



**Teaching
and
Celebrating**

The Liturgical Year

A Resource to Complement
Treasures New and Old
in the Catholic Schools
of the
Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn

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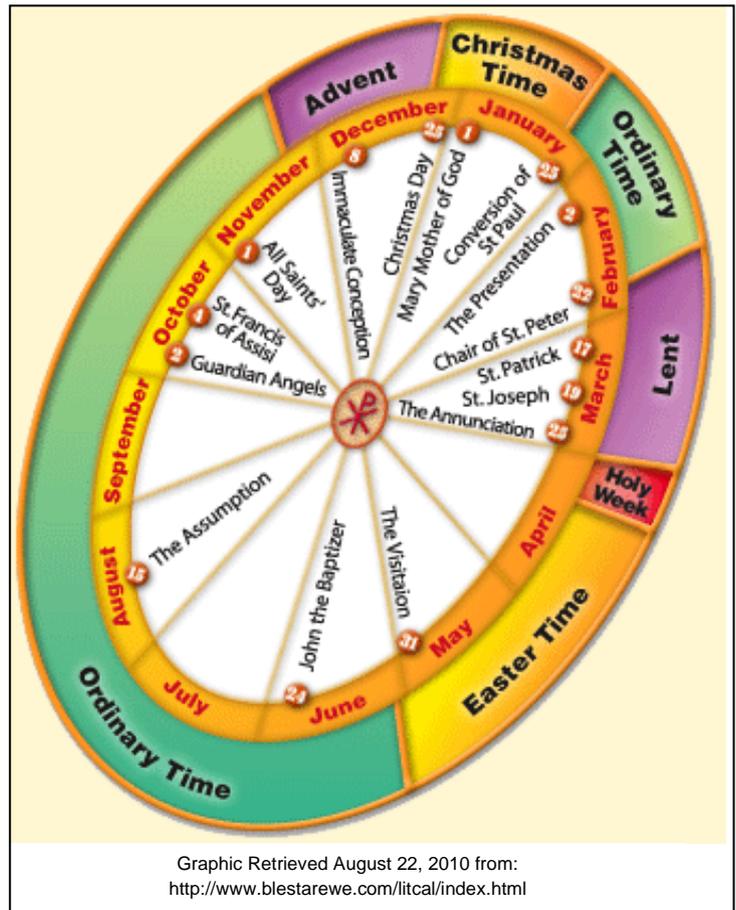
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INTRODUCTION

When we think about a year we often think of it in terms of its seasons. Each season has its particular feel, its own customs and activities that we associate with it. We adapt or change according to the season. We wear different clothes, play different sports, and eat different foods. We even associate colours with different seasons.

Our life journey too, can be viewed using the image of seasons. We experience seasons in the physical, social, emotional and spiritual aspects of our lives.

A calendar year incorporates the seasons in twelve months or fifty-two weeks which include holidays, commemorative days and days that we could term as ordinary.



The Liturgical Year is similar in the way it is organised. It provides particular occasions and whole seasons to ritualize the significant movements in our Christian life. It is through this cyclical process that the Church renews itself again and again.

In the Liturgical Year every season or feast day has its own unique symbols and colour which help us to explore and be involved in the mystery of the incarnation, birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus. We begin the Liturgical Year on the First Sunday of Advent then move to Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, Triduum or Three Days, Easter, Pentecost and Ordinary Time again, finishing with the feast of Christ the King.

The liturgical seasons provide us with a way of looking at the same mystery from different aspects in order to learn something new each time we experience them. Year after year it invites us to deepen our relationship with Jesus.

The Scriptures take us through the Liturgical Year on a three year cycle. The Church designates readings to be used for each day on a three year cycle. We have Liturgical Years A, B and C. We look at Jesus and our own lives through the Gospel of Matthew (Cycle A), Mark (Cycle B) and Luke (Cycle C). The Gospel of John is included at particular times in all three cycles.

