Confirmation Class Planner

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| Lesson Title: 1 | Why did my parents make me come? |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Introduction to what the Sacrament of Confirmation will do in their life. How God has a plan for us that will make us happy and holy. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed and Petition. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | Acts 1:8  Ephesians 6:10-17  CCC 27 *The desire for God is written in the human heart, because man is created by God and for God; and God never ceases to draw*  *man to himself. Only in Godwill he find the truth and happiness he never stops searching for...* |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: | Start with an icebreaker activity. Such as a presentation of themselves, name, grade, school and favorite application from  their phones. |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Make a quick summary of the Story of Samson.  The Scriptures actually point out, before each of his victories over the enemies of God, that “... the spirit of the Lord rushed upon Samson” (Judges 14:6). The spirit of the Lord was the source of Samson’s strength. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Have you ever asked yourself, Why am I here?, What is the purpose of my life? Well if you have not done it, this is the  Moment to do it. Since the moment you were conceived in your mother’s womb, God had a mission for you. You were  created purely out of love of God, with no merit whatsoever, you were created to love God and be loved in return.  God has loved you so much since the beginning that He cannot imagine spending Eternity without YOU.  The day you were baptized, you were adopted as Son of God and a member of His Church, you were called to HOLINESS!  I am sure you have asked yourself about what do you want to be when you grow up: A doctor, an attorney, a race driver,  A youtuber, a singer, a mom. Whatever it is that you fill in your heart, it’s just the mean, the way, the vocation,  that will help you achieve your ultimate goal, to be SAINT, to spend ETERNITY loving and being loved by God.  Think about it, there are people that spend their lives without finding a purpose and at the end, they may have cars,  Houses, money, jewels but their hearts are empty and some even want to end their lives. If you are here today is because GOD  Has specifically call YOU. How many of your friends right now are at home, in a soccer class, sleeping, on their phones. But you,  You have the opportunity to do something will last forever. You will have a sneak pick of the Movie of your life, you will get  An extra lesson on the test of your life. You will find Samsom strength to fight evil and do God’s will. It’s a supernatural mission, and so it requires supernatural strength, the strength of thousands.  The Catechism of the Catholic Church on article 1303, describes the Sacrament of Confirmation: “*... it gives us a special*  *strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ*  *boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross. “*  In spite of their sins and failings, God gave Samson and David a mission to fulfill in the history of salvation. And he also gave them the power to fulfill that mission — he poured his own divine spirit into their hearts and minds. When we were baptized, each of us received a mission as well. And when we were confirmed, God will pour his spirit into our souls to give us the strength we need to fulfill that mission.  We are called to give our Christian mission the importance it deserves: in our daily duties, in our relationships, and in responding generously to whatever God may stir up in our hearts.  But it’s not easy. Being witnesses of Jesus Christ in the same world that crucified Jesus Christ brings plenty of difficulties and hardships. The word for “witness” in New Testament Greek is “martus” — it’s the same word that gives us the English word, “martyr.” To be a witness for Christ is to be a martyr. Giving up our lives instead of renouncing our faith in and friendship with Christ — this is the fullest expression of our witness to him.  Church tradition recognizes two types of martyrs. Red martyrs actually shed their blood for their faith, while white martyrs persevere in their faith through dif cult, though often hidden, trials. In both cases, that kind of faithfulness is never the result of merely human effort. Rather, it’s the result of the power and presence of the Holy Spirit, who gives us the very strength of Christ to bear our crosses and, if necessary, to die on them.  Most of us don’t have to live out our faith on the dramatic sharp-end of the sword, true enough. But we do have to make hard choices to be faithful to our Christian mission in the day-to-day realities of our lives — choices like every Christian martyr has had to make.  Yes, we know that we are weak: we are often careless in our Christian duties, cowardly in defending our Lord, and hesitant to respond to the holy discontent that God stirs up in our hearts.  But God knows that. It’s why he has granted us the gift of the Holy Spirit, to give us a supernatural constancy, to give us a reservoir of wisdom and courage that will never run dry, to give us — if only we are willing to accept it — the strength of thousands.  God loves us, and he wants us to live life in the Holy Spirit, to live life to the full, to bear the fruit of the Spirit. And so, he is constantly sending us grace, constantly working in our souls, constantly inviting us to follow him along the path of holiness.  This is, in fact, one of the reasons that he invented the seven sacraments. In each sacrament, he guarantees to send grace into our lives, to link us more closely to himself and to the Church.  The effect of the sacraments, including the sacrament of confirmation, doesn’t depend on the holiness of the priest, or on the intensity of our feelings, or on the beauty of the celebration; it depends on God’s promise to use each sacrament as an instrument to touch our lives. God is faithful and dependable.  **God** loves us so much that he actually respects our freedom. He will not force his grace upon us; he will not force his friendship upon us — we have to open ourselves up to receive it. Many times, welcoming God’s grace and obeying the inspirations of the Holy Spirit require self-sacrifice. Many times, following Christ along the path of meaning and fulfillment requires taking on a share of Christ’s cross. But our ingrained love for comfort and self- indulgence resists self-sacrifice.  Unless we lovingly overcome that resistance, unless we rise above those inclinations to spiritual laziness, the work of the Holy Spirit in our souls will be cut short; it will dry up. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Divide in groups and ask each group to make a list of five people that had their Mission clear and how they influence  The world with their actions. |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | We were given a Mission; we are all call to Holiness. The Sacrament of Confirmation puts us on the armor of God so that  We may be able to stand firm against the tactics of the Devil. |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | Closing prayer thanking God for our Mission. |
| Reference Material | https://rcspirituality.org/strength-of-thousands-a-retreat-guide-on-the-sacrament-of-confirmation/ |

