

Junior High Community Life

Task 5: Catechesis prepares the Christian to live in community and to participate actively in the life and mission of the Church



Christians are called to live in Community and to participate actively in the life and mission of the Church. Jesus said to his disciples, “Love one another. As I have loved you . . . (John 13:34). This command provides the basis for each person’s life in community.

National Directory for Catechesis # 20

Session I *✠* The Church on Earth as Community

**Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth ~ pages 66-68, 72, 102-103, 106-110, 373 lists the Beatitudes,
Catholic Connections Handbook for Middle Schoolers ~ pages 116-118, 122, 195, 200-205,
512 lists the Beatitudes**

Scripture passages: Parables about the Kingdom

Matthew 5:3-12 (The Eight Beatitudes.)
Matthew 13:1-9 (The Parable of the Sower)
Matthew 13:44-46 (Parable of the Hidden Treasure)
Luke 6:47-49 (House Built upon the Rock)
Luke 7:36-50 (The Woman with the Ointment)

Catechism	Content	Teacher Notes
• 1721	• God created each person to know, love and serve Him in this world so that they may have eternal joy with Him for all eternity in Heaven.	
• 1721	• The Kingdom of God begins for each person on earth. When a person receives the Sacrament of Baptism, they begin a new life of grace and participate in the life of the Trinity , the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.	
• 1722	• The Kingdom of God on earth is alive when people live the eight Beatitudes and are faithful to the Sacramental Life of the Catholic Church.	
• 1727	• Because of the sin of Adam and Eve, each person must struggle with a tendency towards choosing evil over good. The desire for God is in the heart of each person and so is the desire to choose the good. God gives each person free will . It is up to each person to develop the habit of choosing the good over evil.	
• 1724	• During the Sermon on the Mount Jesus Christ gave the eight Beatitudes.	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1728 • 781 • 781-782 	<p>The Beatitudes describe the ways a person should live on earth so that they may enter the Kingdom of God in Heaven for all eternity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Culture presents each person with many moral options, some which are morally good and some which are morally evil. In particular, in the present culture, with the dominance of technology, challenges people with many images and choices that are in opposition to the Kingdom of God on earth. On the other hand, the Beatitudes confront each person with the choices that purify their desire to love God above all created things. • In the Old Testament God called the Israelites to be His Chosen People, giving them the Ten Commandments to make them holy. He called them to become a community, establishing with them a covenant relationship. In the New Testament Christ came to bring a New Covenant through His life, death, and Resurrection. • The Kingdom of God on earth is also found in the life of the Catholic Church where people gather in community as the People of God striving to be holy and to live in accord with God's plan of love. 	
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• 804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One becomes part of God’s community, the People of God, through the Sacrament of Baptism and by living a life of faith. 	
• 805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is also called the Body of Christ. Through the action of the Holy Spirit in the Sacramental Life of the Church, most especially in Sacrament of the Eucharist, the community of God’s people live in a unity of love, as a people preparing to be worthy of the Kingdom of God for all eternity in heaven. • The Catholic Church on earth is one, holy, catholic and apostolic. 	
• 813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is <i>one</i> because the Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit are one. Jesus Christ, the Church’s founder, makes the Church <i>one</i> because He came to defeat sin and to unite all people as one. • While the Church is one in Faith and one in Christ, different cultures celebrate the Faith in unique ways. The music a person sings at Mass in America is very different from the music sung at Mass in Africa. Types of art in the liturgies are different, language is different, but these things do not divide the one Church. Rather, these things are ways for different people to express the one Faith. 	
• 823, 826-827	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is <i>holy</i> because Christ is holy and He calls all people of the Church to be holy. To be holy one must have love (charity) and strive to be in union with Christ. All God’s people recognize that they are sinners and fall short of holiness. However, the Church teaches and calls each person to grow in love, holiness, and union with God. 	
• 831	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is <i>catholic</i>, which means universal, because She has been commissioned by God to bring all people from all nations into the Body of Christ to live the fullness of the Sacramental Life offered by the Church. 	
• 857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church is <i>apostolic</i> because, like the Apostles who Christ chose to assist 	