The liturgical year is one way that we can interpret the Scriptures, enabling us to integrate our life experience with the life of Jesus. It is how we express our identity as Christians.

www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

http://cyberfaith.com/liturgical_year.cfm
Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sunday Cycle	B	C	A	B
Weekday Cycle	I	II	I	II

RESOURCES	
About the Catholic Faith: A general introduction	http://www.catholicenquiry.com/products/about-the-catholic-faith-a-general-introduction.html
Liturgy Lines	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/index.php
Our Catholic Faith	http://www.loyolapress.com/our-catholic-faith.htm
Blessed Are We	http://www.blestarewe.com/litcal/index.html
Liturgical Year	http://cyberfaith.com/liturgical_year.cfm
Liturgical Year	www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
Liturgical Colours	http://www.catholic.org/clife/lcolors.php

ADVENT

Advent is the beginning of the Liturgical Year and is a time for anticipation, preparation, joy and hope. We use it to grow in our understanding of Christian joy and hope and of what we celebrate at Christmas. During Advent we celebrate and prepare to remember Jesus' entry into the world at Christmas and it is a way of preparing for the coming of Christ at the end of time. It helps reveal to us what it means to have a deep concern for human well-being, for what Jesus called the "kingdom of God". (Densley 2002)

The colour of Advent is violet or a shade of purple. A widespread practice during Advent is the use of an Advent Wreath. A new candle is lit on each of the four Sundays of Advent. However, it is important to note that the candle lit on the third Sunday of Advent is rose or pink symbolising joy. The candle lit on Christmas day is white. Advent calendars are often used to focus on how we prepare for Christmas.

"Advent: The Experience of Desire" -John Gallen SJ
www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
 Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

Densley, T, (2002). Advent and peace. Echoing the word ,1 (5)Retrieved August 16, 2010 from:
http://www.echoingtheword.com/member/article_view.cgi?aid=123

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	Advent as a special time to prepare in prayer and action as we wait to celebrate Jesus' birthday at Christmas.	Explain what it means to prepare or wait for something. Discuss ways that we can prepare for the celebration of Jesus' birthday.
Year 1	Advent, a season in the church calendar to prepare and wait for the celebration of Jesus birth at Christmas.	Share experiences of preparing for a birth or a birthday celebration. Develop a class Advent calendar to prepare together.
Year 2	The Church Year, called the Liturgical Year begins with the season of Advent. Mary, the mother Jesus prepared for his birth.	Use a class Advent wreath to mark the passing of days in preparation for Christmas. Articulate personal actions of love that will help us prepare to celebrate Jesus birth.

Year 3	<p>During Advent we recall the stories of Jesus life in preparation to celebrate the birth of Jesus.</p> <p>Advent is a time to prepare to celebrate Jesus' birth by learning to live the messages of Scripture.</p> <p>God is revealed to us through Jesus.</p>	<p>Explain how Advent actions and promises are ways of responding to Scripture.</p> <p>Express personal promises in terms of how they will make life better for self and others.</p>
Year 4	<p>Advent invites us to remember and celebrate the presence of Jesus Christ in our world.</p> <p>God's promise fulfilled in the birth of Jesus challenges us to live lives of love and service.</p>	<p>Identify ways that we can live lives of love and service and use them on a personal Advent calendar.</p>
Year 5	<p>The Church's season of Advent celebrates the coming of God's reign among us.</p> <p>During Advent we wait in joyful hope to celebrate the birth of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.</p> <p>Advent is a time to reflect on the need for God's loving presence in our world.</p>	<p>Discuss good and evil as opposites in our world.</p> <p>Identify real life examples of Christ-like behaviour.</p> <p>Describe how God's loving presence is evident in our world through acts of love and justice.</p>
Year 6	<p>As Christians we recall the promise of God's gift of Jesus and are mindful of our mission to be witnesses to Jesus Christ in our world.</p> <p>Advent is a time of preparation. John the Baptist preached preparation for the coming of the Messiah, which is the Hebrew term for Christ (Anointed One).</p>	<p>Recall how God's people prepared for the coming of the Messiah.</p> <p>Describe the birth of Jesus as the fulfilment of prophecy.</p> <p>Create a Jesse Tree and learn about the preparation through history for Jesus birth.</p>
Year 7	<p>Advent invites us to prepare for Christmas by waking up and seeing with new eyes signs of hope around us.</p>	<p>Use the reflective practice of the examen¹ to discern the traces of God in the events of life.</p>
Year 8	<p>Advent is a time of promise, hope and expectation.</p>	<p>Study the sequence of the Advent gospels and their meaning.</p>