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| Lesson Title: 2 | Creation of the Universe- A whole new Perspective. |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | God created out of love. Not because He needed us but because He loves us.  Change the perspective of God the Father as a Punisher, Energy, Indifferent, wizard etc. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed and Petition. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 27 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: | Review the previous class and remind them of the Mission God has for each one of us. Today we will try to understand  Why God created us in the First Place. |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Teach the difference between Creator and a Creature, give examples until they clearly understand the  Difference. Example: The inventor of a blender defines the uses and possibilities of his creation, but, what  happens if the blender decides that now it will wash clothes. These clothes will be destroyed.  The creature never will know better than its creator. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | **CCC 27**The desire for God is written in the human heart, because man is created by God and for God; and God never  ceases to draw man to himself. Only in God will he find the truth and happiness he never stops searching for:  The dignity of man rests above all on the fact that he is called to communion with God. This invitation to converse with  God is addressed to man as soon as he comes into being. For if man exists it is because God has created him through  love, and through love continues to hold him in existence. He cannot live fully according to truth unless he freely  acknowledges that love and entrusts himself to his creator.  God is LOVE, He had so much love that He created creatures that will receive His love and “reflect” it back to Him.  This is a different perspective from ancient myths for example, they all describe the Creation process in terms of a war  Among the gods, with the winners forming the cosmos out of the carcasses of the losers. Another perspective is that  gods create humans as their slaves so they will obey in all their whims.  God our loving Father will never love us like our earthly fathers.  He is love and we need to start believing in that personal love for us. You may be wondering.  Why do we have to love like God in the first place? Scriptures fives us an answer in two parts: First, the Old  Testament shows that we were made to live like God by sharing love with the human family during our earthly stay, second,  the New Testament shows that we were remade to live in God by sharing the love of the Blessed Trinity for  eternity in heaven. Both elements are essential for understanding what it means to be truly human.(Beatific Vision)  God inspired Scripture as a long love letter from the Father to his beloved children still on their earthly pilgrimage. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Have students share their image of God.  Watch the beginning of the movie Mary’s Land. |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | Remind Students that God has created them out of love, but although He did not need them to be created, He will not  save us without our help.  Since the Devil cannot make God stop loving us, he makes us forget about how much God loves us! |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | Closing prayer thanking God for the gift of our life. |
| Reference Material | <https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/video/who-god-is-and-who-god-isnt/289/>  The Father who keeps his promises pages 18- 20. 40-41 |

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| Lesson Title: 3 | Creation – Big Bang, Chaos to Cosmos, Was my great grand father a Chimpanzee? |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Understanding the creation not only as a literal sense of the scripture but as a gift from God for humanity. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed and petitions. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | Ccc 296 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | The eternal love story of Scripture begins very simple “ In the beginning God created the heavens and the  Earth (Gn 1:1) Isn’t striking how easy it sounds? Without any exertion, or gods to fight off, God simply  spoke, and… Boom (or Bang) the entire universe—space, time, galaxies, solar systems, planets, molecules,  subatomic particles—all of it burst into existence out of nothing. That is what I call power! |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Pag 43- 46  We will see creation as it really is: the house that God built to be our temporal and temporary home, a place of  pilgrimage where we come to know the Lord through his awesome creation as a loving Father, not just a wise Creator.  This covenantal vision of creation is revealed so that we might live as God’s children, not just his creatures, in the beautiful  Palace that the King of Kings made for his royal family.  Review the creation narrative, by day. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Diagram  https://quizlet.com/18419299/a-father-who-keeps-his-promises-flash-cards/ |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | God made our nature unlike any other. As human beings, we find ourselves somewhere between the angels and the  Beasts, with physical bodies and rational souls. Angeles can love but not reproduce; animals reproduce but without love.  However we humans have a truly unique capacity to do both in the reproductive act of marital love.  God created the Universe as a temple. |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | “In things of beauty, he contemplated the One who is supremely beautiful, and, led by the footprints he found in  Creatures, he followed the Beloved everywhere” Saint Bonaventure |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) | A Father… Pag 42-48  Understanding the scriptures, a complete course on Bible Study. Pag 44-51  https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/video/reflections-on-original-sin/305/ |

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| Lesson Title: 4 | God’s masterpiece creatures: Man and Woman. |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | The true mission/call for God’s first children Adam and Eve.  The tree of Good and Evil and the temptation to become like God and decide on our own what is Good and what is Evil  The fall. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed. Petitions |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 289  Genesis 2: 4-9 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Review the Story in Genesis on how men and women were created in likeness of God, therefore, we know God has two  Eyes, two ears, one mouth etc.  Scriptures say Gen 2; 7 then the LORD God formed the man**[\*](http://www.usccb.org/bible/genesis/2" \l "01002007-1)** out of the dust of the ground and blew into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being.  With the breath of life God gave us our soul that is what makes us different from other creatures. The breath of life is  That divinity that allow us to be close to Him. God’s breath of life makes us His children.  After God created the man, He casted a deep sleep on the man and while he was asleep, he took out one of his ribs and  closed up its place with flesh. The Lord God then built the rib that he had taken from the man into a woman.  