

Junior High Christology

Task 1: Catechesis promotes knowledge of the faith



Jesus Christ
reveals to us
what it means
to be fully human.

Pope John Paul II

312
1/12/2010

Lesson 1 *✠* The Trinity

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 234 • 235-237 • 254 • 255 • 254 • 255-256 • 238-242 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trinity is one God in three fully united and fully distinct Persons. • The Trinity is the central mystery of the faith. • The three Persons of the Trinity are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. • St. Patrick used the shamrock as a visual aid to teach about the Trinity. • “God is one but not solitary (<i>Fides Damasi</i>: DS 71).” Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are distinct from one another. • The distinction lies “solely in the relationships which relate them to another.” • God is the Father of Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit eternally proceeds from the Father and the Son. • The Trinity is one God fully united as one. • Each of the divine persons is God wholly and entirely: all three share the same attributes of all-loving, eternal, etc. “Because of that unity the Father is wholly in the Son and wholly in the Holy Spirit; the Son is wholly in the Father and wholly in the Holy Spirit; the Holy Spirit is wholly in the Father and wholly in the Son (Council of Florence [1442]: DS 1331).” • Jesus teaches us about the attributes of God. He teaches us that God is loving, caring, healing, forgiving, true, just, etc. • God the Father <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Person of the Trinity is God the Father. • God the Father is the source of all that is, visible and invisible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 14:9 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 232-233, 249 • 1257, 1260, 1261 • 422, 461 • 252 • 430, 456-469, 484-487 • 517, 651-658 • 243-248 • 689-690, 727-730 • 32, 731-741, 1830-1832 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is Father to all those baptized as His adopted sons and daughters. • God is the Father of mercy and also cares for all the un-baptized. • God the Father's love is faithful and eternal. <p>• God the Son</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second Person of the Trinity is God the Son. • The Son of God is eternal. He has existed eternally in union with God and the Holy Spirit. Yet, He became incarnate in Jesus Christ in human history. • Jesus Christ is both fully true God and true man. • Jesus Christ is Son of God, true God, one with the Father. • Jesus Christ is Son of Mary, true man. He is the perfection of who we are created to be. • Jesus Christ is our Savior and Redeemer. <p>• God the Holy Spirit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Third Person of the Trinity is the Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life. • The Holy Spirit is only fully revealed by Jesus Christ. • The Holy Spirit is the Sanctifier of the Church and Her members through the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit. • The Holy Spirit spoke through the prophets and came to Mary and the apostles, after the Ascension, on the feast of Pentecost. • The Holy Spirit comes into our lives at Baptism. At Confirmation we receive additional gifts of the Holy Spirit. 		
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Lesson 2 Seeing with the Eyes of Faith

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 27, 30 • 27-28, 30 • 29 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created each person to share His blessed life and is always with them everywhere they go. • God desires to have a special relationship with each person. He is constantly drawing each person closer to Him in a deep friendship. • There is a desire and thirst for God in the heart of every human person that can only be satisfied by God. St. Augustine of Hippo said, “You have made us for yourself, Oh Lord. And our heart is restless until it rests in you.” • Human beings are created with free will. Free will allows each person to accept or reject God’s invitation to share their life with Him. • Free will is the capacity to make a reasonable choice. It is a grace and a gift from God that enables each person to freely give themselves to each other and to God. • God does not force us to be close to Him and love Him; instead, He allows us to choose Him. • A person can exercise his or her free will and try to find other ways to satisfy their longing for God. When each person sins they freely choose to do things that hurt their relationship with God. • Temptations are things from outside or within a person that lure them to sin. Sin separates a person from God. • The effect of Original Sin, concupiscence, makes it more difficult to make good choices. Because of concupiscence a person can be mistaken into believing sinful choices are good choices. Sin limits the ability to give and receive love. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psalm 105:3 • Acts 17: 26-28 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 153 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Father sent His Son, Jesus, to overcome sin so that each person can love God and live the life of Faith. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith is a supernatural gift that allows each person to respond to God’s love. It is a grace. Grace is God’s activity in each person’s life. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith is a “yes” to God allowing each person to give his or her entire self to God in a special relationship with Him. Faith is the proper response to God who first loved. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith is a personal act of commitment to God through Jesus Christ and in the Holy Spirit. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 158 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every person has the freedom to believe or not believe what is revealed in Scripture and Tradition about God. True faith is believing everything God has revealed. Faith is not picking and choosing those things we like to believe and disregarding those things we dislike. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 158 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Faith <i>seeks understanding</i>” (St. Anselm). Faith should lead each person to desire a deeper and better understanding of God. Understanding develops over time and will not be completed until seeing God face to face. As understanding grows faith grows as well. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priceless gift of faith can be lost through carelessness or sin. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith enables each person to enjoy on earth the very life of God. Faith in this life is the beginning of eternity. “Faith is the realization of what is hoped for and evidence of things not seen.” (Heb. 11:1) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 148 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary is the supreme model of faith. She trusted God would protect her as He carried out His plan in her life. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 494 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is for her obedient “faith that all generations have called Mary blessed.” (Luke 1:48) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 148-149 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary’s “yes” to the message of the angel gives us inspiration to say, “yes.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke1:26-38 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 148-149 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary’s faith never wavered. She never doubted that God would fulfill His word. Mary is an example of the supreme fulfillment of faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 1:45 	