¹ The Examen is a daily practice to review the happenings of the day in order to be aware of God's action. A simple version that is helpful for children has been developed by Linn et al (1995) and uses the question "Where did I give and receive the most love today?"

Year 9	Advent prepares for the commemoration of Jesus Christ's birth and looks forward to the fulfilment of God's Reign.	Write prayers for use within the school during Advent that fit the form of those used in the Sacramentary. ²
Year 10	Advent is the beginning of the Church Year.	Examine Church calendars in detail and create an accurate school calendar for the year ahead that includes relevant feasts etc.
Years 11-12	During Advent we wait in joyful hope to celebrate the birth of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.	Develop a list of ways that teenagers can include the Christian perspective in Advent and Christmas.

RESOURCES	
The Jesse Tree	http://www.loyolapress.com/the-jesse-tree.htm
Blessing the Christmas ornaments	http://www.loyolapress.com/blessing-the-christmas-ornaments.htm
Advent Calendar	http://www.loyolapress.com/childrens-advent-calendar.htm

² The Sacramentary is a book that contains the prayers for the celebration of Mass. Different prayers are nominated for feastsdays and for each week of the Church year.

CHRISTMAS

During the Christmas season we celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. It includes the Feast of the Holy Family, The Feast of the Mother of God and concludes with the Epiphany (the day when we celebrate that Christmas happened for everyone). It is the season where we focus our lives on reaching out to others in peace and goodwill.

We use white, the colour of purity and new life for Christmas. White is often associated with a new born child.

“Christmas: The Experience of Discovery” -John Gallen SJ
www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
 Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	At Christmas I celebrate the birth of Jesus Christmas.	Identify gifts of love. Discuss how to give the gift of love to others.
Year 1	The Christmas story. The celebration of Christmas through prayer, song, symbols, giving and receiving.	Recount the Christmas story. Express ways of celebrating the birth of Jesus.
Year 2	Mary as the mother of Jesus and her role in the Christmas story. Christmas is a time for giving thanks for Jesus, God’s gift of love.	Discuss the account of the birth of Jesus in the Gospel of Luke. Discuss Mary’s role in the Christmas story. Express ways that we give thanks for the gift of Jesus.
Year 3	Christmas is a time for Christians to celebrate the birth of Jesus. The Christmas rituals, symbols, traditions and practices help Christians celebrate Christmas.	Explore the Gospels accounts of Jesus’ birth. Explain different ways that the Christian community celebrates the birth of Jesus. Describe how symbols, traditions and rituals are used to help share the Christmas story.
Year 4	Christmas is the season in the liturgical year that remembers and celebrates God with us: Emmanuel. The Christmas story described in Matthew’s Gospel, based on the historical birth has meaning for us today. The birth of Jesus challenges us to bring peace and joy to the world.	Explain why Christians gather today to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Identify real life actions that develop peace and joy in our family, community and world.