Saint John Paul II said that it was the rib to symbolize that men and women were equal in height, rights and responsibilities  CCC372 |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Pag 55  Adam is to till the garden and “keep” it – the word literally means to “guard” it, as though Adam might have to defend  it from intruders. In fact, Adam will be a priest – the Hebrew words for “till” and “keep” are the same words the Priest  of God would later use to describe their duties. In the Garden of Eden, God has created a holy place where He meets  his priest Adam, face to face. But his role as a priest was about to be put to the test.  The position and role of Adam, the primal human, in the context of God’s creation. He is given the responsibility of naming the animals , “all the birds of heaven and all the wild beasts” (Gen. 2:20). The Church fathers read this as follows: naming God’s creatures in accord with the intelligibility placed in them by the Creator, Adam is the first scientist and philosopher, for he is, quite literally, “cataloguing” the world he sees around him. (Kata Logon means “according to the word”). From the beginning, the author is telling us, God accords to his rational creatures the privilege of participating, through their own acts of intelligence, in God’s intelligent ordering of the world. This is why, too, Adam is told, not to dominate the world, but precisely to “cultivate and care for it” (Gen. 2: 16), perpetuating thereby the non-violence of the creative act. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Improvise a play with three students. One represents God, another Adam and a girl to represent Eve.  Motivate them to imagine how was to talk to God face to face. Stress to “God” that needs to be loving, caring, patience  Etc. |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | As we talked about the Creator and the creature, it’s easier to understand why God is the only one who knows that is  Best for us. The moment that we decide to decide what is good and bad for us and stop considering God’s will in our life.  We are like Adam and Eve choosing the devil and we separate from God ourselves. We seat ourselves on the Throne of  God, we judge, we criticize, we condemn and we throw ourselves out of the Paradise.  CCC 396 |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | Closing prayer thanking God for the gift of femininity and manhood. |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) | Understanding the scriptures, a complete course on Bible Study. 55- 64  <https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/homily/adam-david-and-jesus/4593/>  A Father who keeps his promises Chapter 3, Pages 57-76  https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/video/reflections-on-original-sin/305/ |

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| Lesson Title: 5 | Spiritual Realm. Angels what they are and what they are not . |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Angels are God’s creatures |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit. Creed and Prayer to the Guardian Angel. Petitions. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 327- 330 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Angels are not human beings who have died, gone to heaven, and earned their wings.  Angels are purely spiritual beings, which means they don’t have bodies; they are entirely immaterial. But it also means that their spiritual powers of intelligence and will are not limited by their dependence on the ve senses, as human intelligence and will are. In the whole hierarchy of God’s creation, from atoms to rocks to plants to animals to human beings to angels, angels are the most superior creatures, the ones closest to God in their very nature.  But when God through the incarnation became man in Jesus Christ, the relationship between humans and angels changed. Angels still have the superior nature, but we have been given the grace of a more intimate friendship with God, a sharing in God’s divinity, through grace, that even the angels don’t enjoy. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | The existence of angels is not a theory; it is a fact. God himself has revealed it. Angels are present and involved throughout the whole history of salvation as recorded in the Bible. They pop up all the time in the Old Testament. They appear in the Gospels multiple times, announcing the conception of St. John the Baptist, the conception and birth of Jesus, as well as his Resurrection, and giving comfort to our Lord when he is being tempted in the wilderness and in the Garden of Gethsemane. And the rest of the New Testament continually refers to the angels, especially the Book of Revelation, which gives us a glimpse of the angelic hosts in heaven.  CCC 341 *The order and harmony of the created world results from the diversity of beings and from the relationships which exist among them. Man discovers them progressively as the laws of nature. They call forth the admiration of scholars. The beauty of creation reflects the in nite beauty of the Creator and ought to inspire the respect and submission of man’s intellect and will.*  The awesome magnificence of the angels is but a refection of God’s in infinitely greater magnificence. And so, the rst role of the angels in the history of salvation is to be an inspiration for us, to encourage us and move us to praise God for his grandeur and infinite majesty. That kind of prayer does more good to our souls than we realize, and we should give ourselves permission to engage in it more frequently.  By telling us about the angelic realm, which is not available for simple observation, like the rest of creation, he opens up for us new dimensions of awe, admiration, and praise. Just as we are filled with a deep sense of meaning, vitality, and inspiration when we behold the marvelous beauties of nature, like a sunrise over the ocean or a full moon shining on the snow-capped Rocky Mountains, so too our souls can be uplifted when we get to know and contemplate the angelic hosts.  But the angels are not simply an inspiration for our praise of and confidence in God’s power and goodness. God has also given them some more down-to-earth ministries.  In the first place, they are God’s messengers. This is actually what the word “angel” means. It comes from the Greek word “angelos,” which means messenger. The angels take our offerings from our earthly altars and bring them up to the heavenly altar—in doing so, they become our messengers to God.  The second major job that God has given the angels in relation to the Church has to do with that term I just mentioned of “guardian angel.” The angels are not just reflections of God’s glory; they are not just messengers; they are also protectors.  From the CCC we learned that an angel is: A Spiritual, Personal, and immortal creature, with intelligence and free will, who glorifies God without ceasing and who serves God as a messenger of his saving plan. Angels are pure spirits. Each angel is an individual person created by GOD. Angels are a very personalized expression of God’s love.  As persons, angels have intelligence and free will. St Agustine makes an important distinction “Angel” is the name of their office, not of their nature. If you seek the name of their nature is “Spirit” if you seek the name of their office is ‘angel’.  Church tradition clearly holds that there is a hierarchy of angels, a division of them into nine choirs or groups mentioned in the Bible and often referred to in liturgical prayers: Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominations, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels, and Angels. From these, God assigns to each one of us an individual guardian angel to accompany and help us on our journey of faith.  