Lesson 3 What the New Testament tells us about Jesus

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 • 30 • 31-32, 35-36 • 37-38 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The search for God requires the whole mind, will, heart, and the help of others who can aid the search for God, such as, parents, priests, and teachers. • The human person’s openness to truth and beauty, sense of moral goodness, freedom, voice of conscience, and longing for eternity and happiness provoke questions about God’s existence. • The existence of God can be known through the natural world. We are able to learn and encounter God through our ability to reason and through what is revealed by the life of Jesus Christ. • God’s Revelation is necessary to teach what exceeds humans’ limited understanding about religious and moral truths. The Church clarifies these truths with firm certitude. • The coming of Jesus Christ reveals information about the mystery of God and the mystery of the human person. Pope John Paul II said, “Jesus tells us what it means to be human.” • Much of God’s Revelation has been written down in the Scriptures by human authors through God’s inspiration and the rest is preserved in Tradition. <p><i>Divine Inspiration</i></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105, 135 • 106, 108-114 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divine Inspiration is the gift of the Holy Spirit that enabled both the human writers and God to be true authors. • The human authors wrote with the language and thinking of their time. To fully understand what the writers intended to communicate; we need to study the conditions and use of language at the time. Sacred Scripture is relevant to all people of all times because of the deeper meaning God communicates through them. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because God is the author of Scripture, everything the Bible says on matters of Revelation, faith and our salvation are true. This attribute is called inerrancy. <p>Sacred Scripture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible consists of the Old Testament and New Testament. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 121-123, 138 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Testament is the name given to the 46 books at the beginning of Scripture that record salvation history before the coming of Christ. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 121-123 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is called “Old” because it tells of God’s teaching and actions before the coming of Jesus Christ who is the fullness of Revelation. It also focuses on the Old Covenant between God and the Jewish people. It contains the Pentateuch, the Historical books, the Wisdom books, and the Prophetic books. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120, 124-127 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Testament is the name given to the 27 books which record the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and some writings of the early Church. It contains the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles or letters, and the Book of Revelation. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125, 129 	<p>The Gospels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gospels occupy the central place in Scripture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They proclaim the Good News of Jesus Christ, the Word of God, the definitive revelation of God. • They contain a record of the life of Jesus Christ and of His teachings and redeeming work. • The Gospels lead us to accept Jesus Christ in faith and apply His teachings to our lives. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 126 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three stages in the formation of the Gospels. 1) the life and teaching of Jesus, 2) the oral tradition, and 3) the written Gospels. • The authors of the Gospels are called the Evangelists. The four Evangelists are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. These names are used as the titles of the Gospels they each wrote. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 512-667 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Synoptic Gospels is the name given to the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke because of the verbal and sequential agreement between the three. • The Synoptic Gospels were written during the late first century. Mark was written approximately during the years A.D. 63-70. Luke was written in A.D. 70-90 overlapping with Matthew written in A.D. 80-100. • Mark is believed to have been companion of St. Peter. He wrote for the persecuted Christians. His symbol is a lion with wings because his Gospel begins with St. John the Baptist's voice crying like a lion out in the wilderness. • Matthew was one of the 12 apostles. He was a tax collector that left everything behind when Christ called him to follow Him. He wrote for the Jewish converts to Christianity. His symbol is a man with wings because the Gospel begins with the human ancestry of Christ. • Luke was a Greek doctor, a Gentile, and a companion of St. Paul. He directed his Gospel to his fellow Gentiles (non-Jewish Christians). His symbol is an ox with wings because he opens with Zechariah offering a sacrifice. • The Gospel of John was written approximately in A.D. 90-100. It was written for the Christians defending their faith. • John was one of the 12 apostles. He is believed to be the youngest of the apostles and was present at the Transfiguration with his brother, James, and Peter. He was the only apostle present at Christ's passion and death where he was entrusted with the care of Mary, and he accompanied St. Peter to Jesus' tomb after the Resurrection. His symbol is the eagle because his Gospel starts with thoughts soaring above the Earth: the Divine Word. • The Synoptic Gospel contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ The story of Jesus' birth (Matthew and Luke) ~ The Baptism of Jesus ~ The Temptation of Jesus ~ The sermon on the Mount (Matthew), Sermon on the Plain (Luke) ~ The teachings of Jesus, including the Parables ~ The miracles ~ The Last Supper; the Passion, death, Resurrection, and Ascension 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1223,1329, 1337,1366, 1412, 1521-1522,1532, 1708-1992, 2020 • 241, 291 • 547-550 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gospel of John contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ The Prologue ~ John uses Christ’s dialogues and personal testimony and is more mystical ~ John treats miracles as signs of Christ’s glory/divinity ~ The Bread of Life discourse ~ Christ’s Last Supper discourse and Priestly Prayer ~ The Passion, death, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ • Because each Gospel was written for a different audience, each Gospel focuses on a different aspect of the person of Christ. The emphasis on particular aspects of Christ creates four distinct portraits of Christ. • Mark emphasizes Jesus as the Suffering Servant. • Matthew emphasizes Jesus as the Teacher. • Luke emphasizes Jesus as the Savior. • John emphasizes Jesus as the Word of God. • Everything that Jesus taught is “Good News” for all people of every time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 1:14. John 6 	
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Lesson 4 Jesus True God and True Man