Year 5	<p>We proclaim the birth of Jesus, the Messiah.</p> <p>Christ, the Prince of Peace, brings forth the Reign of God.</p> <p>Christmas is the season where we focus our lives on reaching out to others in peace and goodwill.</p>	<p>Compare the Christian focus of Christmas of reaching out to others with the commercial message of the secular world.</p> <p>Explore the message of Christmas carols.</p>
Year 6	<p>The liturgical season of Christmas includes the Feast of the Holy Family, The Feast of the Mother of God and concludes with the Epiphany (the day when we celebrate that Christmas happened for everyone).</p> <p>The Holy Family - Jesus, Mary and Joseph are a model of family life for all Christians.</p>	<p>Discuss the major feasts of the Christmas season - Christmas Day, The Feast of the Holy Family, The Feast of the Mother of God and the Epiphany.</p> <p>Create designs to symbolise the feasts of the Christmas season.</p>
Year 7	<p>Jesus Christ, born of Mary is truly human and truly God.</p>	<p>Examine various art works (on Christmas Cards etc.) and describe the underlying theological message.</p>
Year 8	<p>The coming of Jesus Christ into the world calls us constantly to conversion.</p>	<p>Review the school rules and responsibilities and reform them in the light of the Gospel.</p>
Year 9	<p>Jesus' birth is a sign of God' offer of deep friendship to all humankind.</p>	<p>Assess local secular and religious celebrations with a view to being actively involved as an individual, group or class.</p>
Year 10	<p>Christmas celebrates the Incarnation, when the second person of the Blessed Trinity, became flesh and lived among us.</p>	<p>Design criteria to judge which Christmas cards and carols best communicate the Christian message.</p>
Years 11-12	<p>Jesus birth affirms the radical goodness of the world, with all its darkness and light, joys and sorrows.</p>	<p>Use technology to communicate the message of Jesus' birth affirming the goodness of the world.</p>

RESOURCES	
Advent / Christmas	http://www.catholic.org/clife/advent/
Blessing the Christmas ornaments	http://www.loyolapress.com/blessing-the-christmas-ornaments.htm

LENT

After a few weeks of Ordinary Time (the length of which is dependent on the full moon, which determines Easter) we begin Lent. Lent commences on Ash Wednesday and continues until Holy Week.

On Ash Wednesday we receive the mark of the ashes. (The ashes are the blessed burnt palms from the previous Palm Sunday.) They are a symbol of repentance and are placed on the forehead of Catholics around the world. They are a physical sign that Lent has begun. Ash Wednesday is a day of abstinence (going without meat) and fasting.

Lent is a time to rediscover the meaning of life and prioritise what is important in how we live our lives. We try to simplify our lives (fasting), take time out to reflect and pray (prayer), and listen and respond to those in need (almsgiving). Prayer, fasting and almsgiving are concrete ways in which can demonstrate our relationship with God. In prayer we speak through language and action, and in fasting through abstinence, and in giving we reach out to others. Lent is a period of preparation for and renewal of baptism.

“Lent: The Experience of Rescue” -John Gallen SJ
www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
 Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	Lent is a time when we prepare for Easter. Ash Wednesday is first day of Lent.	Describe ways to be ready for Easter. Discuss the symbol of the cross in relation to Ash Wednesday.
Year 1	Lent begins with Ash Wednesday. During Lent we prepare for Easter through our loving actions and prayer.	Discuss the meaning of the ashes used on Ash Wednesday. Identify actions that help us prepare for Easter.
Year 2	Lent is a time to listen to the story of Jesus. Our prayer and reflection during Lent helps us to learn from Jesus' life.	Participate in reflective prayer time. Recall times from Jesus' life when he used prayer and reflection. Discuss how prayer life becomes part of our daily actions.
Year 3	Ash Wednesday begins the season of Lent and leads to Holy Week. During Lent we recall Jesus' life and ministry.	Use Scripture references to explore times when Jesus reached out to help others. Identify own gifts and express ways that to share these gifts with others.