Angels like human beings, the angels underwent a trial, a test of some sort, in which they chose to act either for God or against him. We do not know the nature of their trial. We do not know that it was definitive. Angels do not gain knowledge piecemeal as humans do. When they know something, they comprehend it entirely. Page 17  Everything Angles do, they do for Christ. “Christ is the Center of the angelic world” (CCC 331)  The naming of the angels is inappropriate for many reasons; God gives the angels their names. To presume to name an angel is to take upon oneself a task that belongs to God. To name an angel can mask a wish to domesticate or control such a mighty beings, and finally, there can be a danger of superstition about it or occultism. It seems an easy way for daemons to manipulate humans, who might really wish to be manipulating angels.  The good angels who live in communion with God and love us as God loves us aren’t the only purely spiritual beings involved in the history of salvation. Many of the angels whom God created as good became bad when, under the leadership of Satan (also known as Lucifer), they rebelled against God. Their rebellion led to the beginning of a spiritual battle that still continues today. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Share the story of St Michael the Archangel in Legos (youtube video) (3 minutes)  <https://youtu.be/4myoalSIHwk> |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | According to Pope Benedict XVI The creation of the Angels most likely happened on the first day of creation, when  God separated the light from the dark.  God created the angels with tremendous powers and he created them good.  Some, however, freely chose not to love him. We do not know their reasons. Many of the saints believe the angel’s sin  was pride : they refused to serve another. The consequence of their decision was hell, the state of separation from God |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) | <https://rcspirituality.org/invisible-allies-a-retreat-guide-on-st-michael-and-the-angels/>  A Scriptural Study of Angels. Pag 17 |

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| Lesson Title: 6 | Evil…Oh yes, it’s real! |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Spiritual Death. Where does Evil come from and why is so stubborn in destroying souls.  Why God has allow the weed to grow among wheat. Assure the students that the Devil has been defeated  and will never rule the World. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit. Creed, Prayer to Saint Michael the Archangel. During the petitions suggest people who suffer and do  Evil like murders, drug traffickers, sicarios etc. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 395, 414  Mc 6 You have authority over unclean spirit  Luke 11,23 Whoever is not with me is against me, and whoever does not gather with me scatters.  Mathew 12:31-32 31  Therefore, I say to you, every sin and blasphemy will be forgiven people, but blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven.  And whoever speaks a word against the Son of Man will be forgiven; but whoever speaks against the holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come. |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: | Ovieto Cathedral fresco by Master Lucas Signorelli “Sermon and deeds of the Antichrist.” |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | **CCC 414** Satan or the devil and the other demons are fallen angels who have freely refused to serve God and his plan. Their choice against God is definitive. They try to associate man in their revolt against God.  The Bible talks about personal sin, institutional disorder or dysfunction, but also about a more pervasive and dangerous  Is Spiritual Evil. As Catholics every week, we confess our believe in God, who made the visible and the invisible. This  means a realm of Spirits. Devil is a fallen or morally compromise angel. Since the devil being an angel at a very high pitch  of intelligence who is gone bad is a dangerous figure indeed. But although there are cases of demoniac possessions, most  of his work is done in a very subtle way through temptations, influencing us , indirectly, clandestinely in such a way that  looks like our activity. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | The Bible gives different names, Diablo, Devil comes from Haudi Avolos which means to cast apart, to scatter.  (Luke 11:23)  God is a great gathering force, when everything comes together, when a community forms that is a sign of the Holy Spirit  The scattering power that is the sign of the darker power, when families get scatter, when businesses, communities,  Culture gets divided, that is the dark power.  The other great name that the Bible gives is Hosatanas it comes from the Hebrew word מַאֲשִׁים that means “the accuser” ,  blame, accuse. The sign of demonic is accusation, the Holy Spirit on the other hand, lifts ups and confirms. He affirms  someone on his or her personhood.  The Bible also calls the Devil, the Father of lies. God is truth and truthfulness about ourselves, our relationships is always  the path of light that brings us to holiness. The sign if the demonic is untruth, deceitfulness.  The Devil is also referred on the first letter of John as “the murderer from the beginning”. God is life, whatever that  enhances life is of the Holy Spirit. That is why St. John Paul II talked about the Culture of Death.  The 20th century has been the bloodiest century on record, the perverseness of violence and the destruction of life  has all the marks of the murderer from the beginning. Although all these sound like very bad news, here is the best part.  The good news and it is central to Christianity is that Christ has conquered these powers!  He has conquered individual Sin Collective sin.  **395**The power of Satan is, nonetheless, not infinite. He is only a creature, powerful from the fact that he is pure spirit, but still a creature. He cannot prevent the building up of God's reign. Although Satan may act in the world out of hatred for God and his kingdom in Christ Jesus, and although his action may cause grave injuries - of a spiritual nature and, indirectly, even of a physical nature- to each man and to society, t  he action is permitted by divine providence which with strength and gentleness guides human and cosmic history. It is a great mystery that providence should permit diabolical activity, but "we know that in everything God works for good with those who love him." |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | [**412**](javascript:openWindow('cr/412.htm');) But *why did God not prevent the first man from sinning?* St. Leo the Great responds, "Christ's inexpressible grace gave us blessings better than those the demon's envy had taken away."307 And St. Thomas Aquinas wrote, "There is nothing to prevent human nature's  being raised up to something greater, even after sin; God permits evil in order to draw forth some greater good. Thus St. Paul says, 'Where sin increased, grace abounded all the more'; and the Exulted sings, 'O happy fault,. . . which gained for us so great a Redeemer!'"308 |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) | Bishop Barron video in The Devil. <https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/video/reflections-on-the-devil/248/>  Understanding the Scriptures Pag 354  A scriptural Study of Angels. Lesson 4 the Accuser pag. 29-34, Lesson 9, What about Lucifer? Pag 83-88 |

