

How to use the information

- This information is aimed at giving pupils and staff a brief introduction to some of the basic key aspects of Catholic theology that they will encounter whilst at St Paul's
- They should be shared with your form group in order to inform pupils and to open up discussion and questions.
- There is a suggested order but this is flexible and just a guide and can be adapted to suit the needs of the group/time available
- Please do let Laura Maw know if you need any additional support or have any questions.

Suggested timeline of use

Month	Topic	Slides
September – October	St Paul's mission statement Gifts we grow Christian denominations St Paul The Saints Catholic Social Teaching Liturgical calendar The Mass The sign of the cross, Prayer, important prayers	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15-18 20-23
October – November	Sacraments Transubstantiation Hierarchy of the Church The creed The Bible Mary Rosary	11 28 12-13 14 19 27 24
November	Remembrance	29
December	Advent and Advent Wreath Trinity Incarnation	30-31 25 26
January	Epiphany	32
March- April	Lent Stations of the Cross	33 34-35
May	Pentecost Corpus Christi Mary Rosary	36 37 27 24
June-July	St Paul	7



Ministerium Tuum Imple Love Serve Do the best that is possible

St Paul's Catholic School

Being a member of a Catholic community



MISSION STATEMENT

MINISTERIUM TUUM IMPLERE (2 TIM 4:5)



Ministerium Tuum Imple | Love | Serve | Do the best that is possible

LOVE

SERVE

DO THE BEST THAT IS POSSIBLE

St Paul wrote these words to his disciple Timothy when he was in prison at the end of his life. In using them, he passed on his mission as a follower of Jesus Christ, to Timothy and to us.

Through the Gift of God's love and grace we are called to share in his mission of following Christ's example by:

- Being a community in which our **LOVE** of God and **LOVE** of each other can be seen in everything we do;
- Using our gifts and talents to **SERVE** others, particularly those who are more vulnerable;
- Being determined to **DO THE BEST THAT IS POSSIBLE** in everything we do to enable us to fulfil our ministry.

We aim to live out our school mission statement every day in all that we do.

Catholic Social Teaching (CST) offers a set of principles to help us think about how we should interact with others (locally, nationally, globally...). It forms the foundation of the choices we make, and how we view creation.

It is based on Scripture, Tradition and Church teaching, as given by popes, bishops and theologians.

What is Catholic Social teaching?

Catholic Social Teaching is the part of Catholic teaching that addresses matters of social, economic and ecological justice in the world it is based on our call to love our neighbour.

“I love you just as the Father loves me; remain in my love. ¹⁰ If you obey my commands, you will remain in my love, just as I have obeyed my Father's commands and remain in his love.” John 15

Living the Mission at St Paul's

Catholic Social Teaching and Gifts we Grow

Human Dignity



All life is unique and should be respected. We are all equal in God's eyes.

"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you"
Jeremiah 1:15

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Prophetic and intentional

Solidarity & Peace



We are all one family and are stronger together.

"So far as you did this to the least of the brothers you did it to me"
Matthew 25:40

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Attentive and discerning

"Love one another as I have loved you"
John 13:34

The Common Good



We should be active in our community - we need to know what is right for everyone not just ourselves.

"So we, who are many are one body in Christ"
Romans 12:5

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Loving and compassionate

Option for the Poor



We should give extra help to the poor and vulnerable.

"He has sent me to bring good news to the poor"
Luke 4:18

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Hopeful and faith filled

Care for our Common Home



We are stewards of God's creation and must care for our planet.

"God settled him in the Garden of Eden, to cultivate and care for it"
Genesis 2:15

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Curious and active

Rights & Responsibilities



Everyone has the right to life and the responsibility to respect others.

"You shall love your neighbour as yourself"
Mark 12:31

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Eloquent and truthful

Dignity of Work



All work is valued and provides a sense of purpose and dignity. All workers should be equally respected.

"You are all one in Christ"
Galatians 3:28

THE GIFTS WE GROW: Generous and grateful



St Paul's
CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Missionary: To evangelize, to teach, to form, to serve, to be the salt of the earth

The Gifts we Grow



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Pupils at St Paul's are growing to be . . .

. . . **grateful** for their own gifts, for the gift of other people, and for the blessings of each day;
and **generous** with their gifts, becoming men and women for others.

. . . **attentive** to their experience and to their vocation; and **discerning** about the choices they make and the effects of those choices.

. . . **compassionate** towards others, near and far, especially the less fortunate; and **loving** by their just actions and forgiving words.

. . . **faith-filled** in their beliefs and **hopeful** for the future.

. . . **eloquent** and **truthful** in what they say of themselves, the relations between people, and the world.

. . . **learned**, finding God in all things; and **wise** in the ways they use their learning for the common good.

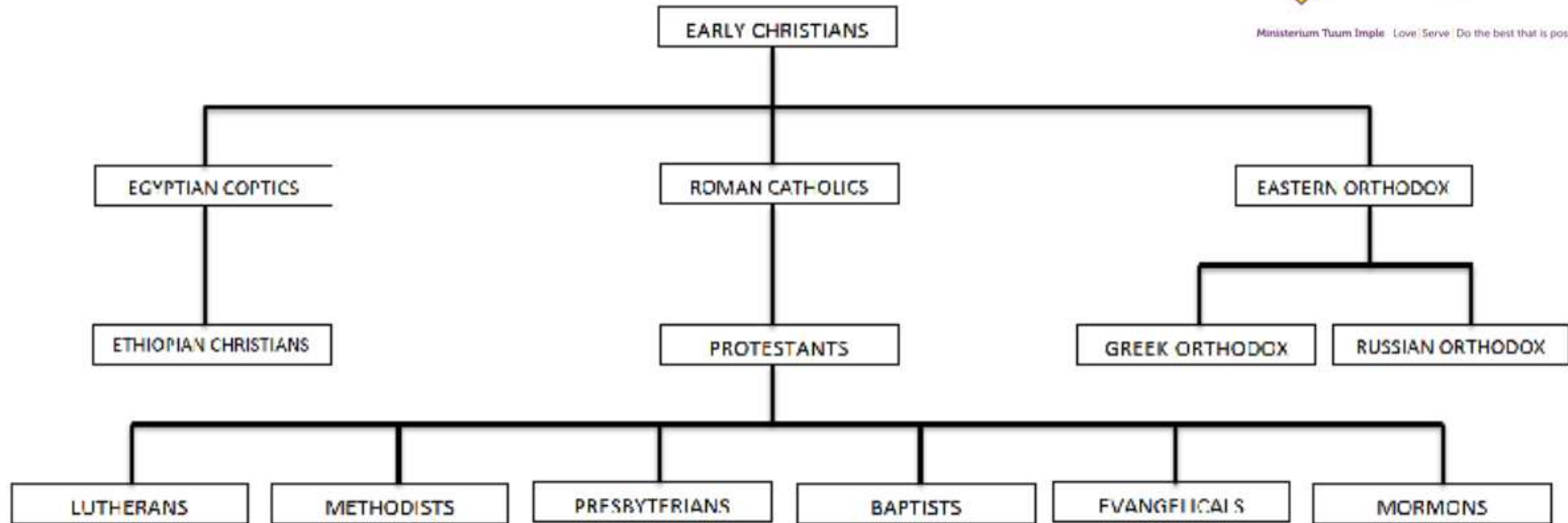
. . . **curious** about everything; and **active** in their engagement with the world, changing what they can for the better.

