THE BIBLE



At the beginning of most classes there will be a time to pray a simple version of Lectio Divina with the children. This will be the opening prayer for the lesson. The goal is to help the children to be familiar with Sacred Scripture.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PRAYING WITH THE BIBLE

1. You may read from an adult Bible, which usually is more precise in translation, or use a children's Bible. If you use the adult Bible, you may have to explain some of the words.
2. In order to help focus, encourage the children to close their eyes while listening to the reading, follow the reading in their own Bibles (if everyone has the same Bible), or use the image provided for some of the lessons.
3. When "reviewing the elements of the text" utilize a question and answer format or just address the key ideas.
4. Journaling and group sharing: you may or may not have time. If you decide to journal you will need:
 - At least 15 minutes.
 - If you have a large group, make sure that there are not too many people who want to talk. You could split into smaller groups for discussion.



STRUCTURE OF PRAYER



PREPARATION

Explain that you are praying with the Word of God in the Bible, so God will be talking to the children directly.

CONTEXT OF THE PASSAGE: DIFFERENT PER LESSON.

Tip for concentration: while listening to the reading, encourage them to close their eyes or follow the story in their own Bibles.

In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

READ

Read the following passage slowly one time, all students should be quiet at this point.

BIBLE PASSAGE: DIFFERENT PER LESSON.

Review some important elements of the text:

Leader: Answer the following questions:

(Ask the questions and receive quick answers or answer them quickly.) Different per lesson.

Leader: I'm going to read the passage again, pay attention and see if something stands out or draws your attention, it can be a word or phrase that speaks to your heart. Read the passage one more time.

MEDITATE:

Leader: Was there a word or phrase that stood out to you, drew your attention, or that you liked the most? Is God telling you something through it? You can suggest that they journal in their workbooks to answer this question. Give students time (1 minute) to meditate or reflect on the passage. Remind them to be silent.

PRAY:

Leader: Lead the children in the following prayer or any other you find adequate. You can suggest that they write silently in their workbooks:

1. A prayer related to the reading.
2. Tell God what is on your heart and ask Him for what you need.

Give students time (1 minute) to speak to God silently in their hearts.

LISTEN:

Leader: Now that we have prayed to God about this story, let's be quiet so we can hear what God might be saying back to us, inside our hearts. (1 minute in silence).

Optional: If time allows, this is a good time for sharing. Have the students share as a class, with other students in pairs, or as a family. Remind them that this is still a time of prayer.

Close with a prayer.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

PRAYING WITH THE SAINTS



As students prepare for Reconciliation this year, we will introduce the saints. Our hope is that they will become familiar with the concept, and be able to pick a patron saint or a Confirmation name (they can choose their baptismal name). Parishes have the freedom to determine this last piece.

To accomplish this, we have chosen to “Pray with the Saints” as a way to introduce some saints and explain how their lives and teachings can be helpful for us today. Below is the structure suggested to pray with the saints.

PREPARATION:

Introduce the saint with the short biography and highlight the heroic virtue or heroic act that characterizes the saint.

CONTEXT OF THE PASSAGE:

Explain the context of the life of the saint and their circumstances or what was the saint talking about when writing this passage.

Begin with the Sign of The Cross.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

QUOTE: Meditation of the saint

Review some important elements of the text:

Leader: in this part ask the following questions or give a simple explanation of what the saint is talking about in the quotation.

QUESTIONS

TEACHING:

Leader: ask the following questions or any other you find adequate. You can suggest that they write their answers silently in their workbooks:

- What did you like the most about what Saint _____ said?
- Do you know why?
- Is there anything you can learn from this saint?

Give students time to answer these questions.

RESPOND:

How are you going to respond to what you learned from this saint?

Make a concrete resolution that will help you to grow.

Close with a prayer of gratitude.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

SACRAMENTAL PREP OBJECTIVES

These are the topics that a third grader should be familiar with before he/she is confirmed:

1. Know what is a sacrament.
2. Have an awareness of Baptism and our true identity in Jesus Christ.
3. Know that we receive the Holy Spirit in Baptism and are strengthened through Confirmation.
4. Know the 7 gifts of the Holy Spirit.
5. Know that we need to be faithful to God's commandments.
6. Should have a sense of prayer and a need for God.
7. Should desire to build a relationship with Jesus Christ.
8. Should have experience with Lectio Divina.