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| Lesson Title: 7 | Apple, a bad fruit or a bad decision? (From Adam to Snowhite.) |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Help students understand the nature of Sin. God did not create sin, therefore with our free will, we can  Choose a life of grace. When we decide what is good and what is bad instead of trusting God, we become  “like Gods” and our decisions are morally wrong. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | Genesis 3 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Scene from the Movie ‘The Shack” when Mack Phillips encounters “Wisdom” and is allowed to sit on the  Judging Chair of God. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | The book of Genesis tells us that God placed his human creatures in the midst of a garden and gave them free rein to eat of practically all of the trees found there. Unlike the gods of classical mythology, the God of the Bible is not in a rivalrous relationship to human beings. On the contrary, his glory is that we be fully alive, for he made us solely for the purpose of sharing his joy with us. This is why the Church Fathers consistently interpreted the trees in the Garden as evocative of philosophy, science, politics, art, stimulating conversation, friendship, sexuality—all the things that make human life rich and full. And it is furthermore why puritanical fussiness about pleasures both intellectual and sensual is simply not Biblical.   The original couple was told to refrain from eating the fruit of only one tree—and thereupon hangs a rather important tale. The tree in question is identified as the tree of “the knowledge of good and evil,” which is to say, a form of knowing that is the unique prerogative of God. Since God is himself the unconditioned good, he alone is the criterion of what is morally right and wrong. According to the semeiotics of this story, therefore, the eating of the fruit of the forbidden tree is the act of arrogating to oneself what belongs in a privileged way to God. It is to make of the human will itself the criterion of good and evil, and from this subtle move, on the Biblical reading, misery has followed as surely as night follows the day.   Notice how wickedly and cunningly the serpent tempted Eve: “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 evil.” The basic sin, the original sin, is precisely this self-deification, this apotheosizing of the will.  How many people—especially young people—today would casually hold that the determination of ethical rectitude is largely if not exclusively the prerogative of the individual? That’s the fruit of eating of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Just after the fall, the first humans realized that they were naked and sought to cover themselves. I would interpret this, not so much as shame, but as deep and preoccupying self-consciousness. When we acknowledge that goodness and value lie outside of ourselves, in the objective order, we look outward, forgetting the self; but when we are convinced that our own freedom is the source of value, we tend to turn inward, protectively and fearfully.  The Fall pag 56 -60  Adam and Eve did die, spiritually. The life of the Spirit was snuffed out in their souls; sanctifying grace was lost. And this  was no less of a death than physically dying. Furthemore, their eyes were opened, but to the shame of their own nakedness  and sin, no to the glory of God, which they lost. Also, they did become like God by exercising their free will; however, the option they chose led them into moral and spiritual bondage. The Father wasn’t threatened by the prospect of Adam and Eve becoming like him,  because that’s why he made them. “Man was destined to be fully ‘divinized’ by God in glory. Seduce by the devil, Adam wanted  to “be like God” but “without God”.  God had placed Adam on probation, and required at least some degree of self-denial and mortification as the condition for his  Entering into heavenly glory. We all have to go through our own spiritual combat. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) | Spiritual Death cannot be inflicted by the devil against one’s free will. You only die spiritually if you voluntarily consent  To Mortal Sin.  The difference between Adam and us is that he did not cried out to God in his distress asking for Mercy, Adam  Succumbed to pride and fell back upon his own resources, and thereby fall straight into sin. We can ask for God’s help on our hour of need and cooperate with His Grace. |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) | https://www.wordonfire.org/resources/video/reflections-on-original-sin/305/ |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 8 | The Father that never gives up (History of Covenants) |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | The Father responded to the disobedience of our first parents in the most loving way possible.  God promised a Savior (and a Woman) who would crush the head of Satan. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit, Creed, Petitions |
| Scripture or CCC References: | Genesis 6  CCC The stages of Revelations 54-73 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Salvation History reveals sin as literally a broken home. Once we see ourselves as members of God’s family, we begin to  understand that sin is primarily a broken relationship, no just broken rules. Like rebellious children who want to go their  own way, we’ve all turned away from God many times during our lives. Even as we do, he keeps right on loving us, calling  us back to himself, disciplining us in love as only a perfect Father can and keeping his promises nonetheless.  Cain and Seth pag 80- 81 (A Father who keeps his promises) |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Understanding the scriptures .Pag 14 -15  covenant table.jpg |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Refer them to watch the animated stories of Noah, Abraham, Moses, David etc in Youtube during their free time. |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 9 | What do you know about Jewish Passover? Does it matter to me? |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Why the last plague that kill every first born son in Egypt is so important to understand  Christ as the Lamb of God. How the feast of Passover after that help us understand the  Liturgy of the Eucharist. |
| Opening Prayer | Prayer to the Holy Spirit. Creed, Petitions. |
| Scripture or CCC References: | Understanding the Scriptures table on page 136, 127 and table on page 425  Ex 12, -1 32 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Review the details of the ten plagues that God sent to the Egyptians to free the Israelites. Stress the details of the tenth Plague  The Passover.  The Jewish Passover was more than a deliverance from bondage in Egypt. The Blood of the Passover lamb, sprinkled on the  Doorpost to save the first-born sons of Israel from immediate death, was a type of the blood of Christ, who by his blood  Saved us from eternal death. By celebrating the Passover every year, the People of God would be preparing themselves to  Understand the death of the Lamb of God. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | The Passover in it’s original setting was something that prepared Israel to be redeemed out of slavery and brought into  a covenant relationship with God. Jesus only use this all important term “Covenant” on one single occasion as it’s recorded  on the gospels, at the last supper! (Mc 14, 23-24) because this is the occasion when God seals a new covenant as a new family bond  between us and himself. It was during the Passover that Jesus instituted the Holy Eucharist. In his own mind Jesus is both t  the lamb of God to be sacrificed as well as the First born son of God. Think back to ancient Egypt when the first sons and the lamb  were slaughtered. In this case Jesus takes into himself both images to fulfill them.  