. . . **intentional** in the way they live and use the resources of the earth, guided by conscience; and **prophetic** in the example they set to others.

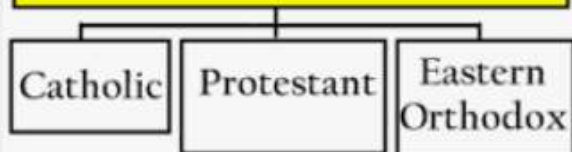
CHRISTIANITY



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Major Denominations of Christianity



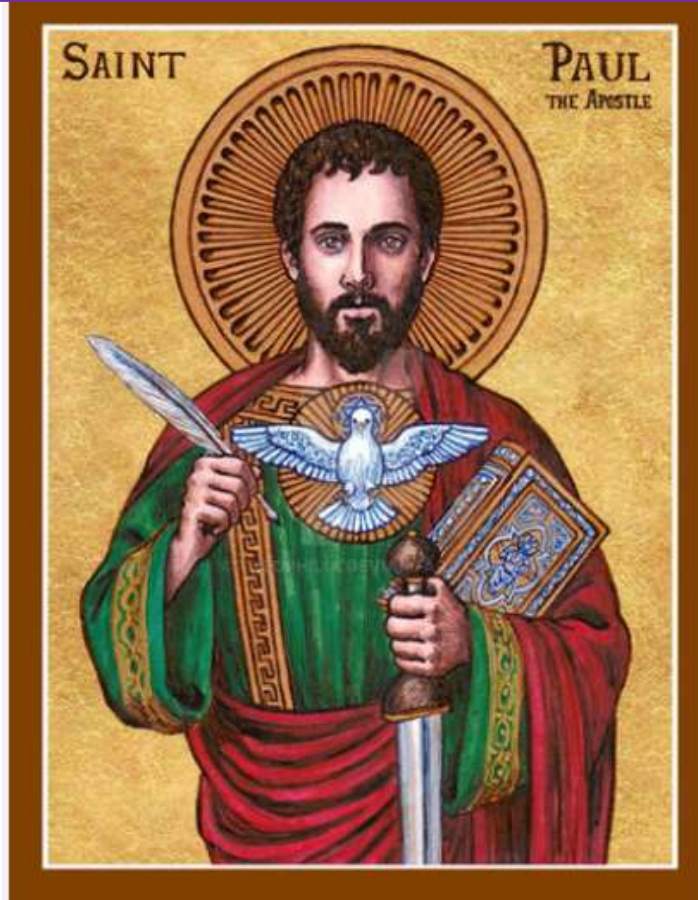
REMEMBER

- ALL Christians are followers (disciples) of Jesus Christ,.
- We believe Jesus is God incarnate,
- We strive to live by his teachings as set out in the New Testament.

Saint Paul

After Jesus Saint Paul is often considered the **most important** person in the history of Christianity.

Saint Paul, the Apostle conveyed his thoughts and beliefs about Jesus and Christianity in his **letters**. These letters form many books of the Bible's New Testament in fact 13 out of the 27



Saint Paul believed his purpose was to **preach to and to convert** Gentiles (people who were not Jewish) to Christianity.

St Paul's thoughts on Jesus, Jewish law, and the relationship between God and Jesus were the **foundation** for the development of Christianity.

BUT Did you know...

Saint Paul did not always act in this way, originally, he was called Saul and he travelled to synagogues and suggested that any Jew who accepted Jesus as the Messiah be **punished**.

It is said that he was traveling to **Damascus** when a bright light shone on him, and Jesus spoke to him. After this experience, he was convinced that Jesus was the Messiah. From that day on, he used the name Paul.

Paul then became one of the **greatest missionaries** of all time.

Tutor Group Saints

- A Saint is a person who is recognised for their exceptional holiness, closeness or likeness to God.



St Angela



St Benedict



St Charles



St Elizabeth



St Kolbe



St Rose



St Thomas
More



St John
Neuman



St Teresa of
Availia



St John
Vianney



St Sienna



St Oscar
Romero

The Churches Liturgical Calendar

The Church year

Generally, the seasons in liturgical western Christianity are Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time (Time after Epiphany), Lent, Easter, and Ordinary Time (Time after Pentecost).

What is liturgical calendar of the Catholic Church?

The liturgical calendar is the cycle of seasons in the Roman Rite of the Catholic Church.

The Church year begins each year with Advent, the season of awaiting Christ's coming, and ends with the final Saturday of Ordinary time.