OBJECTIVES PER LESSON

Book 2 Lessons	Lesson Objectives
Lesson 1 Original Sin and Baptism	Students will... define original sin as a consequence of Adam and Eve's first sin. recognize that Baptism cleanses original sin and gives new life in Jesus. be introduced to the prayers they are expected to learn this semester.
Lesson 2 What is Reconciliation?	Students will... recognize that the Sacrament of Reconciliation comes from Jesus' command to His Apostles. identify the priest or bishop as the one who administers the Sacrament of Reconciliation. state that the purpose of Reconciliation is to have forgiveness for personal sins in order to restore communion with God.
Lesson 3 God's Commandments and the First Commandment	Students will... categorize the commandments into Love of God and Love of Neighbor. identify and define the first commandment.
Lesson 4 Personal Sin and the Second Commandment	Students will... state that sin is a choice to disobey God. identify and define the second commandment.
Lesson 5 The Beatitudes and the Third Commandment	Students will... recognize the Beatitudes and name one. be able to state that Jesus taught the Beatitudes to help people be happy with God forever. identify and define the third commandment.
Lesson 6 The Lost Sheep and the Fourth Commandment	Students will... be instructed on the definition of a parable. be able to retell the Parable of the Lost Sheep. relate the Shepherd to Jesus and the sheep to God's people. identify and define the fourth commandment.
Lesson 7 The Prodigal Son and the Fifth Commandment	Students will... be able to retell the Parable of the Prodigal Son. relate the Parable of the Prodigal Son to Confession. identify and define the fifth commandment.
Lesson 8 Healing of the Sick and the Sixth and Seventh Commandment	Students will... state that Jesus is the divine healer. state that spiritual healing is necessary for a relationship with God. state that Jesus heals spiritual and physical wounds. identify and define the sixth and seventh commandments.
Lesson 9 The Pascal Mystery and the Eighth Commandment	Students will... state the parts of the Paschal Mystery. associate the Paschal Mystery with Reconciliation. identify and define the eighth commandment.
Lesson 10 The Act of Contrition and the Ninth and Tenth Commandments	Students will... state that repentance is necessary for reconciliation. state that reconciling with God involves promising to sin no more. identify and define the ninth and tenth commandments.
Lesson 11 Penance and Commandment Review	Students will... state that penance restores relationships. associate the story of Zacchaeus with penance. review the Ten Commandments.
Lesson 12 Examination of Conscience and Confession Review	Students will... examine their own consciences. review and practice the steps to making a good confession.

SAINTS AMONG US

RECONCILIATION



ORIGINAL SIN AND BAPTISM



Objectives:

- The students will define original sin as a consequence of Adam and Eve's first sin.
- The students will recognize that Baptism cleanses original sin and gives new life in Jesus.
- Students will be introduced to the prayers they are expected to learn this semester.

Materials:

- Original Consequences page in Student Workbook
- Consequences cut-out sheet, downloaded or copied
- Scissors
- Tape or Glue



PRAYING WITH THE BIBLE



The Baptism of the Eunuch by Rembrandt. Source Commons Wikimedia



(10 mins)

PREPARATION: Explain that you are praying with the Word of God in the Bible, so God will be talking to the children directly.

CONTEXT OF THE PASSAGE:

Today we are going to read a passage from the Acts of the Apostles. This book is the story of the Apostles and the Church right after Jesus ascended into Heaven. It tells us about how the Apostles and disciples preached the Gospel first in Jerusalem, then in Judea, Samaria and all the world.

In the passage we are going to read today we will hear about Philip, one of the first deacons. He is in Samaria preaching the Gospel. An angel of God sends him south to encounter a man from Ethiopia, which is in Africa, who was a very important man in his country.

TIP FOR CONCENTRATION: While listening to the reading, encourage them to close their eyes, look at the image of the passage or follow the story in their own Bibles.

Begin with the Sign of The Cross.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

1. READ

Read the following passage slowly one time.

All students should be quiet at this point.

Acts 8:26-31, 35-38

Review some important elements of the text:

Leader: Ask the following questions quickly.

Receive answers or answer them.

1. Who told Philip to go over to the carriage of the Ethiopian? **The Holy Spirit.**
2. What was the Ethiopian doing when he met Philip? **Reading Scripture.**
3. When the Ethiopian heard the Good News of Jesus what did he ask for immediately? **Baptism.**

Leader: I'm going to read the passage again. Pay attention and see if something stands out or draws your attention. It can be a word or phrase that speaks to your heart.

Read the passage one more time.

2. MEDITATE

Leader: Lead the students through the following points of reflection. You can suggest that they journal, if you wish.