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 464-469 • 470, 526 • 512-534 • 356, 358, 1700-1709 	<p><i>The Incarnation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Incarnation refers to the eternal Son of God taking upon Himself a complete human nature. • The Catholic Church firmly teaches that Jesus Christ was God incarnate in human flesh. • Jesus Christ is one person who is fully God and fully man. This means that at the same time He is completely divine and completely human. This is a mystery accepted by faith. • Jesus was fully human. He was like us in every way except sin. He worked with a human body, thought with a human mind, acted with a human will, and loved with a human heart. • We can see Jesus' humanity displayed in the events of his life. For example: Jesus could experience suffering, pain, and sorrow. We see this by His hunger and thirst in the desert, temptation by the devil, sorrow at the death of Lazarus, agony in the garden, and His death on the cross. His love for the little children, care for women, relationships with the apostles, and honor of His parents show us that He also experienced joy, love, happiness, and lived a virtuous human life. • Humans are created in the image and likeness of God. To live a fulfilled life, each person must learn and become who they were created to be. Each person must accept their humanity and use their gifts of intellect, free will, and love to become a reflection of God. • Because Jesus is fully human, He is the perfect example in how we should live. • Jesus reveals what it means to be fully human. He teaches that by giving one's life to God and others is how one can truly find be who they were created to 		

	<p>be.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Incarnation affirms that human beings, although needing salvation, are good and meant for eternal life. 		
• 461, 469	<p>Mary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary plays a key role in salvation history. God chose her to be the vessel through which Christ would come into the world. 		
• 490-494	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God prepared Mary for her important role by first saving her from the stain of Original Sin. This grace is called the Immaculate Conception. 		
• 484-487	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Annunciation the Angel Gabriel came to Mary and announced that she would be the Mother of God. 		
• 507	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary, out of love and faith, accepted God's plan for her. • With her 'yes' she became the Mother of God and consequently the Mother of the Church. • Mary is called the first disciple because she was the first to believe and follow Jesus Christ. 		