There are different colours for each season

Advent and Lent

Ordinary time

Easter Christmas
and Epiphany



The Seven Sacraments

Sacraments are visible signs of God's invisible presence

We receive the grace of God through the sacraments



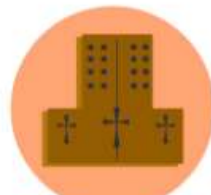
BAPTISM



CONFIRMATION



EUCHARIST



CONFESSION



ANOINTING OF THE SICK



HOLY ORDERS

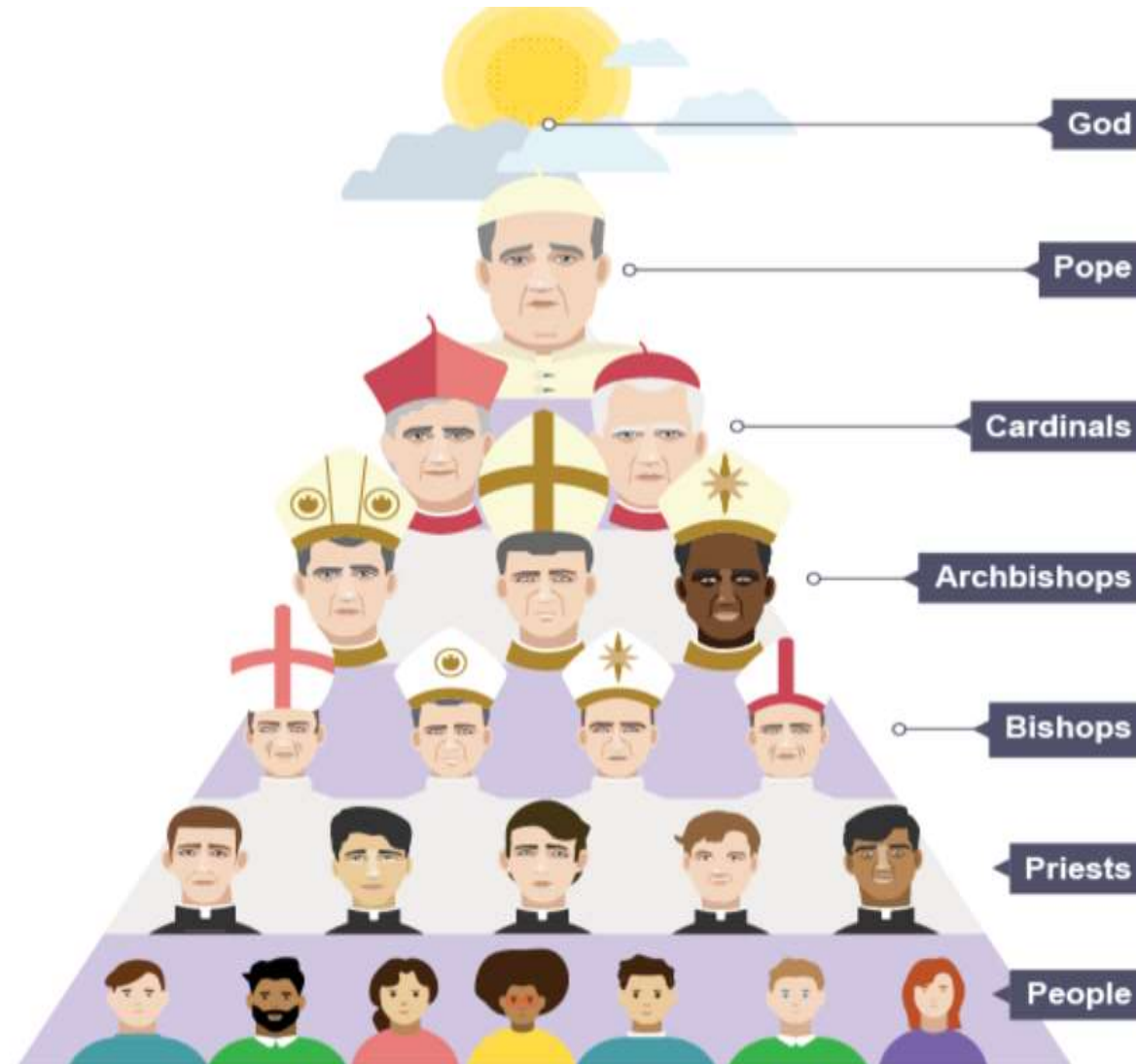


MATRIMONY

The 7 Catholic Sacraments



The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church



The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church



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Our Pope



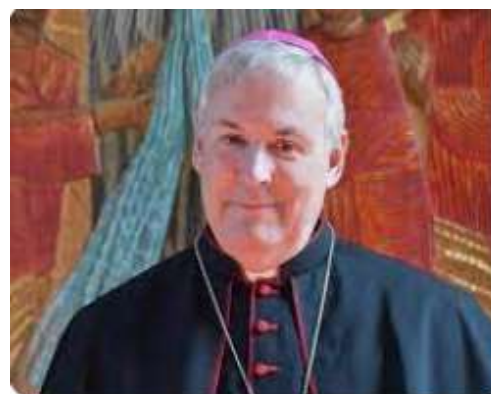
Pope Francis

Our Arch Bishop



Cardinal Vincent Nichols

Our Bishop



Bishop David Oakley

Our Priest



Father Emmanuel

Shows our belief in
the TRINITY

THE NICENE CREED- the Catholic Churches statement of belief

Jesus us the
LORD and is
DIVINE

Jesus felt pain
as humans do
his death was
a result of
both political
and religious
authorities

Human and
divine natures
of Jesus were
united. We
hope to follow
Jesus to
Heaven

Death is a momentary separation
from of the body and soul we will rise
again as Jesus did

Judgement day
HEAVEN HELL
PURGATORY

I believe in one God, he Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible.

I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages.

God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father; through him all things were made.

For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven, and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary and became man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate, he suffered death and was buried, and rose again on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures.

He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father.

He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead and his kingdom will have no end.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son, who with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, who has spoken through the prophets.

I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church.

I confess one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins and I look forward to the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come.

Confirms the
human nature
of CHRIST he
is FULLY
human and
divine

Sins are
forgiven
through
reconciliation
Jesus saves
us from the
sins of the
world

The Mass



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Meaning of the Mass

The coming together of the Church



WE GATHER

We come together as baptised believers in Christ.



WE LISTEN

We allow God's word to penetrate our hearts and minds.



WE GIVE THANKS

We offer our lives in union with Christ.



WE GO

We take Christ to the people we meet in our daily lives.