- The man from Ethiopia was reading scripture and trying to understand it. He needed the help of a teacher. We are also praying with the Bible and reflecting on its meaning.
- Baptism cleansed the Ethiopian from all sin. We too received this great gift when we were baptized.

Give students time (1 minute) to meditate or reflect on the passage. Remind them to be silent.

3. PRAY

Leader: Lead the students through the following prayer. You can suggest that they journal, if you wish.

God, thank you for the great gift of Baptism and for the forgiveness of sin. Please help me to get ready for my first Reconciliation. Please teach me how to hear your voice through the Bible.

Tell God what is on your heart and ask Him for what you need.

Give students time (1 minute) to speak to God silently in their hearts.

4. LISTEN

Leader: Now that we have prayed to God about this story, let's be quiet so we can hear what God might be saying back to us, inside our hearts." (1 minute in silence).

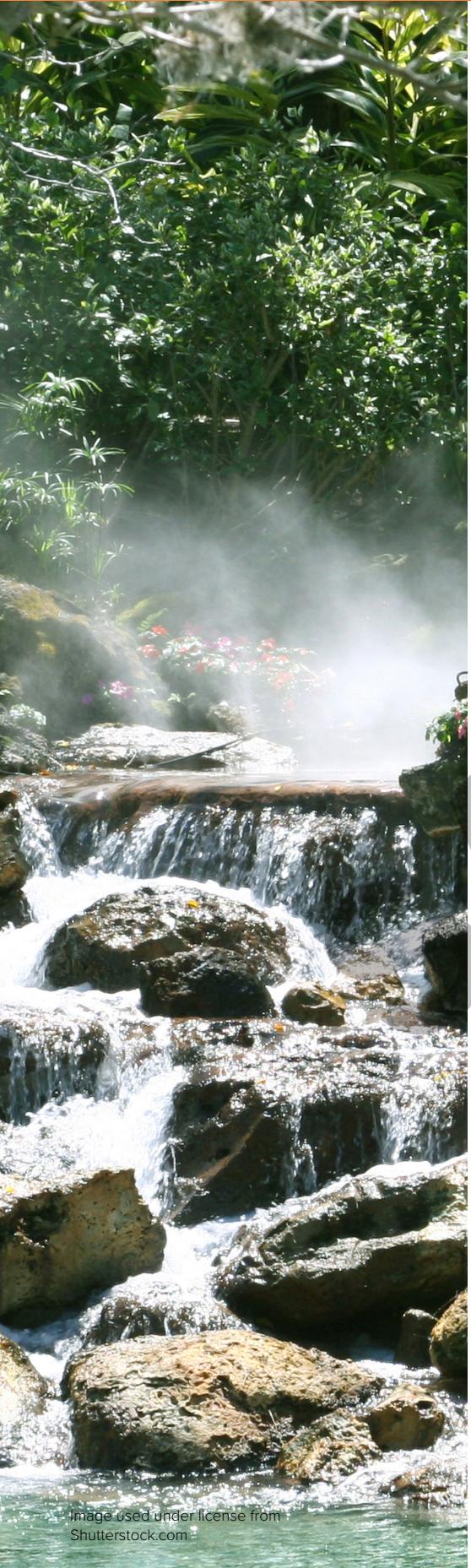


Optional: If time allows, this is a good time for sharing, as a class, with students in pairs, or as a family. Remind them that this is still a time of prayer.

Close with a prayer.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen.

CATECHIST BACKGROUND



This lesson provides the context for studying the sacrament of Reconciliation.

We are looking back to the beginning of the book of Genesis to help us understand original sin and Baptism. The students should be familiar with the Creation narrative (see Book 1, lesson 2), in which God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. God created man (humanity) in His image and likeness. This means humans are created with an intellect to know and will to love God. God created man to enter into communion with Him (see *Catechism of the Catholic Church [CCC] 356-7*), which means to be in relationship with Him and to be happy with Him forever in heaven.

The *Catechism* (CCC 372) tells us that man and woman were made for each other, to be companions and are helpers to each other and are equal. They complement rather than complete each other as God created them to be His family. God placed man and woman, Adam and Eve, in the Garden of Paradise, Eden. They cared for the plants and animals without toiling, remained healthy, and walked with God.

Even the good life in the Garden was not our goal though. God the Creator created the universe “in a state of journeying”, meaning that ultimate perfection is yet to be attained in heaven.

Sometimes we think of original sin as a direct punishment we receive for something that we did not do. Rather, it is the reality that Adam and Eve could no longer pass on the gifts they lost to their children. God intended for humanity to live within His grace and protection. After the Fall, the children born to Adam and Eve did not have the gifts of original holiness and justice. Grace had to be restored to the human race through a Savior, who would set us right with God.