<p>• 880</p>	<p>him, She continues to teach and help others to grow in holiness until Christ comes again at the end of time on earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church on earth is lead by the Pope in Rome. Our current Pope is Pope Benedict XVI. • The Pope, along with his cardinals and bishops, form the Magisterium of the Church. The Magisterium is the supreme teaching office in the Church which teaches on faith and morals. • Because the Church is so large, existing in so many countries, each country is divided into dioceses. • Each diocese has a bishop who is in union with the Pope. The pope appoints him to teach and shepherd the people under his care. Our current Bishop is Bishop Kevin C. Rhoades. • Each diocese has many parishes. A parish has a Pastor (Priest) who provides the Sacramental Life for the people. Our parish Priest is _____ . Each parish is a community where the members work together to help all members of the parish. Each person is called to belong to a parish community so that the faithful can come together to worship and praise God and care for the needs of others. 	
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Activities: Total Catechesis Workbook / Creed pp. 174-177

Session II ∞ Vocations within the Church

Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth ~ pages 116-121
Catholic Connections Handbook for Middle Schoolers ~ pages 208-215

Scripture:

Luke 5: 1-11 (Calling of the First Four Disciples)

Catechism	Content	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 898 • 908 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vocation is a call God gives to each person. The Church helps people to live their vocation, growing in their love for God. • There are three distinct vocations in the Church: Laity, Holy Orders, and Consecrated Life. • Each vocation serves the Church and is a means for achieving holiness. <p>The Laity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of people are called to live their vocation as faithful laity. The laity are all baptized Catholics who have not been called to the priesthood or the consecrated life. They are called by God to seek the Kingdom of God on earth by engaging in the various works which serve God's people. Members of the laity can be found in all careers for example: teachers, nurses, social workers, lawyers, store owners, politicians, police officers, medical workers, etc. • All the members of the laity or (lay people) have a special call to holiness. They are called to bring the spirit of Christ to the places they work by their integrity in the work place, honesty, treatment of others in Christ-like ways, etc. The Church calls the lay faithful to sanctify, make holy, the world around them which may not yet recognize Christ. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 902 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of laity are called to live the Sacramental Life of the Church through marriage. Lay people who God calls to marriage must: be faithful to their spouses, be open to bringing children into the world, and educate their children in the Faith. • Other members of the laity are called to the single life. They do not marry but are called by God to live a life of holiness and service to others. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 935 	<p>Holy Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christ is always faithful to the Church. Bishops are the successors to the Apostles. Bishops continue to guide the Church by proclaiming the faith and acting in the person of Christ. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 936 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Christ entrusted the Church to Peter as the first Pope, so He continues to give these great responsibilities to the Pope in Rome who lives in Vatican City. Our present Pope is Pope Benedict XVI. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 938 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishops are appointed by the Pope. They are called to be in union with the Pope. Some Bishops are made Cardinals and many live in Vatican City, Rome to assist the Pope. They come from many countries of the world. • The Pope, in union with his cardinals and bishops, is the highest teaching authority in the Church. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 939 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Sacrament of Holy Orders there are three callings: deacon, priest, and Bishop. • A Bishop is the Shepherd and teacher of a diocese. He ordains priests who, through the Sacrament of Holy orders, become “other Christs”, providing for all people the Sacramental Life of the Church. • Deacons are ordained to assist the Bishop. They are the sign of Christ the Servant. As ministers of God’s Word they preach and are involved in liturgy. 	