The Mass is a memorial and sacrifice.
We remember Christ's saving work, especially his sacrifice on the Cross.

At St Pauls we celebrate Mass

- To celebrate the start of the school year
- To celebrate feast days
- To celebrate important dates in the church liturgical year

The Mass

Overview of the Mass

Key moments in the Mass



Mass

Throughout Mass you will need to

- Be Prayerful and reverent as we are in the presence of Christ.
- Allow people the silent time to reflect and pray.
- Join in with the Mass by singing the hymns and saying the responses to key parts of the Mass.
- You will be given a Mass booklet to help you stay on track so please follow along with this.

How to receive the Eucharist



Features of the Catholic Church



Tabernacle –a fixed, locked box in which the Eucharist is stored.



Crucifix – a cross with Jesus on. It reminds Catholics of the sacrifice Jesus made for us.



Lectern – a stand where the Bible is read from during Mass.



Font- Holds the holy water used in a Baptism.

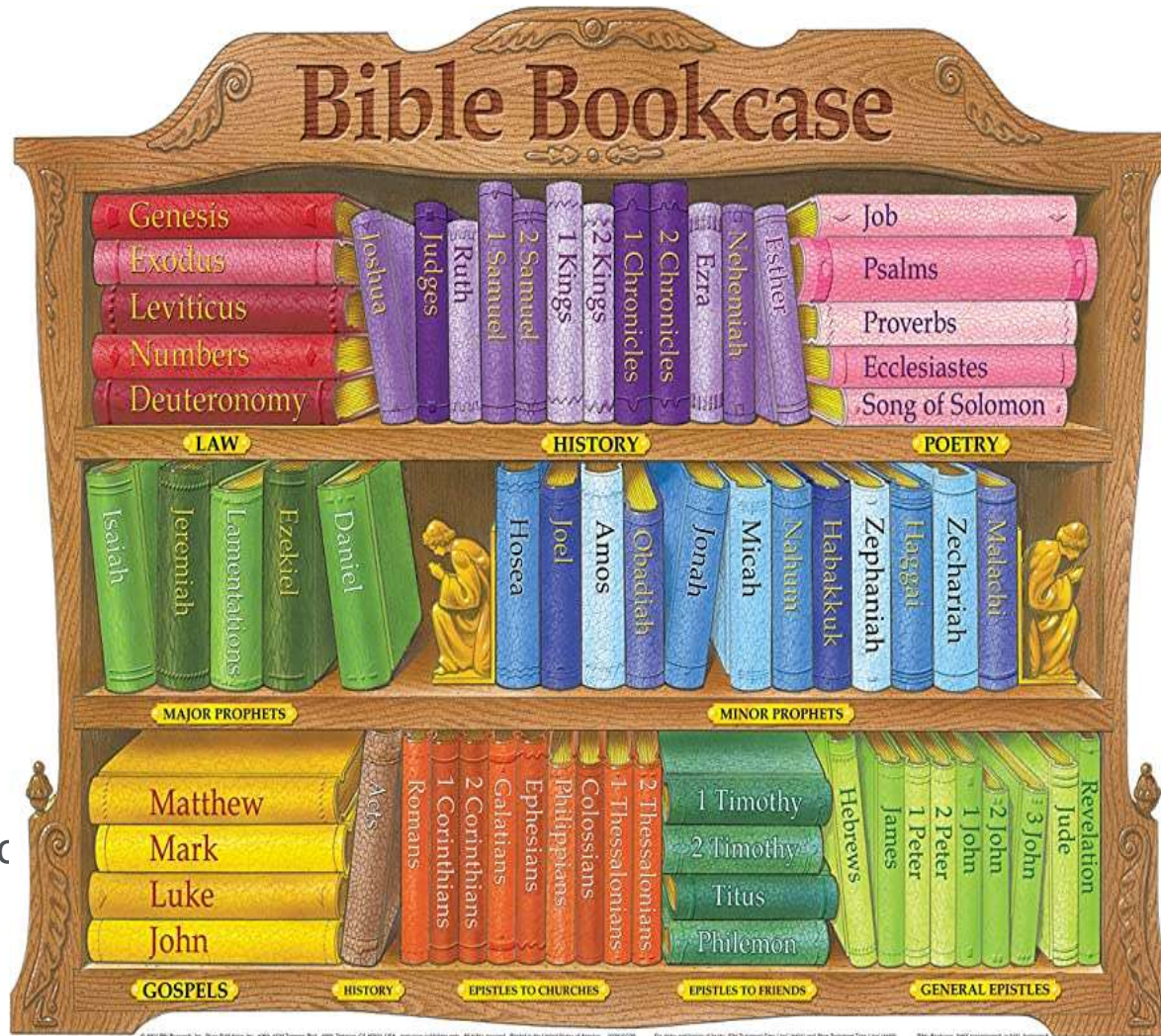


Altar – a table where the bread and wine are consecrated during the Eucharist.

Holy Scripture

The Bible is the written Word of God and the ultimate set of guiding principles governing all areas of life for the people of God.

Through these writings, God communicates his will, his laws, his nature, and his saving purpose to humanity.



Most Catholics accept the authority of the Bible because they believe its authors were inspired by the Holy Spirit to write the word of God.

The Bible also reveals the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus. This is important as it helps Catholics to understand the place of **salvation** in their lives. They are able to understand that Jesus died to save their sins.

The sign of the cross

Why do we make the sign of the cross?

It is a:

- powerful prayer
- holy gesture
- mark of discipleship
- symbol of acceptance of suffering
- sign of Christ's victory
- renewal of baptism

When to make the sign of the cross



BEFORE STARTING YOUR PRAYERS



WHEN PASSING BY A CATHOLIC CHURCH



WHEN YOU HEAR A SIREN OR SEE AN ACCIDENT



WHEN PASSING A CEMETARY



AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF MASS

The Sign of The Cross



1. With your right hand, touch your forehead and pray, "In the name of The Father."



2. Touch the center of your chest and pray, "and of The Son,"



3. Touch your left shoulder and pray, "and of The Holy..."



4. Touch your right shoulder and pray, "Spirit, Amen."

What is Prayer?

Prayer is the raising of one's heart and mind to God.
(CCC)



Prayer is a two-way process where we talk to God but also listen to Him.