Our nature contains the gifts that we are born with: our body, emotions, the ability to know and to choose freely. By our own nature, we are confined to our life in this universe. Heaven, which is a supernatural sharing in God’s life forever, is above and beyond our nature. God elevates us to the supernatural life by grace, enabling us to share His own life and happiness.

Original sin is not the first sin ever committed. The devil tempts Adam and Eve to share in the sin of rebellion against God which he committed earlier with the other fallen angels. Angels were created before the physical world and are pure spirit with no bodies, but with intelligence and free will, like humans. The angels sing God’s praises, deliver messages, graces and gifts, and are guardians. God gave them the ability to choose to obey God or to defy Him. In the beginning, some angels chose to defy God, so a great heavenly battle ensued, and St. Michael the Archangel cast the bad angels out of Heaven. These are fallen angels, demons, or devils. Their leader is now called Satan or the devil (both words mean “the accuser”). Once the angels sinned, they were banished from heaven forever (CCC 391-394). Because the angels live outside of time and do not

CATECHIST BACKGROUND



slowly grow and change like we do, their choice against God is permanent.

Why did God allow the Fall? The hymn called the *Exsultet* at the Easter Vigil speaks of it as a “happy fault,” because it “earned so great, so glorious a Redeemer!” God has given us free will and allows us to sin, but His providence (governance of the world) brings good even out of evil. He works all things for the good for those who love Him (Rom 8:28), even when we have to suffer.

One of the effects of original sin is that we struggle to do what is right and are attracted to material comforts above spiritual realities. This tendency is called concupiscence. St. Paul speaks about how the desires of flesh rebel against the desires of the spirit (Gal 5:17). Because of concupiscence we have a tendency to sin (see CCC 2515). While original sin is cleansed through Baptism, concupiscence is not. We have to grow in virtue to fight against concupiscence.

The devil told Eve, “You certainly will not die! No, God knows well that the moment you eat of it your eyes will be opened and you will be like gods who know what is good and what is bad.” (Genesis 3:4-5) The serpent ultimately draws Eve into his own rebellion against God’s authority. He tells her that she does not have to listen to God or fear His punishments, because she could be a god herself, deciding for herself what is good and evil. Although physical death did not occur immediately, death came immediately to her soul and passed to Adam as he ate the fruit and disobeyed as well.

Death is the punishment for sin, both interiorly and exteriorly. In coming to save us, however, Christ took on the punishment of death on our behalf and overcame it by rising from the dead. St. Paul describes how we move from the fate of Adam to sharing in the triumph of Christ: “for as all die in Adam, so all will be made alive in Christ” (1 Cor 15:22) We inherit the punishment of death from Adam, but inherit the reward of eternal life from Christ.

Paul also tells us that the gift of eternal life comes from Baptism: “Therefore we have been buried with him by baptism into death, so that, just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, so we too might walk in newness of life” (Romans 6:4). Baptism draws us into the redeeming work of Christ. To redeem means to make up for the faults of something or to get something back (from debt or slavery).

Baptism is the first Sacrament of Initiation. It is the basis for our whole Christian life, the “gateway to life in the Spirit” (CCC 213). To “baptize” comes from the Greek word *baptizein* meaning “plunge” or “immerse.” In Baptism, the immersion into water symbolizes the catechumen’s (person being baptized) death and resurrection with Christ, making him a “new creature” (CCC 1214).

Baptism is the sacrament of faith (see CCC 1253). A child or adult being baptized into the Church has a new and immature faith. It is for this reason that a community of believers is necessary to help that person’s faith to grow. Each baptized person has a godparent who assists the parents in transmitting the faith.

Since faith must grow *after* Baptism, each year the Church renews the baptismal promises. Those who have already been baptized renew the baptismal promises when they are present for a Baptism.

At Baptism, the Holy Spirit makes a permanent and graceful mark on your soul, which conforms us to Christ and enables us to worship God. We call this an indelible mark. Since this mark is permanent, you can only be baptized once.

Conformity to Christ includes sharing in His offices of priest, prophet, and king (CCC 1241). This means the baptized Christian must worship God (priest), speak the word of God (prophet), and serve others (king). The common priesthood of all the faithful is distinct from the sacramental, ordained priesthood, which officiates the sacraments.

See the Appendix for Supplemental Activities.