	<p>Some deacons are transitional. This means that they will go on to be ordained a priest. Other deacons are called permanent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent deacons are ordained to remain deacons. They are married and unmarried men who assist the Bishops and the priests in many forms of charitable service, such as caring for the poor, visiting the sick, ministering to those in prison, etc. <p>Consecrated Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church calls other people to Consecrated Life. Throughout the history of the Church, consecrated men and women have dedicated their lives to service and prayer for the sake of strengthening the Kingdom of God on earth. They do not marry. Most live in community while others live alone. There are a variety of forms of consecrated life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some men and women are approved by the Church to become hermits. Hermits live a life with a strict separation from the world. They live alone in silence and solitude, praising God through prayer and penance for the salvation of the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently the Church restored the ancient vocation of the Consecrated Virgin. Consecrated by the Bishop through a solemn ritual they become spiritual brides of Christ for life and serve the Church through prayer, penance and service to the Church. They live alone and serve the diocese to which they belong. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church has always had esteem for those who become widows. After the death of their husbands, they may choose to remain unmarried and live dedicated to the Church. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most well known form of consecrated life is that of Religious Institutes (Religious Orders). Throughout the centuries there have been numerous orders of religious founded. They have various names such as Holy Cross Priests and 	
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<p>• 928</p>	<p>Brothers, Holy Cross Sisters, Missionaries of the Holy Spirit, Missionaries of the Precious Blood, Order of Friars Minor, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration, Sisters of St. Joseph, etc. Some have been around for many centuries such as the Benedictines, the Dominicans, and the Franciscans. New orders are still being founded such as the Sisters of Life in New York City who were founded in 1991. Their charism is for the protecting and advancement for the sacredness of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men also live in community as priests and brothers. The Holy Cross community came from France around the same time as St. Mother Theodore Guerin. The Holy Cross priests founded the University of Notre Dame. There are also Holy Cross sisters who founded St. Mary's College and Holy Cross Brothers who founded Holy Cross College in South Bend. • Two great and holy men who lived in a religious community are Blessed Basil Moreau and Blessed Brother André of St. Joseph. Father Moreau wanted the whole world to know, love, and serve God; so he founded a teaching community named the Congregation of the Holy Cross. This community founded the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. Brother André loved to spend time with God in prayer. He became a brother of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in Montreal, Canada. Although he was often sick and had little education, God worked many miracles through him. Brother André loved St. Joseph very much and worked to build a beautiful shrine in his honor. • Over the centuries many communities have been founded to answer a special need in the Church, such as the need for education. Many communities have been dedicated to the education of youth such as St. Mother Theodore Guerin, who was recently canonized the first Saint from Indiana. She and her sisters came from France in the mid-1800's. They founded three schools in Fort Wayne as well as in other parts of Southern Indiana. • Those who live in religious communities take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The vow of poverty commits them to live very simply without an 	
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	<p>excess of materials goods so that they may focus more clearly on Christ. The vow of chastity commits them to a special relationship and dedication to Christ. The vow of obedience commits them to follow the orders of their superior so that they can practice perfect obedience to the requests of Christ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some communities are known as apostolic orders, which live an active life, committing themselves to prayer and service to the Church. • Other communities are known as a contemplative orders, which commit themselves to live a life of prayer and contemplation. Contemplative orders, which are cloistered, remain in their monasteries and their prayer for the Church brings many blessings. • One famous contemplative saint is St. Thérèse of Lisieux who was a Carmelite nun. There is a Monastery of Carmelites in Terre Haute, Indiana. Another contemplative group of women are the Poor Clares who have a monastery in Lafayette. They were founded 800 years ago by St. Francis of Assisi. • Other forms of Consecrated Life are Secular Institutes whose members live in the world and are dedicated to charity and holiness of life. • The Catholic Church over the centuries has been enriched by many vocational calls. Young people should be made aware of the various vocations in the Church and learn to pray for God’s guidance as to how God is calling them. 	
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Activities related to Vocations in the Church		
	<p>Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask your parish priest or another priest to come to your classroom and speak about his vocation. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask a Sister from St. Francis University, Fort Wayne or from the Motherhouse in Mishawaka to visit your school and speak about their life as a religious sister.• Show the DVD “Brother Sun and Sister Moon” to the students. It may take several periods but it is the story of St. Francis and St. Clare of Assisi. This would be the most age appropriate movie for Francis and Clare for Junior High.• Have the students talk about their awareness of their Bishop. Have they met him or been confirmed by him yet?• Choose a married couple who are good witnesses to their vocation who might give a witness talk to students.• Have a prayer that students can pray from time to time which asks God’s guidance in choosing their vocation for life.	
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Session III *✚* Communion of Saints

Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth ~ pages 130-131
Catholic Connections Handbook for Middle Schoolers ~ 235-237

Scripture passages:

Revelations 7:2-4, 9-14 The Communion of Saints

Catechism	Content	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 946 • 954 • 962 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Communion of Saints' is the union of all those who are united to Christ in one body, the Church. • There are three groups which make up the Communion of Saints: namely the faithful on earth; those who have died and are being purified of their sins and its effects in Purgatory; and those who are with God in heaven. • Pope Paul VI explains the Communion of Saints well by stating: " We believe in the communion of all the faithful of Christ, those who are pilgrims on earth, the dead who are being purified, and the blessed in heaven, all together forming one Church; and we believe that in this communion, the merciful love of God and His saints is always [attentive] to our prayers." • The Communion of Saints helps us to recognize that all members of the Church, living and dead, are united in one body, the Body of Christ. • When St. Dominic was dying he said to his brothers in his religious order: " Do not weep, for I shall be more useful to you after my death and I shall help you then more effectively than during my life" 	