Year 4	Lent is the season in the Liturgical Year when Church community is renewed through its focus on prayer, penance and giving to others.	Explain how prayer is part of our lives in words and actions. Discuss acts of self giving and explain how these acts link to the Lenten journey. Celebrate the Sacrament of Penance.
Year 5	Through reflection on his experience Jesus grew to understand his mission. We journey with Jesus during the liturgical season of Lent.	Recall Scripture that tells of a time when Jesus was strengthened in his mission by prayer and reflection. Reflect on ways to build relationships with God and with others. Use prayerful reflection to identify a personal action plan for Lent.
Year 6	The liturgical season of Lent provides a time to reflect on our relationship with God, self, the community and creation. Lent is a time when we participate in gestures of reconciliation including concern for the poor, justice, and continuing the mission of Jesus. Lent is a time for spiritual growth and renewal.	Develop a plan to pray, fast and do 'works of mercy' during Lent. Examine and reflect on the Gospel Readings for the Sundays in Lent. Explore the Scriptures to discover ways that Jesus was a person of forgiveness, peace and justice. Identify ways to be a person of being just and forgiving.
Year 7	Our God of compassion and mercy calls us to repentance as we call to mind the last days of Jesus life.	Contrast the patterns of a life lived with or without integrity.
Year 8	During Lent we reflect on what it means to be fully human and to live lives of integrity.	Identify the types of events where forgiveness and healing is needed.
Year 9	Lent is a time for recognising our need for forgiveness and healing, for beginning again, and for healing relationships. Easter celebrations remind us that as a community we are a sign of hope to the world.	Examine the Gospels for the weeks of Lent and look for the themes that develop. Plan a school fund raising event that will support a charity.

Year 10	Lent is the season in the Liturgical Year when Church community is renewed through its focus on prayer, penance and giving to others.	Detail the characteristics of someone who is living the way of Jesus today.
Years 11-12	Lent is a time for spiritual growth and renewal.	Research ways that contemporary Christians renew their lives.

RESOURCES	
Caritas	http://www.caritas.org.au/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home1
Stations of the Cross	http://www.loyolapress.com/stations-of-the-cross.htm
Stations of the Cross	http://www.loyolapress.com/multimedia-stations-of-the-cross-for-children.htm
Works of Mercy tree	http://www.loyolapress.com/assets/lp/crafting-faith-44-45.pdf
What's with the Ashes	http://www.loyolapress.com/whats-with-the-ashes-.htm
Lent and Easter	http://www.catholicenquiry.com/news-current-issues/lent-and-easter.html
Days of Fast and Abstinence	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/displayarticle.php?llid=183
Lent	http://www.catholic.org/clife/lent/

EASTER

Triduum (The Great Three Days)

The Paschal Triduum or the Great Three Days capture the story of our life and situate it in the greater story of Jesus. It occurs during Holy Week, beginning on the evening of Holy Thursday with the Mass of the Lord's Supper and concludes with the Easter Vigil on Saturday evening. It ritualizes generous self giving (washing of the feet); to the point of death (the triumph of the Cross over human selfishness); through to a new way of being (resurrection, to be light for the world). This is the time when we initiate new members and publicly renew our own commitment.

Red is usually associated with Palm Sunday which is the last Sunday of Lent or the Sunday before Easter. Schools tend to link it with Holy Week because it leads into the story. Violet is associated with Holy Thursday and Good Friday. White vestments are not worn until the Easter Vigil.

Eastertide

The fifty day period of Eastertide, is a time when we allow the deep changes that have occurred for us during Lent and the Triduum to be explored, unravelled and to become part of the fabric that is our faith in action. The Feast of the Ascension is celebrated during this time. The readings of this season focus on Jesus' teaching after the Resurrection. This season concludes with Pentecost.

The colours for the Easter season are white and gold.

“Easter: The Experience of Transformation” -John Gallen SJ
www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	Easter a very special time to celebrate with Jesus. Signs and symbols we use at Easter.	Identify some of the symbols we associate with the Easter story. Recall experiences of Easter.
Year 1	The events of the first Easter. Easter is a special time when we celebrate Jesus death and resurrection. Holy Week and symbols of Easter.	Recount the key events of Holy Week/ Easter. Use symbols and colour to retell the Easter Story.