STUDENT DIRECTION



Welcome to Reconciliation preparation! As you go through this semester, you will learn about God's love for us and how He always wants to be close to us. When we sin, however, we turn away from God. God's love is so great that He gave us the gift of Reconciliation to forgive our sins and bring us back to Him.

Original Sin and Heaven (20 mins)

Today we are learning about original sin and Baptism. To understand original sin, we have to start at the beginning.

Why did God make us? He made us to be happy with Him forever in Heaven. We are made for Heaven, not for life in this world. We are on a journey from earth to Heaven.

How do we get to Heaven? Is it a place we can get to on our own? No, we need God's help. We need God's help to get to Heaven, because it is not a place we can travel to on earth. Heaven is living forever with God and He has to invite us to live there. Going to Heaven is a gift of God.

We travel to Heaven through grace. Grace is the gift of God's life in us, which helps us to be good, to pray, and to be close to God.

God's grace is like a ticket, which He gives us to start the journey to Heaven. We are not born with this ticket though.

Do you remember learning about the first sin? Who committed the first sin? Adam and Eve. **What do we call their sin and its effects on us?** Original sin or the Fall. **What are the effects of original sin?** We are born without God's grace, it is hard to be good, and we have to suffer and eventually die.

God gave Adam and Eve a commandment, not to eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge and good and evil, but they did not listen.

Do your parents give you rules? Parents give children rules because they love their children and they know what is good for them. They want their children to stay safe and grow up to be happy. The same goes for God. He is our Father and Creator. When He gives commands, it is because He loves us and wants the best for us. He wants to guide us on our journey to Heaven.

God gave man and woman the free choice to obey Him, to choose to love Him and to do good. But we can also choose to disobey God, to love other things more than God and to sin. When we sin we turn away from the path to Heaven. When we sin there are consequences in our life.

What is a consequence? A consequence is something that happens because of an action.

Let's say you have a bag of candy that someone gave to you. **What do you think would happen if you kept eating candy until you finished the whole bag?** Allow responses.

One consequence is that you would feel very sick. Maybe you have to see a dentist because of all the sugar you ate. You might never want to eat that candy again because you are now so sick of it.

STUDENT DIRECTION



Now we will look at the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin. God gave Adam and Eve gifts when He created them, but the consequence of their sin is that they lost those gifts.

- Have students open to Original Consequences page in the Student Workbook. On one side are the gifts that God gave to humans when He created them. On the other side, students will cut out the appropriate consequence (from the Consequences cut-out sheet) and glue or tape next to God's gift.

Go over each gift and consequence with the class.

God's Gift	Consequence
Original Holiness: Adam and Eve knew God in a special way and could speak directly with Him.	Humans lose sight of God and struggle to hear Him.
Original Justice: Adam and Eve were at peace inside, with each other, and with all of creation. Until the Fall, they did not sin and were obedient to God.	Adam and Eve distrusted, blamed, and fought with each other, as did their children, and their children's children. Humans act out of anger and against what is right.
Adam and Eve had the freedom to pick any fruit and eat of any vegetation with ease (except from the tree in the middle of the Garden).	Humans have to work hard for their food, sweating and bleeding to grow it in soil that wants to grow thorns instead.
No pain, no disease, no suffering	Humans suffer pain, disease, and suffering.
They would live forever.	All humans eventually die.
They lived in Paradise.	God sent Adam and Eve out of the Garden.

STUDENT DIRECTION



WRAP UP

(5 mins)

1. **What is original sin?** The consequence of Adam and Eve's sin, the loss of original gifts, we are born without grace, and it is hard to be good.
2. **What cleanses original sin and gives us new life in Jesus?** Baptism.
3. **What does Baptism do to us?** We are adopted as God's children and receive the seed of faith and God's grace.

FINAL PRAYER

(5 mins)

End in prayer. Pray an Act of Contrition and Guardian Angel prayer.

Act of Contrition (modern)

O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended You, and I detest all my sins because of Your just punishments, but most of all because I have offended You, my God, Who are all-good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve, with the help of Your grace, to sin no more and to avoid the near occasion of sin.

Note for explaining the prayer: Near occasions of sin are those things that lead you to sin, such as friends who lead you astray or doing things you know will cause temptation.

Guardian Angel

Angel of God, my Guardian dear, to whom His love commits me here, ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.



- Your Baptism was a very special day for you. Your Baptism was like your birthday. It is the day you were born again in Jesus Christ. Just like you might celebrate your birthday with cake and presents, you can celebrate the day you became a member of God's family. Memorize the date of Baptism and make sure to celebrate on that date.
- Practice saying the Act of Contrition and the Guardian Angel Prayer.