Catholics pray to God to develop spirituality and to strengthen their relationship with Him.

Prayers can be said out loud (vocal) or in the mind (meditative or contemplative)



Important Prayers for Catholics



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Our Father,

Who art in Heaven,
hallowed be Thy name;
Thy Kingdom come,
Thy will be done
on earth as it is in Heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread;
and forgive us our trespasses
as we forgive those
who trespass against us;
and lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil

Amen.



Glory Be

to the Father,
and to the Son,
and to the Holy Spirit,
as it was in the beginning,
is now,
and ever shall be,
world without end.

Amen.



Hail Mary,

Full of Grace,
The Lord is with thee.
Blessed art thou among women,
and blessed is the fruit
of thy womb, Jesus.
Holy Mary,
Mother of God,
pray for us sinners now,
and at the hour of our death.

Amen.



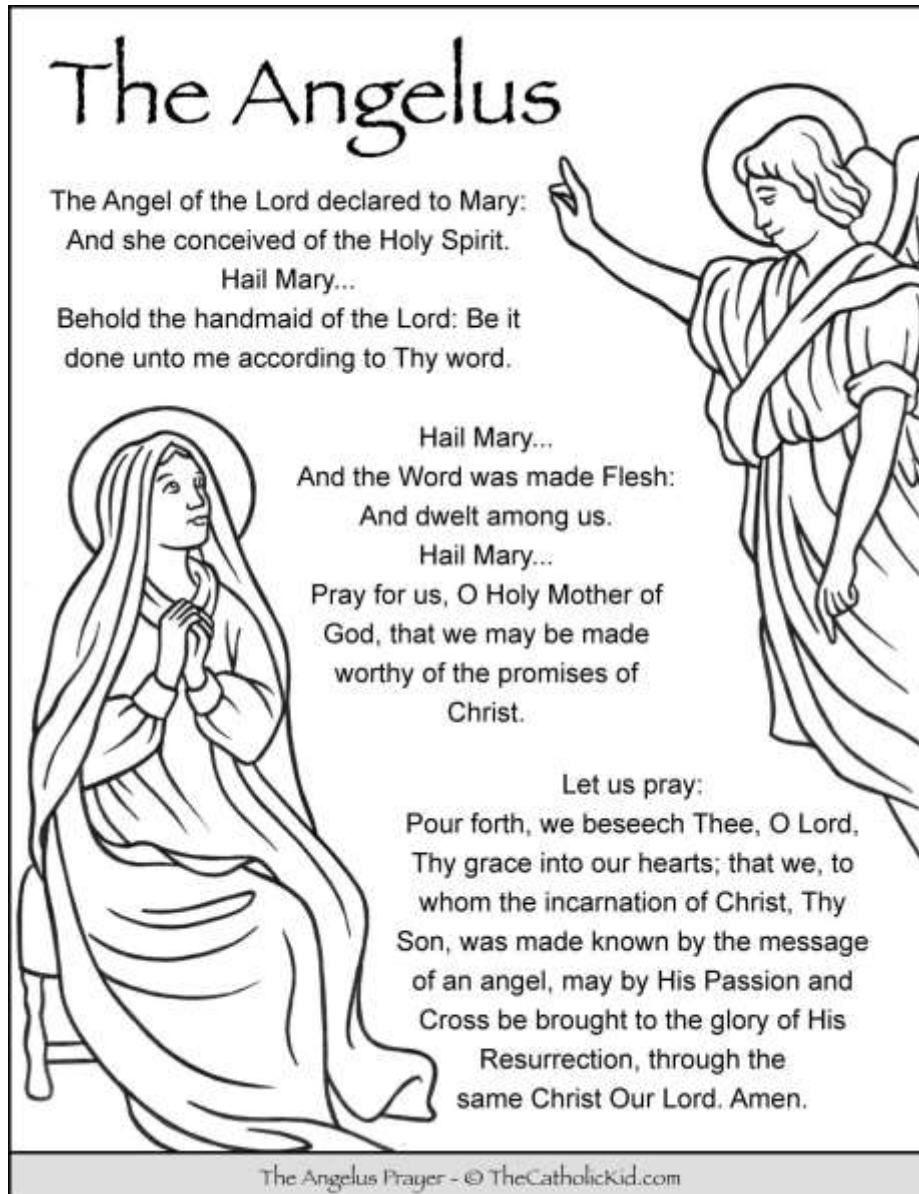
The Angelus

The Angelus

The Angel of the Lord declared to Mary:
And she conceived of the Holy Spirit.
Hail Mary...
Behold the handmaid of the Lord: Be it
done unto me according to Thy word.

Hail Mary...
And the Word was made Flesh:
And dwelt among us.
Hail Mary...
Pray for us, O Holy Mother of
God, that we may be made
worthy of the promises of
Christ.

Let us pray:
Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord,
Thy grace into our hearts; that we, to
whom the incarnation of Christ, Thy
Son, was made known by the message
of an angel, may by His Passion and
Cross be brought to the glory of His
Resurrection, through the
same Christ Our Lord. Amen.



The Angelus Prayer - © TheCatholicKid.com

This devotion reminds us of the Angel Gabriel's annunciation to Mary, the Incarnation and Our Lord's passion and resurrection.