• 949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Communion of Saints have communion in faith. They all shared the same Catholic Faith given by Christ to the Apostles. 	
• 950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Communion of Saints have communion in the Sacraments, most especially in the Eucharist; because the sacraments bring their good fruits to all members, unite each member to God and to each other. 	
• 947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The great Doctor of the Church, St. Thomas Aquinas illustrated this point when he stated: “We must therefore believe that there exists a communion of goods in the Church. But the most important member is Christ, since He is the head.... Therefore, the riches of Christ are communicated to all the members, through the Sacraments.” 	
• 951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Communion of Saints have communion of charisms. <i>Charisms</i> are gifts of the Holy Spirit given to individuals for the building up of the Kingdom of God, or what some referred to as the ‘common good’. Some examples of charisms are: teaching, leadership, caring for the sick, counseling those who need help and understanding. 	
• 953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Communion of Saints have communion in love/charity. This communion helps us to know we do not live for ourselves alone. We suffer with others who suffer. We give of our own goods to help the poor. The unity of the Communion of Saints is so profound that when we do good we affect the whole communion of saints for the better and if we do wrong, the whole communion suffers. • The three groups which make up the Communion of Saints each have a special role to play in helping the other members of the Church. • The members of the Communion of Saints on earth are asked to pray for souls of the members of the Communion of Saints in purgatory so that they may be cleansed of all sin and able to join God in heaven. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of the Communion of Saints in purgatory are asked to pray for the souls of the members of the Communion of Saints on earth so that they may reject sin and love God. • The members of the Communion of Saints in heaven are asked to pray for the souls of the members of the Communion of Saints on earth and in purgatory. • The members of the Communion of Saints in heaven can be an important ally for each person on earth. The saints in heaven know about the struggles on earth and their prayers can help a person overcome these struggles. • If you are struggling with something find a saint who struggled with the same thing and ask them to pray for you so that you may overcome that struggle. 	
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Activities		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have each student choose a saint who they want to have as a special intercessor for them in heaven. • Have students identify relatives or friends who have died that they may want to pray for, that they may have eternal peace in heaven. • Teach them the short prayer: <i>Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen</i> 	

Session IV *∞* Mary, the Mother of God

Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth ~ pages 61-63; 121-122; 311-312
Catholic Connections Handbook for Middle Schoolers ~ pages 111-115; 228-235

Scripture:

Luke 1:26-38 (Annunciation)
 Luke 2:4-16 (Birth of Jesus)
 John 2:1-12 (Wedding at Cana)
 John 19:25-26 (Jesus and His mother)
 John 19: 25-27 (Mary at the Crucifixion)

Catechism	Content	Teacher Notes
• 488	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary, the mother of Jesus, was a young woman who grew up in the town of Nazareth in Galilee. Before the world began, from all eternity, it was God’s plan that she would be the Mother of God’s son, Jesus Christ. • Mary is a very important member of the Communion of Saints because she was Christ’s first disciple. Mary plays a very special role in the Church. 	
• 489	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Old Testament, God’s chosen people, the Israelites, were told by the prophets that a Savior would be sent by God to save them. For thousands of years Jews, the descendants of the Israelites, awaited the coming of the Savior. Mary, a poor and humble young Jewish woman awaited His coming as well. 	
• 491	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary was the daughter of Anne and Joachim. By a special grace from God she was privileged to be born without the stain of original sin. She was immaculately conceived. Because of this great grace from God, the Church celebrates her “Immaculate Conception” each year on December 8th. 	
• 492	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary has been blessed by God more that any other person who has ever 	

	<p>lived. This is why the prayer, the Hail Mary, says: “Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with you.” Grace is God’s very own divine life in a person. Mary began her life with grace and because she was born without original sin, this grace allowed her to remain sinless her entire life. Each person receives God’s grace at the time of their Baptism.</p>	
• 490	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary was told by an angel that she would become the Mother of God. This event is called the “Annunciation”. Mary responded to the angel by saying ‘yes’ in faith. She is our model who teaches each person to say ‘yes’ to God when God asks them to endure various tasks or sufferings. 	
• 495	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary’s motherhood is totally divine. Jesus was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit meaning that He did not have an earthly biological father. God’s only Son became flesh in the womb of Mary. She is considered “blessed” among women. • Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea. His foster father was Joseph, a carpenter. Jesus lived a private life with Mary and Joseph for thirty years in Nazareth before He began His public life. • The gospel tells us about Jesus’ public life. There is no mention of when Joseph died, but Mary was present during Jesus’ life. She was present at Jesus’ first miracle at Cana when He changed water into wine for the wedding feast. Mary was present when Jesus suffered for each person’s sins, by going through His passion and death. 	
• 499	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church proclaims Mary as remaining a virgin for her entire life. 	
• 504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary’s life long virginity, the conception of Jesus by the Holy Spirit, points to Jesus as the New Adam, bringing about a new creation after the sin of Adam. 	
• 966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of her earthly life Mary was assumed into Heaven, body and soul. 	