Lesson 5 The Mission and Message of Jesus

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 396-406 • 407-412, 1708 • 410-412, 422-451 	<p><i>The Mission</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ came to restore the proper relationship between God and man that had been lost at the fall of Adam and Eve. • Adam and Eve broke their covenant with God and justly they were punished by the loss of paradise, original grace, original holiness, and original justice. • Part of their punishment was that all their descendants would be born with the stain of original sin. The effect of the original sin is a tendency towards sin called concupiscence. • Out of love for His creation, God promised that a Savior would come to redeem the world. Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of this promise. He came to suffer on behalf of sinful humankind giving each person access to eternal life. • Christ came both to rectify the relationship between God and man, and to teach man how to live in this relationship so they might find their fulfillment in God. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2819 	<p><i>The Message</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In preparation for His public ministry, Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist and overcame the temptations of the Devil in the desert. In this way He set an example for everyone. • Christ's message calls each person to live in a way that prepares him or her for the coming of the Kingdom of God. When people follow the call of God they help to build up the Kingdom of God on earth. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 954, 962 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kingdom of God is the glorious reign of God that will bring love, peace, and justice to all. The Kingdom of God has already begun during our life on earth. We experience it through the life of the Church most especially the 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2055 • 1716-1729 • 1717 	<p>Sacramental Life of the Church and through our choice to live the life the Gospel calls us to live. When Jesus was on earth He preached about the Kingdom of God and its fulfillment in Heaven. The Sacrament of the Eucharist is participation in the Kingdom of God on earth. At the end of time, God will reign over Heaven and Earth. Proclaiming the Kingdom of God was Christ's central theme while He was on earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God through His parables and the way He lived His life. • Jesus made the Kingdom of God present through His presence on earth, His love for others, and His miracles. • Jesus chose twelve apostles to help Him spread the Kingdom of God on earth. • The twelve apostles are: Simon Peter, James the Greater, John, Andrew, James the Lesser, Thomas, Matthew, Simon, Philip, Bartholomew, Judas son of James, and Judas Iscariot. The twelve apostles call to mind the twelve sons of Jacob whose descendants formed the twelve tribes of Israel. • In the same way Jesus called the apostles, He calls each person to be His disciple to continue the work He began on earth. • Jesus wanted to show people how to live a happy life by keeping the Covenant. He gave us the two Greatest Commandments which sum up the Ten Commandments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ The first, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind." ~ And the second, "You shall love your neighbor as yourself." • In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus gave us the Beatitudes. They are at the heart of the teachings of Christ. • The Beatitudes are a good portrait of what it means to be a part of the Kingdom of God. • The Beatitudes are a source of hope. They guide all people to bear witness to and proclaim the Gospel in every aspect of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 6:13 • Matthew 22: 36-40 • Matthew 5: 1-12 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1718 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Blessed’ refers to the true happiness and joy that comes from knowing and believing that God is our Father. True spiritual joy and happiness can be found by following God’s way shown through Jesus’ life on earth. • The Beatitudes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. • Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted. • Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the land. • Blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be satisfied. • Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy. • Blessed are the clean of heart, for they will see God. • Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God. • Blessed are they who are persecuted for the sake of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 		
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Lesson 6: *The Passion and Death of Jesus*

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
• 597	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual responsibility of those involved in Christ’s trial and sentence is known to God alone. Therefore, the blame for the death of Christ is not to be judged by us. On the cross, Jesus forgave the people who killed him. It is unjust to lay the responsibility for Jesus’ death upon Jews of different eras. 		
• 598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is all sinners who “were the authors and the ministers of all the sufferings that the divine Redeemer endured (<i>Roman Catechism</i> I, 5, 11).” Christ took upon Himself the sins and punishment of all people; therefore all people take part in the Passion and death of Christ. 		
• 599	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Passion and death of Jesus are all part of God’s plan. Human reason cannot understand all parts of this plan. This is why God’s plan for salvation is called a mystery. 		
• 601	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scripture foretold the passion of Christ. In the book of Isaiah the prophecy of the “Suffering Servant” is told. This foretells the story of “the righteous one, my servant” who freely suffers for the sins of another bringing redemption of another (Isa. 53:11). Christ’s passion and death is the fulfillment of this prophecy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah 53: 7-8 	
• 610	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The night before he died, Jesus celebrated the Passover with the Apostles. It was at this Last Supper that the Sacrament of the Eucharist was instituted. • The continued gift of Himself is Christ’s True Presence in the Eucharist. 		
• 611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus includes the apostles present at the Last Supper at His offering of the Eucharist and instructs them to “do this in remembrance” of Himself. At this moment Christ, not only institutes the Sacrament of the Eucharist, but He ordains the apostles as priests of the New Covenant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luke 22: 19 • Luke 22: 20 	
• 612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Last Supper, Jesus went to the Garden of Gethsemane to pray. There, He freely accepted the will of the Father and freely offered Himself up for the sake of humanity. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 624, 629 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus truly died on the cross. In God's plan, Jesus experienced the fullness of death. Christ's soul left His body and His body and soul remained apart for three days until they were rejoined at the Resurrection. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 615 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By His obedience, Christ makes up for the disobedience of all. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 616, 620 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Paschal Sacrifice is a sacrifice of love. It is Christ's love for humankind that leads Him to the cross. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans 5: 19 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 618 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of His sacrifice, all people can be united with God in Heaven at the end of time. • Just as Christ endured many sufferings during His Passion, we must all endure suffering in this life and unite it to His. • The symbol of the crucifix is a reminder of how much God loves each person. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 623 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Passion and death of Jesus the separation between God and humanity - which is caused by sin - has been bridged. 		