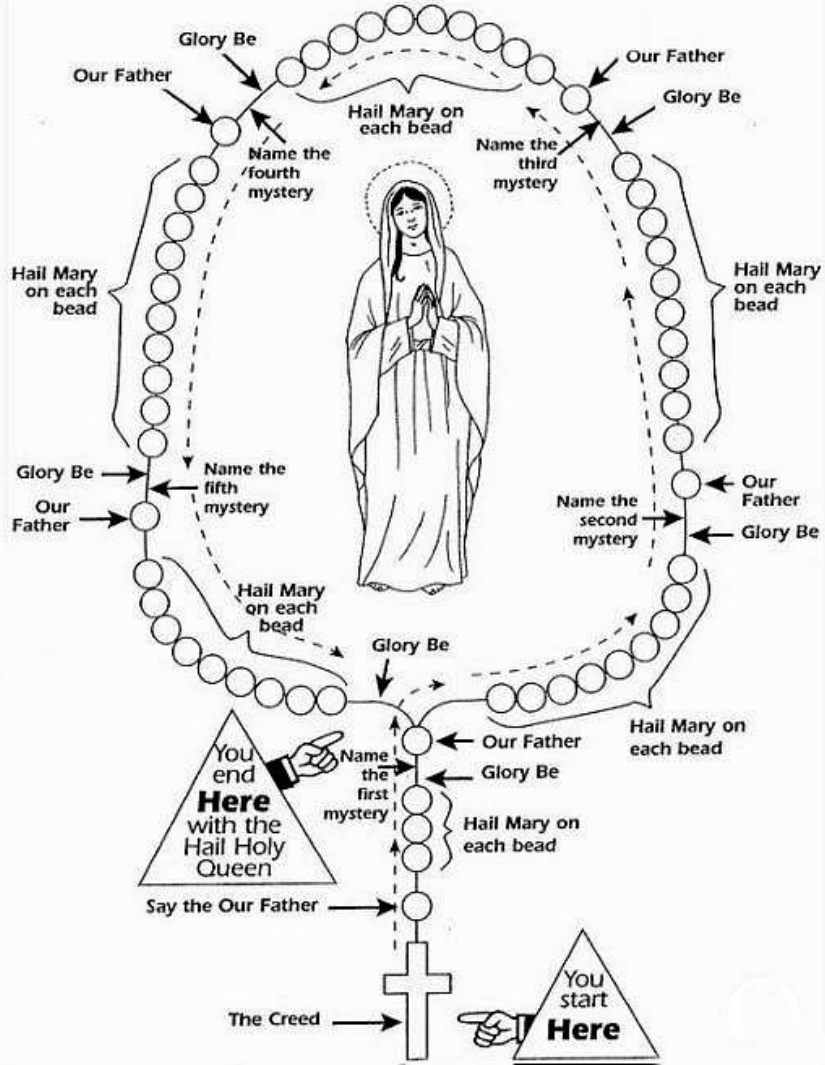
It is repeated as a holy invitation, calling us to prayer and meditation.

Like a heavenly messenger, the Angelus calls man to interrupt his daily, earthly routines and turn to thoughts of God, of the Blessed Mother, and of eternity.

Praying the Rosary



How to Say the Rosary



- 1- Make the sign of the Cross and pray the Apostles Creed
- 2- Pray an Our Father
- 3- Pray three Hail Marys and one Glory Be
- 4- Announce the mystery and pray the Our Father
- 5- Pray 10 Hail Marys and one Glory Be

Repeat until you have completed the circle.

The Joyful Mysteries

(Mondays and Saturdays)

The Annunciation

The Visitation

The Nativity

The Presentation

The Finding in the Temple

The Sorrowful Mysteries

(Tuesdays and Fridays)

The Agony in the Garden

The Scourging at the Pillar

The Crowning of Thorns

The Carrying of the Cross

The Crucifixion

The Glorious Mysteries

(Wednesdays and Sundays)

The Resurrection

The Ascension

The Descent of the Holy Spirit

The Assumption

The Coronation

The Luminous Mysteries

(Thursdays)

The Baptism of Jesus

The Wedding at Cana

The Proclamation of the Kingdom

The Transfiguration

The Giving of the Eucharist



Jesus: The incarnation

The **incarnation** is the Christian belief that God took human form by becoming **Jesus**. It literally means to take on flesh.

The incarnation means that for Catholics, Jesus is fully God and fully human. He shows characteristics of both these states.

- Jesus was human and was born to a human mother, Mary.
- Jesus prayed to God, as humans would pray to God.
- Jesus was crucified and died on the cross. In this way, he was mortal.

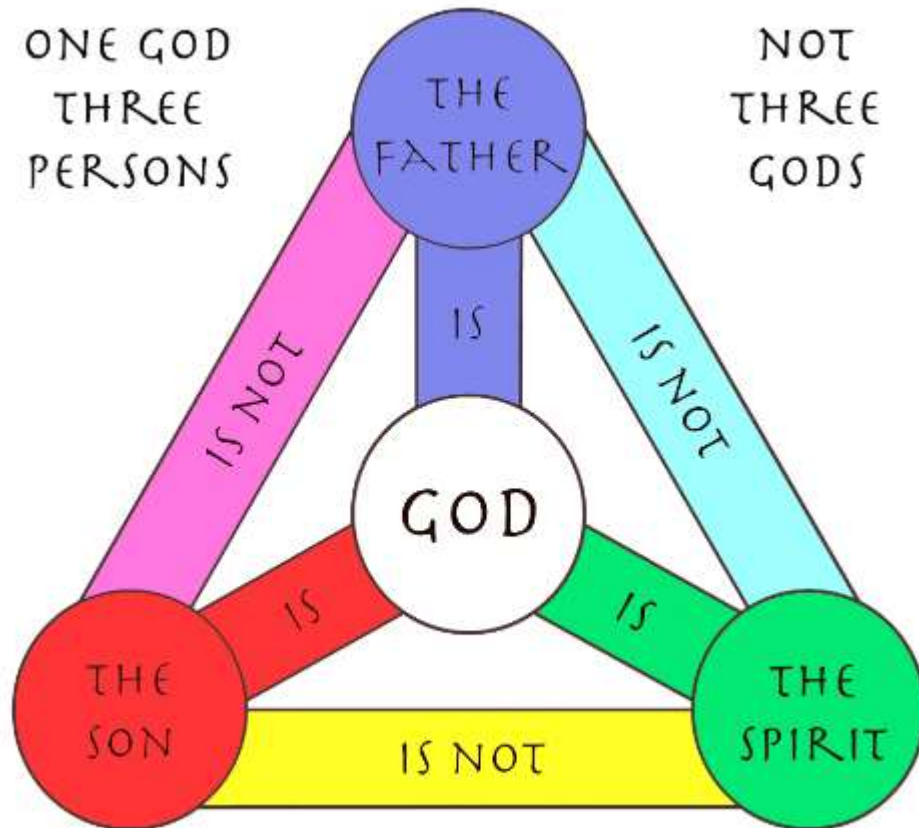
Why is this important for Catholics?