We have to think of how Jews in Jesus days celebrated the Passover. They had a Ceder Meal is an ancient Liturgy by which  You have the Passover celebrated according to a four form structure. It has been divided in four parts and this parts are  Reflected in four cups of wine that are consumed by the participants in the Passover meal. After studying the Passover  Ceder Meal you learn that the First Cup in part of the preliminary course with a festival blessing Jesus would had lead his  Disciples to sanctify, consecrate and bless the celebration, then they would pass a dish of bitter herbs to remember the  Bitterness of bondage as slaves in Egypt. After the herbs the first cup was passed and drunk by all the participants.  Then you proceed into the second part, it began with the recital of Exodus 12, the Passover narrative, as soon as the recital  Was done, Psalm 113 was sung by all and then proceed to drink the Second Cup after that they proceed to the main course  Of the meal, wich consists of the roasted lamb along with the unleavened bread, right after the bread the Third Cup was  Passed, The Cup of Blessing, This is the Cup that Jesus blessed according to the Gospels. The climax point comes after  Everybody drinking from this Third Cup, they sang more Psalms (114,115,116,117, and 118) after this is sang the Fourth  Cup was passed. It’s the cup of consummation it represents the Climax of the Ceder Passover Meal. Now we know that  Jesus blessed the Third Cup and right after He passed it around and they sang the Hymn. Since we are so familiar with the  Story it’s not strange to read that they departed to the Garden of Gethsemane, but for a Jewish who is familiar with a  Passover Meal, it is clear that Jesus and the disciples did not drink the Fourth Cup!  The Fourth Cup is not only omitted but the climax of the Passover meal is somehow missed, the fundamental purpose  of the Passover meal is express in the Cup of Consummation and so Jewish scholars comment on how disruptive the  sequence seems but if you look more closely you discover in Mark 14, 25 right after the Third Cup Jesus said “Truly I  said to you I shall not drink again of the fruit of the vine until the day were I drink it new in the Kingdom.”  It seems intentional that Jesus did not drink the Fourth Cup as it was expected. To understand the importance of this  Situation, imagine going to Mass and the Priest after the consecration entirely skipping communion and going to the  Benediction. You would notice it!. Jews see it too. Looking more closely we find that Jesus went to the Garden and prayed  He fell on his face and prayed “Abba, if it be possible let this Cup pass for me nevertheless nor that I will but Thy will”  What is this cup that Jesus is taking about? In John 12, 23-33. Jesus said when I am lifted up I will draw all men to myself.  John 18, 33-37 Jesus speaks more about his Kingdom. Even Pontius Pilatus ask Jesus if he was king and dressed him like  One mocking Him with a crown of thorns and John notices that it was at the sixth hour when Pontius Pilatus condemn him  To be crucified coincidently at the sixth hour when the lamb had to be slaughter on the day of preparation for the  Passover meal. John as an eyewitness records that Jesus was wearing a seamless linen garment and the word in Greek is  a “Kiton” that describes a seamless linen garment is the word described in Exodus and Leviticus as the one the High Priest most wear  when sacrificing, when the High Priest would offer the sacrificed lamb. Jesus is not only the victim, the lamb but He is also  the offering Priest. John in 19, 33-36 notices that Jesus was the only one crucified that day that had none of His bones  broken. “Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the Sins of The World”! |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Audio The Fourth Cup, Scott Hahn (Youtube) |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 12 | The Third Person of the Holy Trinity. |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Who is the Holy Spirit, renewal of Baptismal Promises and review of Sacraments of initiation. |
| Opening Prayer | Litany of the Holy Spirit |
| Scripture or CCC References: |  |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | God the father sends the Holy Spirit to awaken and ignite the fire of faith within us. This knowledge of Faith is possible  Only in the Holy Spirit. To be in touch with Christ, we must first have been touched by the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is  The Lord and giver of life, and if we cooperate with the grace that the Spirit freely gives us, if we say Yes to God’s invitation  To life-giving love, our lives will be transformed. The more we seek to know and to do God’s holy will in our lives, the  more we will grow in holiness. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Call to Celebrate Confirmation Lesson 1 and 2  Chosen Lesson 12 pag 112-114 |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 13 | Sanctifying Grace and becoming a Soldier for the Church |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | What is Sanctifying grace and how God’s strength can make us become white martyrs  Of our times. Video on the Martyrdom of St. Jose Sanchez del Rio, St Maria Goretti,  St Tarcisious, Difference between Adoration of God and veneration of the Saints. |
| Opening Prayer |  |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 2000  Sanctifying grace is an habitual gift, a stable and supernatural disposition that perfects the soul itself to enable it to live with God, to act by his love. *Habitual grace*, the permanent disposition to live and act in keeping with God's call, is distinguished from actual graces which refer to God's interventions, whether at the beginning of conversion or in the course of the work of sanctification.  **CCC 2003** Grace is first and foremost the gift of the Spirit who justifies and sanctifies us. But grace also includes the gifts that the Spirit grants us to associate us with his work, to enable us to collaborate in the salvation of others and in the growth of the Body of Christ, the Church. There are *sacramental graces*, gifts proper to the different sacraments. There are furthermore *special graces*, also called *charisms*after the Greek term used by St. Paul and meaning "favor," "gratuitous gift," "benefit."53 Whatever their character - sometimes it is extraordinary, such as the gift of miracles or of tongues - charisms are oriented toward sanctifying grace and are intended for the common good of the Church. They are at the service of charity which builds up the Church.54 |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Book Call to Celebrate Confirmation Lesson 3. Also Pag 68  Titles of the Holy Spirit Pag 31  Catholic Bible Dictionary Grace page 329  https://www.olrl.org/Lessons/Lesson8.shtml |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | The supernatural gift that God shows entirely of his own benevolence upon men and women for their eternal salvation  Justification comes through grace, and through the free gift of grace the ability is bestowed to respond to the divine call of a  Adoptive sonship, participation in the Divine Nature and eternal life. Grace is more that the gifts of nature; it is a supernatural  Gift surpassing the attributes of created nature. The gifts of grace- Sanctifying grace, infused virtues, actual grace and the  Gifts of the Holy Spirit – are indispensable means necessary to achieve the beatific vision. Grace also depends entirely on  The initiative of God, surpassing the human intellect and will.  