Year 2	<p>Easter is special time when we remember Jesus rose and is still with us.</p> <p>The Last Supper and Holy Thursday.</p> <p>Prayer experiences and celebrations of Holy Week / Easter.</p>	<p>Retell the events of Holy Week.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Last Supper to his friends and to Christians today.</p> <p>Discuss times when Jesus prayed.</p>
Year 3	<p>Key events commemorated in the liturgical celebrations of Holy Week / Easter.</p> <p>The Church continues to celebrate the Easter event each Sunday.</p> <p>Use of symbols in the Holy Week / Easter liturgies.</p>	<p>Identify and sequence the events of Holy Week.</p> <p>Recall and explain the symbols used in the Easter liturgies.</p> <p>Explain the popular symbols linked to Easter.</p>
Year 4	<p>Good Friday Christians remember through prayer and ritual the suffering and death of Jesus.</p> <p>Holy Saturday, the Easter Candle is lit to symbolise the resurrection of Jesus.</p> <p>Easter as the celebration of life, death and new life of Jesus.</p>	<p>Discuss and celebrate the Stations of The Cross.</p> <p>Articulate the significance of the Paschal Candle and the Alleluia in the Easter liturgy.</p> <p>Identify the days of Holy Week and the related events from the life of Jesus.</p>
Year 5	<p>Christians reflect on the death, and resurrection of Jesus at Easter.</p> <p>Jesus' resurrection tells us that God will always be with us.</p> <p>The meaning of Easter for Christians today.</p>	<p>Discuss the significance of Jesus washing of feet of his disciples and link this to their own life.</p> <p>Describe ways that the resurrection experience is part of life today.</p>
Year 6	<p>The women and men who followed Jesus responded in different ways to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>Reflection and prayer as a way of understanding Jesus' life, death and resurrection.</p> <p>Jesus Christ lived and died for the world and continues to live in us and all creation.</p>	<p>Recall the resurrection experience for the people of the time. E.g. Miriam of Nazareth or Peter.</p> <p>Discuss the meaning and relevance of the Emmaus Story for Christians today.</p> <p>Develop a liturgy to share an understanding of the Easter story.</p>
Year 7	<p>The Season of Easter begins with the feast of the Resurrection of Jesus, when the community proclaims and celebrates the Risen Lord.</p>	<p>Participate in a ritual of washing of feet and reflect on its meaning.</p>
Year 8	<p>Jesus Christ, in His Life, Death and Resurrection ensures for us fullness of life through our relationship with God in Baptism.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the passion events as expressed in the four gospels.</p> <p>Identify the types of events where forgiveness and healing is needed.</p>

Year 9	Easter celebrations remind us that as a community we are a sign of hope to the world.	Design school banners or screen savers that convey Christian hope.
Year 10	Through the Eucharist the community of believers is nurtured to live out the Paschal Mystery in relationship with the human community and the created world.	Design criteria for the evaluation of school social events in the light of the Eucharist.
Years 11-12	<p>Jesus passion, death and resurrection is the foundation of the Christian faith.</p> <p>As a community of believers we experience in our lives the mystery of Jesus' Life, Death and Resurrection.</p>	Develop a contemporary liturgy that is modelled on the Stations of the Cross.

RESOURCES

Washing Feet in service	http://www.loyolapress.com/washing-feet-serving-others-during-lent-.htm
Lent and Easter	http://www.catholicenquiry.com/news-current-issues/lent-and-easter.html
Easter Triduum	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/displayarticle.php?lid=288
Easter Days and Dates	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/displayarticle.php?lid=356

PENTECOST

Jesus promised the apostles that he would send the Holy Spirit to empower them. The Church celebrates this with the feast of Pentecost, 50 days after Easter. It could be said that when Jesus died, the Holy Spirit breathed forth and the Church was born. Separating Pentecost from the other key moments of Easter helps us to give time and attention to commemorate each one with the respect and dignity it requires.