Catholics believe the birth of Jesus fulfils the Old Testament prophecy that Christ would come to Earth as a saviour. Christians believe that God sent Jesus to die on the cross as a sacrifice to make up for the sins of humanity.

This sacrifice offered reconciliation between God and humans and, according to Christian belief, gives humans the possibility of eternal life in Heaven after they die.



The Trinity



The Trinity is a key idea in Christianity, but many Christians find it hard to understand – how can God be both three and one?

It is important to understand that Christians believe there is only one God, who is experienced as three persons, also known as the **Trinity**.

These three persons are:
the Father,
The Son
The Holy Spirit.

Mary the Mother of God

Catholics worship God alone.
We do, however, venerate Mary. In other words, we honour our Blessed Mother with great reverence and devotion because she is the Mother of God.

Mary is also seen as the model of the Church. In all of her actions she exemplifies the mission of the Church.

Mary agreed to God's will to give birth to Jesus and supported and displayed her faith in her son throughout his ministry.

Mary was a virgin and Jesus was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Mary is the model of perfect love and obedience to Christ.



Mary was with him at every stage of his work on Earth and fully supported and followed his teachings.

Mary was immaculately conceived. This means that she was born without sin.

At the end of her life Mary ascended into Heaven.

Mary is the Mother of Christ and therefore also the mother of the Church.

Transubstantiation



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Transubstantiation is the process of the bread and wine truly changing in substance into the Body and Blood of Jesus.

Although our outside senses (taste, touch, smell.) still see it as bread and wine, as Catholics we believe it is actually the Body and Blood of Christ.



The Eucharist is often referred to as a miracle because the bread and wine miraculously become the body and blood of Christ at Jesus' command. We know that his words have the power to make things happen.

The idea that during Mass, the bread and wine used for Communion become the body and blood of Jesus Christ – is central to the Catholic faith.

Indeed, the Catholic Church teaches that “the Eucharist is 'the source and summit of the Christian life. This means it is the beginning and the end of everything for us.

Remembrance

IN NOVEMBER WE REMEMBER

The month of November is traditionally a time in which the Catholic community remembers those who have died. It is related to the fact that the end of November is the end of the Liturgical Year.

- **All Saints' Day** is celebrated on **November 1st** to remember **all saints and martyrs** during Christian history.
- **All Souls' Day** on November 2nd to commemorate those who have **passed within the faith**.

Churches and the month of November

- November is a time for remembering and praying for our loved ones who have gone before us and whose loss we feel.
- Priests will bless graves, celebrate remembrance services.
- Many parishes will create a sacred space within the church. This is usually a suitable area which will be left in place for the whole month of November.

St Pauls and the month of November

- We will celebrate all Souls Day together as a school community
- Our prayers in tutor time will remember the loved ones we have lost
- We will record the names of our departed loved ones in the book of remembrance



Advent



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- Advent comes from the Latin word meaning **coming**
- Advent is the **first liturgical season** of the Catholic Church
- It always begins on the **fourth Sunday** before Christmas- the Sunday closest to November the 30th and ends on Christmas eve.
- It is a time of **expectant waiting and preparation** for the celebration of the coming of Christ.

How is it celebrated ?

- ✓ Church services
- ✓ Completing an Advent calendar
- ✓ Advent wreath
- ✓ Praying through a daily devotional
- ✓ Lighting a Christingle
- ✓ Family and other social gatherings



The Advent Wreath

The advent wreath and candles are full of symbolism tied to the Christmas season.

The wreath

It is made of various **evergreens**, signifies continuous life.

The circle of the wreath, which has no beginning or end, symbolizes the **eternity** of God, the immortality of the soul, and the everlasting life we find in Christ.

The candles

- Traditionally, Advent wreaths have **four candles** that represent the four weeks of the season.
- The lighting of the candle symbolizes the **expectation and hope** of our Lord's coming into the world at Christmas, as well as the anticipation of his second coming at the end of time.
- The **1st Sunday of Advent** symbolizes **Hope** with the "Prophet's Candle" reminding us that Jesus is coming.
- The **2nd Sunday of Advent** symbolizes **Faith** with the "Bethlehem Candle" reminding us of Mary and Joseph's journey to Bethlehem.
- The **3rd Sunday of Advent** symbolizes **Joy** with the "Shepherd's Candle" reminding us of the Joy the world experienced at the coming birth of Jesus.
- The **4th Sunday of Advent** symbolizes **Peace** with the "Angel's Candle" reminding us of the message of the angels: "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."
- The white candle is placed in the middle of the wreath and lit on Christmas Eve. This candle is called the "Christ Candle" and represents the **life of Christ**. The colour white is for purity—because Christ is our sinless, pure Savior.



Epiphany


The Epiphany is celebrated on January 6, or the closest Sunday to that date.

The feast of Epiphany allows us to understand the meaning of God bringing His only Son into our world.

The Wise Men – Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar – were the first people outside of the stable to come and pay their respects to Jesus.

How is Epiphany celebrated in the Catholic Church?


- Epiphany is celebrated with special pastries in many countries, and children often receive small gifts in their shoes in honour of the Magi's gifts to the infant Jesus. T
- he holiday also has a number of traditions involving water as a reflection of Jesus' baptism, including the blessing of houses with holy water.
- Doors are also marked with the magi's blessing.



EPIPHANY BLESSING

20+C+M+B+23

The numbers represent the year (2023).
The letters represent both the names of the Magi (Caspar, Melchoir, and Balthasar) and the phrase
"Christus Mansionem Benedicat,"
which is Latin for
"May Christ Bless the House."



Lent

Lent is a **40 day** period that begins on Ash Wednesday and ends at sundown on Holy Thursday.

It's a period of **preparation** to celebrate the Lord's Resurrection at Easter.

The official liturgical colour for the season of Lent is **purple**.