<p>• 964</p> <p>• 971</p>	<p>The Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption of Mary on August 15th. Mary’s Assumption is a recognition of her place in Salvation History and the divine union with her Son, Jesus Christ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary is Mother of the Church because she is united to Christ. Everything that she does points us to Christ. Each person can look to Mary as their own mother and turn to her in time of need. • The Church honors Mary with very special devotions. When we turn to Mary in prayer, she intercedes with Christ on our behalf. • It is important to understand that Mary is not adored or worshipped by the Church. The Church teaches that in asking for Mary’s intercession, her special role in God’s plan is acknowledged. • The prayer, “Hail Mary”, is the very special prayer of the Church in her honor. The first part of this prayer states the Church’s belief about Mary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with you. Blessed are you among women and blessed is the fruit of your womb, Jesus. • The second part of the Hail Mary is our intercessory prayer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen • The Church has a long tradition of asking Mary to intercede with her Son on our behalf for our particular needs. One special prayer to Mary for particular needs is the Rosary. Pray the Rosary as a class carefully meditating on the mysteries. 	
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another tribute to Mary is the 'Magnificat' found in the Gospel of Luke 1:46-55. This happened when Mary, knowing she was carrying in her womb the Son of God, went to visit her cousin Elizabeth who was pregnant with John the Baptist. Read the account of this from the Gospel of Luke, Chapter 1:39-45. | |
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<p>Activities: Total Catechesis Workbook / Creed pp. 92-93; # 1-7</p>
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Session V *∞* Eternal Life

Catholic Faith Handbook for Youth ~ pages 123-130
Catholic Connections Handbook for Middle Schoolers ~ pages 218-227

Scripture passages:

Matthew 25:31-46 The Second Coming

Catechism	Content	Teacher Notes
• 1013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people in today’s world do not take seriously that life on earth is a journey towards another form of life; eternal life. Death is the end of the earthly experience. The purpose of each person’s life on earth is to come to know God and to choose what will lead to being with God for all eternity. 	
• 1014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church helps each person to be aware that they must prepare for the hour of their death, because they never know when that might occur. 	
• 1016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At death the soul is separated from the body. However, the Church teaches that our soul will be reunited with our body at the end of time. 	
• 1018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because each person has inherited the sinful tendency brought about by Adam and Eve’s turning against God, ‘bodily death’ occurs. 	
• 1019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of Jesus’ coming to earth to suffer, die, and rise again was to overcome the results of sin and evil. • The Last Things refer to: particular judgment; heaven, purgatory, hell, and the last judgment. 	
• 1022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of death, each person experiences a ‘particular judgment’. 	

	Depending on how they lived their life, they have chosen either the consequence of eternal life with God or eternal life without God.	
• 1024	• Heaven is the state of eternal life in the joy of a perfect life with the Holy Trinity, with Mary, the angels and all those who during their life on earth lived as the Church taught them. The longing for God, always present in the heart, is finally satisfied forever.	
• 1030	• Purgatory is an experience of purification. We pray for the souls in purgatory because they have chosen God, but must go through purification before they can be with God for all eternity.	
• 1032	• The Church encourages having Masses said for those who have died, offering penances and prayers. Because of the Communion of Saints, we are united with those in purgatory.	
• 1033	• Those who die without having chosen to love God on earth or are unrepentant of serious sin, have chosen their own fate. If they live in defiance of God, they ultimately choose hell which means a separation from God for all eternity.	
• 1035	• The Church teaches that hell does exist and it means a life without God for all eternity. Each person is born with the longing for God. Eternal separation is a terrible experience because only in God is there true happiness. The 'fire' of hell' is an image of pain, not real fire. However the pain is so great it is like being in a fire.	
• 1059	• The Church teaches that there will be a 'Last Judgment'. This is also referred to as the Second Coming . This will occur at the end of the world. At the Second Coming the Church teaches that each person's body and soul will be reunited. God will judge each person according to their deeds. Those united with God's will during life will possess a glorified body while those who rejected God will be separated to live eternity in	

	<p>Hell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Church teaches the mercy of God. We will never know in this life who will be saved or condemned to eternal punishment, so we cannot pass judgment on another person. However, if we love God and do His will by living a moral life and receiving the Sacraments, relying on the help of the Holy Spirit, we can trust in God's promise of eternal life. This is the virtue of Hope.	
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Activities: Total Catechesis Workbook / Creed
#1-3 pg. 187; #4-8 pp188-189