The colour of Pentecost is red. Red is also the colour of the feasts of all the apostles except John and for the feasts of the martyrs of the church.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	The feast of Pentecost helps us to remember the birth of the Church.	Make the Sign of the Cross.
Year 1	At Pentecost we remember the gift of the Holy Spirit.	Name ways to recognise the presence of a Spirit of Love.
Year 2	Symbols and colours of Pentecost. The story of the first Pentecost.	Discuss the symbols that are linked to Pentecost.
Year 3	As a community of believers the Church remembers and celebrates the gift of the Holy Spirit.	Use the Scriptures to help retell Early Church experiences of the Holy Spirit.
Year 4	Holy Spirit is present in the members of the Church. The Holy Spirit helped the Apostles to preach the Good News of Jesus and use their gifts for the good of the community. The Holy Spirit helps us to share God's love with others.	Compare the experience of the Early Church with our celebration of Pentecost today.
Year 5	Pentecost is celebrated at the end of Liturgical season of Easter. Pentecost celebrates the coming of the Spirit to the followers of Jesus. In the Church we carry on the mission of Jesus. The Holy Spirit continues to be present within each of us enabling each of us to fully belong in the Christian Church.	Discuss an understanding of the feast of Pentecost. Link the events of Pentecost with the events of the liturgical season of Easter. Articulate a personal understanding of what to be a "spiritual" person means today.

Year 6	<p>Holy Spirit active in our lives today.</p> <p>The Holy Spirit helps us to understand and live God's Word.</p> <p>Symbols of Christian Pentecost - fire, wind, tongues.</p> <p>During Pentecost the mission of the Church to proclaim the reign of God is renewed.</p>	<p>Identify ways that the Holy Spirit is active in the world.</p> <p>Articulate how the gifts and the fruits of the Spirit help us respond to our Christian mission.</p>
Year 7	<p>The Holy Spirit enables all of us to live a life of love in and for the world.</p> <p>The Holy Spirit enables the Christian community to live, proclaim and respond to the Good News of Jesus.</p>	<p>Research the Scriptural symbols of the Holy Spirit and develop a contemporary symbol.</p>
Year 8	<p>In the power and love of the Holy Spirit, we bring about God's reign of justice and peace.</p>	<p>Write a manifesto of actions that would bring about God's reign in their home, class, school, nation, world.</p>
Year 9	<p>Pentecost marks the birth of the Church.</p> <p>The Holy Spirit constituted the Church at Pentecost so that the community of believers would bear witness to and continue Christ's mission on earth.</p>	<p>Explore the effect of powerful events in changing people's lives.</p>
Year 10	<p>Pentecost marks God's call to us to become living witnesses to the Reign of God.</p> <p>The power of the Holy Spirit unites and animates the Christian Community.</p>	<p>Find examples of Christian community throughout the world.</p>
Years 11-12	<p>The Holy Spirit, present and active is us, continues to inspire us to ongoing renewal.</p> <p>Pentecost makes manifest a continual out pouring of the Holy Spirit on all of creation.</p> <p>The out-pouring of the Spirit of God at Pentecost constitutes the Church primarily as a prophetic community.</p>	<p>Develop a prayer to the Holy Spirit after researching traditional and contemporary examples.</p>

RESOURCES

Feast of Pentecost	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/displayarticle.php?llid=124
Pentecost	http://www.loyolapress.com/pentecost-fyi.htm

MARY

We often focus on the role of Mary as the mother of Jesus. Art works, such as paintings and statues tend to either depict her as a youthful, beautiful woman dressed in blue or lovingly holding the infant Jesus in her arms. We rarely see her carrying water in a huge earthen jug on her head from the village well or haggling over the price of dates and figs at the local markets, or cooking the meals and keeping the house clean, preparing for Shabbat, or even preparing for the many long journeys to Jerusalem for the various important Jewish festivals such as the Passover. To facilitate a realistic image of Mary for young students we could focus on the many roles she played in her daily life, as she kept house in the village of Nazareth in the northern parts of Palestine. An appropriate place to start would be for children to capture aspects of their own mothers' lives as they appear at different times of the day.