Sanctifying grace stays in the soul. It’s what makes the soul holy; it gives the soul supernatural life.  More properly, it is supernatural life.   Actual grace, by contrast, is a supernatural push or encouragement. It’s transient. It doesn’t live in the soul, but acts on the soul from the outside, so to speak. It’s a supernatural kick in the pants. It gets the will and intellect moving so we can seek out and keep sanctifying grace.  imagine yourself transported instantaneously to the bottom of the ocean. What’s the very first thing you’ll do? That’s right: die. You’d die because you aren’t equipped to live underwater. You don’t have the right breathing apparatus.   If you want to live in the deep blue sea, you need equipment you aren’t provided with naturally; you need something that will elevate you above your nature, something super- (that is, "above") natural, such as oxygen tanks.   It’s much the same with your soul. In its natural state, it isn’t fit for heaven. It doesn’t have the right equipment, and if you die with your soul in its natural state, heaven won’t be for you. What you need to live there is supernatural life, not just natural life. That supernatural life is called sanctifying grace. The reason you need sanctifying grace to be able to live in heaven is because you will be in perfect and absolute union with God, the source of all life (cf. Gal. 2:19, 1 Pet. 3:18).   If sanctifying grace dwells in your soul when you die, then you have the equipment you need, and you can live in heaven (though you may need to be purified first in purgatory; cf. 1 Cor. 3:12–16). If it doesn’t dwell in your soul when you die—in other words, if your soul is spiritually dead by being in the state of mortal sin (Gal. 5:19-21)— you cannot live in heaven. You then have to face an eternity of spiritual death: the utter separation of your spirit from God (Eph. 2:1, 2:5, 4:18). The worst part of this eternal separation will be that you yourself would have caused it to be that way.  Once you have supernatural life, once sanctifying grace is in your soul, you can increase it by every supernaturally good action you do: receiving Communion, saying prayers, performing the corporal works of mercy. Is it worth increasing sanctifying grace once you have it; isn’t the minimum enough? Yes and no. It’s enough to get you into heaven, but it may not be enough to sustain itself. It’s easy to fall from grace, as you know. The more solidly you’re wed to sanctifying grace, the more likely you can withstand temptations.  the Catechism of the Catholic Church (also in para. 1999) notes that sanctifying grace has another name: *deifying grace*, or the grace that makes us godlike. We receive this grace in the [Sacrament of Baptism](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sacrament-of-baptism-542130); it is the grace that makes us part of the Body of Christ, able to receive the other graces God offers and to make use of them to live holy lives.  The [Sacrament of Confirmation](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sacrament-of-confirmation-542118) perfects Baptism, by [increasing sanctifying grace in our soul](https://www.thoughtco.com/sacrament-of-confirmation-effects-541761). (Sanctifying grace is also sometimes called the "grace of justification," as the Catechism of the Catholic Church notes in [para. 1266](http://www.scborromeo.org/ccc/p2s2c1a1.htm#1266); that is, it is the grace which makes our soul acceptable to God.) |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Martyrdom of Jose Sanchez del Rio  <https://youtu.be/3GnLrNBbhKg> |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 14 | The Holy Spirit Gifts. Are you going to open them? |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | His Unopened Gifts. (Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude  Knowledge, piety, fear of the Lord) |
| Opening Prayer |  |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC 1831 The seven *gifts*of the Holy Spirit are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord. They belong in their fullness to Christ, Son of David.109 They complete and perfect the virtues of those who receive them. They make the faithful docile in readily obeying divine inspirations. |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Book Call to Celebrate Confirmation Lesson 4 Chart on page 41  Chose Lesson 13 Pag 122-124  Decision Point Lesson 8 8.2 Pag 196-197  The greatest gift of the Holy Spirit is the Holy Spirit. The living God gives the gift of himself to those who are  baptized. From the Spirit flows other gifts, some of which are for our personal sanctification while others are  for the building up and support of the body of Christ. Many of the gifts are very familiar to us (wisdom,  counsel, love) while others are somewhat foreign (healing, prophecy, tongues). Whatever our experience,  the gifts of the Holy Spirit are for all Christians, and no one should think that the gifts are not for them. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Why Are the Gifts of the Holy Spirit Attached to Confirmation?  The Sacrament of Confirmation is the continuation among the faithful of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon  the Apostles at [Pentecost](https://www.thoughtco.com/pentecost-in-the-catholic-church-3891497). The [gifts of the Holy Spirit](https://www.thoughtco.com/gifts-of-the-holy-spirit-542143) that they received that day come to us first at our baptism, but they are increased and perfected in our confirmation as a sign of our participation in the Church that came into being on that first Pentecost.  **CCC 1830** *“These (gifts) are permanent dispositions which make man docile in fol­lowing the promptings of the Holy Spirit.”*  **Lumen Gentium 4** *“He both equips and directs with hierarchical and charis­matics gifts a nd adorns with his fruits.”*  **Lumen Gentium 12** *“These charis­matic gifts, whether they be the most outstanding or the more simple... are to be received with thanksgiving and conso­lation.”*  **Christifideles Laici 21** *“The Church is directed and guided by the Holy Spirit, who lavishes diverse hierarchical and charismatic gifts on all the baptized...”*  **Scripture:** *Isaiah 11:2-3; 1 Corinthians 12; Romans 8:26,12:6-8; Ephesians 4:11* |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) | Label 7 gift bags with each one of the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, make students throw a dice and if they get a even number,  they can choose a gift and even steel it from another student. They would have to call it by the name of the Gift of the Holy  Spirit instead of “the gift that ….. has”  Make a list of cases from real life, and ask the students what gift of the Holy Spirit will be appropriate to pray for, for example.:  A woman that is diagnosed with cancer ---- She may ask for the gift of FORTITUDE  A student that does not know what mayor to pick at the University - WISDOM  A couple that has problems in their marriage \_ UNDERSTANDING, PERSEVERANCE  A mother who is worried that her son is hanging out with bad company FEAR OF THE LORD, KNOWLEDGE  A Friend who asks for an advise about his relationship with his wife – COUNSEL  Etc. |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 15 | What’s up with the Fruits of the Holy Spirit? Should we eat them? |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, generosity, gentleness, faithfulness,  modesty, self-control and Chastity. |
| Opening Prayer |  |