It is a time for:

- Prayer
- Fasting
- Almsgiving (Charity)



Stations of the cross

- **First station:** Jesus is condemned to death
- **Second station:** Jesus is forced to carry His cross
- **Third station:** Jesus falls the first time
- **Fourth station:** Jesus meets His mother
- **Fifth station:** Simon of Cyrene is made to carry the cross
- **Sixth station:** Veronica wipes Jesus' face
- **Seventh station:** Jesus falls the second time
- **Eighth station:** The women of Jerusalem weep over Jesus
- **Ninth station:** Jesus falls the third time
- **Tenth station:** Jesus is stripped of His garments
- **Eleventh station:** Jesus is nailed to the cross
- **Twelfth station:** Jesus dies on the cross
- **Thirteenth station:** Jesus is taken down from the cross
- **Fourteenth station:** Jesus is placed in the sepulcher



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The Stations of the Cross is a form of prayer used traditionally in Lent.

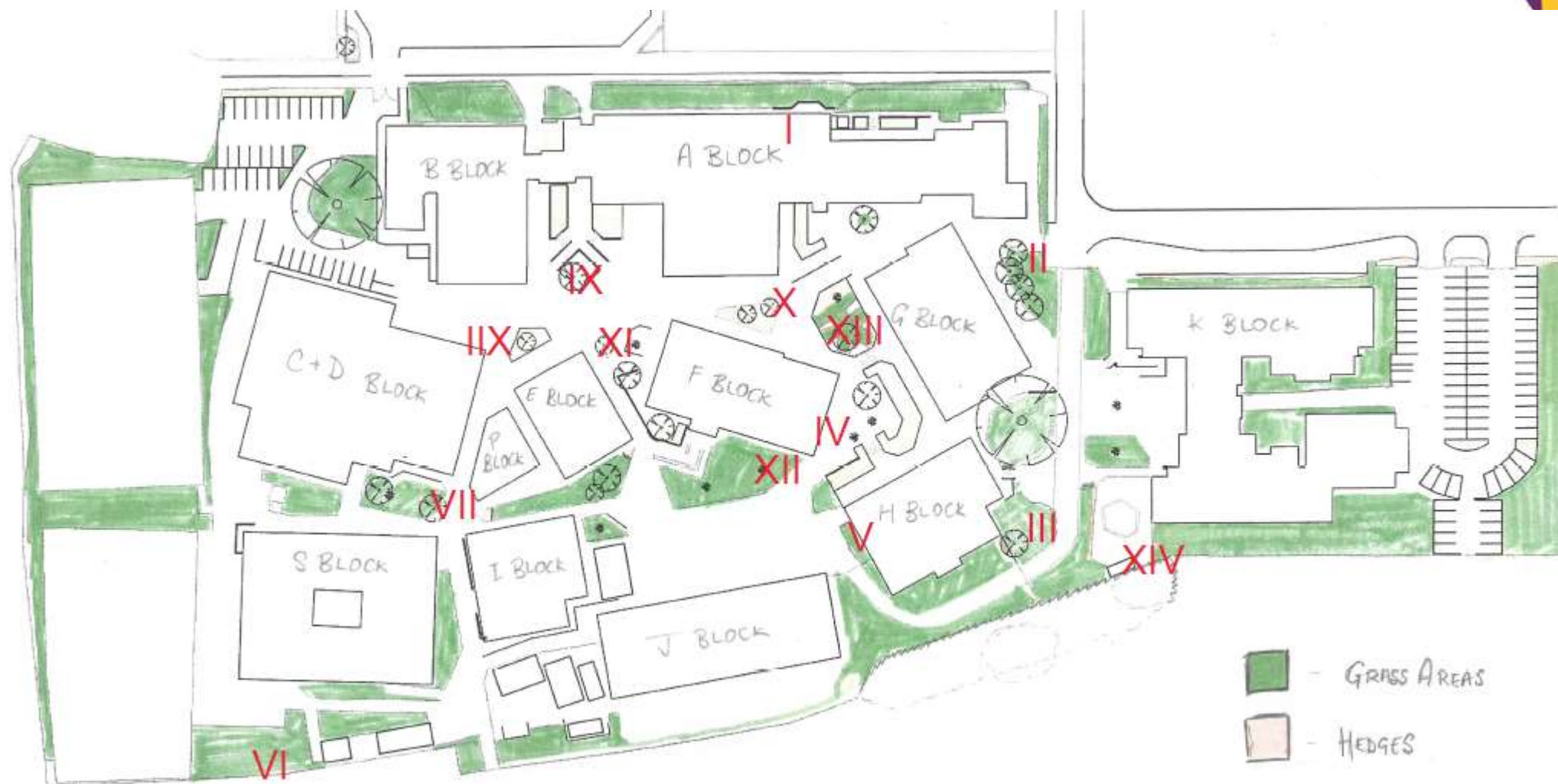
Each of the 14 Stations retells part of Jesus' Passion (his suffering and death) through images and words.

They help Catholics to commemorate and remember the passion and suffering of Jesus.

They are also referred to as the way of the cross and are most typically used during Lent right before Easter.

As part of the ritual at each station, there are specific prayers performed together by the priest and the church's congregants. Although you can find Stations of the Cross depictions in different religious denominations, the Catholic church is the institution largely devoted to the practice.

Stations of the cross at St Paul's



The feast of Pentecost

The Day of Pentecost

Marks **50 days** since Easter Day and brings the Easter season to an end.

It is a major feast of the Church's year when Christians recall how **God's Holy Spirit** was given to the disciples after Jesus' ascension, empowering them to begin the work of making disciples of all nations.



Why is Pentecost the birthday of the Catholic Church?

At the first Pentecost, Peter, inspired by the Holy Spirit, preached his first homily, explaining how the prophet Joel had foretold the coming of the Holy Spirit. After this sermon, Peter, the first pope, converted three thousand people. For this reason, Pentecost is considered the birthday of the church.

How is it celebrated?

Catholics will attend Mass on Pentecost and listen to the story of the first Pentecost in Acts 2

Many Catholics choose to wear red to Mass.

The feast of Corpus Christi

- Corpus Christi is a moveable feast, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, 60 days after Easter or on the following Sunday. The earliest possible Thursday celebration falls on May 21, the latest on June 24 (as in 1943 and 2038).
- The feast of Corpus Christi, also called Solemnity of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Christ, festival of the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the real presence of the body (*corpus*) of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist.
- There is often a procession where the body of Christ (the consecrated host) is displayed and carried out of the Church, although this is less common now in the UK