Lesson 7 Jesus Christ: Glorious and Triumphant

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 639-640 • 641 • 644 • 652 • 651, 652 	<p><i>The Resurrection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the life, death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ, all humanity has the opportunity to share in the eternal life God has planned for each person from the beginning of time. • The Resurrection is the event in which Jesus, who was truly dead, was raised from the dead. After the Resurrection he appeared to the Apostles and disciples in a glorious and resurrected body. • We refer to Christ as glorious and triumphant because of His victory over sin and through the Resurrection. • The Resurrection and Ascension of Christ are real historical events. The empty tomb spoken about in the Gospels is physical proof of this event. • Mary Magdalene and the other holy women were the first eyewitnesses of the Resurrection. They found the tomb empty and acted as the first messengers of the Resurrection bringing the news to the apostles themselves. • The Resurrection of Christ is a mystery. Even the apostles struggled with doubts. They had seen Christ put to death with their very own eyes. The story relating Thomas' doubt demonstrates the challenge to faith this event caused the apostles. • The Resurrection fulfills the promises of the Old Testament as well as those made by Jesus in the New Testament. This is pointed out through the phrase, "in accordance with the Scriptures (1 Cor. 15:3-4)." • Christ's Resurrection verifies all He proclaimed. It confirms that Jesus is the Son of God, that all of His teachings are true, and that all of God's faithful will be resurrected on the last day. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 655 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At each person's death their body and soul are separated. Like Christ's Resurrection, on the last day each person's body and soul will be reunited. This is called the Resurrection of the body. • The celebration of Easter, when the Church celebrates Christ's Resurrection, is the greatest feast in the Catholic Church. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 654 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Paschal mystery has two main aspects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By His Passion and death, Christ frees us from sin 2. By His Resurrection and Ascension into Heaven, Christ brings us to the way of new life 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 659 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After His Resurrection, Christ remained with the apostles for 40 days. During this time He continued to lead them and prepare them for the time when He would not be with them physically. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 665 	<p><i>The Ascension</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ascension is the event in which Jesus left the world to be with His Father in Heaven, thereby allowing Himself to be present to all people everywhere for all of time. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 665 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Ascension, Christ's body and soul entered into heaven to remain until He comes again. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 666 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ascension of Christ, both body and soul, into heaven gives the hope that one day all people, body and soul, will be united with God. 		

Lesson 8 *✚* **The Person of Christ**

Catechism	Content	Scripture	Teacher Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning of Jesus’ name is “God saves.” • Jesus was a carpenter by trade. • The word “Christ” comes from the Greek word meaning, “Anointed One.” God anointed Jesus with the Holy Spirit and power. • Saying Jesus is the Son of God identifies the unique and eternal relationship between God the Father and God the Son. • The Prophet Isaiah prophesized the birth of the Messiah (Christ). The word “Emmanuel” (God with us) expresses the joyful expectation of the coming of the Messiah. • The many titles and prophesies of Jesus Christ point to who He is and why He came to earth. • Jesus Christ came to save all people of all time. • Jesus is the greatest friend a person could ever have. • Each person can deepen his or her friendship with Christ through reading Scripture, receiving the Sacraments, and praying. • John the Baptist humbly lived his life pointing others towards Christ. We are called to live our lives so that all our actions point others towards Christ. • Mary stands out as the first follower of Christ. Through her intercession we can come closer to Christ. 		