| Scripture or CCC References: | CCC [**1832**](javascript:openWindow('cr/1832.htm');) The *fruits*of the Spirit are perfections that the Holy Spirit forms in us as the first fruits of eternal  glory. The tradition of the Church lists twelve of them: "charity, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness,  generosity, gentleness, faithfulness, modesty, self-control, chastity."  **GALATIANS 5:17-23** *“For the esh has desires against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the esh; these are opposed to each other, so that you may not do what you want. But if you are guided by the Spirit, you are not under the law. Now the works of the esh are obvious: immorality, im- purity, licen ousness, idolatry, sorcery, hatreds, rivalry, jealousy, outbursts of fury, acts of sel shness, dissensions, fac ons, occasions of envy, drinking bouts, orgies, and the like. I warn you, as I warned you before, that those who do such things will not inherit*  *the kingdom of God. In contrast, the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, pa ence, kindness, generosity, faith- fulness, gentleness, self-control.”* |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | Book Call to Celebrate Confirmation Lesson  *“So by their fruits you will know them” - Ma hew 7:20*  By the way we live and how we treat people, our lives produce some type of fruit. The sort of fruit our lives produce has eternal consequences for us personally as well as a profound im- pact on those people we love. In fact, our fruit impacts all of our rela onships, from the most casual to the most in mate. When we live animated by the Holy Spirit, our lives produce fruit that not only makes our own life more peaceful, pa ent, and loving but also in uences posi vely those whom we encounter each and every day. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) |  |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 16 | Rite of Confirmation |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Opening Prayer, renewal of Baptismal Promises, receiving the Candle, meaning of oils  Used in sacramental celebration. |
| Opening Prayer |  |
| Scripture or CCC References: |  |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) | CONFIRMATION We were given a Mission; we are all call to Holiness. The Sacrament of Confirmation puts us on the armor of God so that  We may be able to stand firm against the tactics of the Devil. |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Lesson 5, 6  Confirmation is a formal rite or sacrament found in most branches of Christianity. Its purpose is for young members of the church to publicly declare (confirm) that they freely choose to adhere to the beliefs and practices of the church. For most Protestant denominations, confirmation is regarded as a symbolic rite, but for members of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, it is considered a sacrament—a rite believed to have been ordained by Jesus Christ in which God's grace is literally bestowed upon the participants.  As part of the [Sacrament of Confirmation](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sacrament-of-confirmation-542118), Catholics are anointed with a type of oil known as*chrism*. In the Eastern Orthodox church, in fact, confirmation is known as *Chrismation.*Also called *myrrh*, chrism oil is also used in some Anglican and Lutheran rites, although rarely for confirmation—it is more often used in baptism ceremonies. However,  some Lutheran branches in Nordic regions do use it in confirmation rites.  In Catholic churches, the confirmation sacrament itself involves the priest anointing the foreheads of the participants, smearing the chrism oil in the form of crucifix cross. According to the Baltimore Catechism:  By anointing the forehead with chrism in the form of a cross is meant, that the Christian who is confirmed must openly profess and practice his faith, never be ashamed of it, and rather die than deny it.  **What Is Chrism?**  Chrism, as Fr. John A. Hardon notes in his Modern Catholic Dictionary, is "a consecrated mixture of olive oil and balsam." Balsam, a type of resin, is very fragrant, and it is used in many perfumes. The oil and balsam mixture is blessed by the [bishop](https://www.thoughtco.com/office-of-bishop-542552) of each diocese at a special Mass, called the Chrism Mass, on the morning of Holy Thursday.  ll priests of the diocese attend the Chrism Mass, and they bring vials of the chrism back to their churches for use in the sacraments of [Baptism](https://www.thoughtco.com/the-sacrament-of-baptism-542130) and Confirmation. (Chrism is also used in the consecration of bishops, and in the blessing of various objects used in the Mass.)  Because chrism is blessed by the bishop, its use is a sign of the spiritual connection between the faithful and their bishop, the shepherd of souls who represents the unbroken connection between Christians today and the Apostles.  **Why Is it Used in Confirmation?**  The anointing of those who are called or chosen has a long and deep symbolism, going well back into the Old Testament. Those who are anointed are set apart, cleansed, healed, and strengthened. They are also said to be "sealed," marked with the sign of the one in whose name they are anointed. By some accounts, the earliest known documented account of chrism being used in official sacramental ceremonies dates back to St. Cyril in the late 4th century CE, but it is likely to have been used for centuries before that.  In the case of Confirmation, Catholics are receiving the seal of the Holy Spirit as the priest anoints the forehead.  As the Catechism of the Catholic Church declares ([para. 1294](http://www.scborromeo.org/ccc/p2s2c1a2.htm#1294)), they "share more completely in the mission of Jesus Christ and the fullness of the Holy Spirit with which he is filled, so that their lives may give off 'the aroma of Christ,'" which the scent of the balsam signifies.  As the Baltimore Catechism notes, the symbolism goes even deeper than the mere aroma, as the anointing takes the form of the [Sign of the Cross](https://www.thoughtco.com/why-catholics-make-sign-of-cross-542747), representing the indelible mark of [Christ's sacrifice](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-good-friday-p2-700773) on the soul of the one being confirmed. Called by Christ to follow Him, Christians "preach Christ crucified" ([1 Corinthians 1:23](http://usccb.org/bible/1corinthians/1/23)), not only through their words but through their actions. |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |

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| Lesson Title: 17 | Guided by the Spirit. The Holy Spirit as our GPS |
| Emphasis of Theme: (objective) | Examination of Conscience, preparation for the Sacrament of Reconciliation.  Life in the Spirit, to be docile to the prompts for the Holy Spirit. |
| Opening Prayer |  |
| Scripture or CCC References: |  |
| Welcome and Pre-class Activity: |  |
| Introducing the Story:  (What you might say or do before the story to help create an interest or curiosity.) |  |
| Telling the Story:  (Outline the story here. Then describe the method you will use to tell the story. Examples might ) | Lesson 7 |
| Learning Activities:  (Games, crafts, artwork, songs, memory verses or other activities that bring fuller meaning to the Scripture or make application to the lives of the students.) |  |
| Review:  (Solidify learning by repeating facts or themes or even the story itself through games, crafts, activities or visual aids.) |  |
| Closing:  (Prayer, last song...) |  |
| Preparation:  (What I need to do and items to gather before I begin to teach) |  |