Grajczonek, J. (2003). Mary, more than a pretty face gazing into the eyes of the infant Jesus. *Echoing The Word*. 2(2).

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE		
	Learn about	Learn to
Kindergarten	Mary the mother of Jesus.	Identify the members of the Jesus' family. Discuss Mary's role as a mother.
Year 1	God chose Mary to be the mother of His Son. Mary's special relationship with Jesus.	Identify loving actions in own life. Discuss how the relationship of Mary and Jesus teaches us to live.
Year 2	Mary listened and responded to God's Word. Special days in the Liturgical Year help us to remember and honour Mary.	Identify the characteristics of Mary that helped her live her life for God. Pray the Hail Mary.
Year 3	Jesus, Mary and Joseph, The Holy Family. Mary is invited to be the mother of Jesus and responds to God's call.	Compare The Holy Family with own family. Discuss Gospel stories that show Mary's faithfulness.
Year 4	Mary model of Christian faith, when she heard God's Word she acted on it. Images of Mary. Mary is the mother of Jesus and our mother too.	Explore Scriptural and / or song versions of the Annunciation and Visitation. Compare how the Scriptures and different images portray Mary. Explore how Mary's qualities have relevance for today.

Year 5	<p>Mary was honoured by the early Christian community.</p> <p>Liturgical Year feasts and prayers such as the Rosary express devotion to Mary.</p>	<p>Identify people honoured in the local / national / global community.</p> <p>Compare how the secular world honours people with how the Christian community honours Mary.</p> <p>Identify Liturgical Feasts and prayers which are devotional practices to Mary.</p> <p>Pray the Rosary.</p>
Year 6	<p>Mary as a woman of Galilee.</p> <p>Mary shows us how to be true disciples of Jesus.</p> <p>The Assumption of Mary signifies God's commitment to the sacredness and beauty of the human body.</p>	<p>Research and discuss the life of Mary as a woman of Galilee and as a disciple.</p> <p>Investigate the reasons for the establishment of the Feast of the Assumption.</p>
Year 7	<p>Mary was part of the first Christian Community.</p> <p>Mary speaks on behalf of the poor and oppressed.</p>	<p>Probe the meaning of the Magnificat.</p> <p>Rewrite the prayer in contemporary language.</p>
Year 8	<p>Mary's life is an example to us.</p> <p>God's protection of Mary from the effects of sin from the time of her conception is called the "Immaculate Conception".</p>	<p>Learn about the impact that role models, including Mary, have in people's lives.</p>
Year 9	<p>The Assumption of Mary is a sign of hope for us that in the struggle and limitations of history, the loving power of God will prevail.</p> <p>Mary was invited as we are into a special relationship with God through her Son Jesus.</p>	<p>Research the circumstances that lead to the establishment of the Feast of the Assumption.</p> <p>Investigate what message the feast has for the contemporary world.</p>
Year 10	<p>Mary attests to the goodness of woman capable of grace and glory.</p> <p>The feast of the Immaculate Conception is celebrated on 8 December.</p>	<p>Select contrasting examples of Marian art and critique the messages that they convey.</p>
Years 11-12	<p>Mary is the Church's model of faith and love for all believers.</p> <p>Prayer and devotion to Mary is an important part of Catholic life.</p>	<p>Research the origins of Marian devotions and critique their suitability according to their scriptural basis, liturgical focus etc.</p>

RESOURCES

Marian Resources	http://www.loyolapress.com/marian-resources.htm
Feast of the Assumption	http://www.loyolapress.com/assumption-of-the-blessed-virgin-mary-august-15.htm
Prayers to Mary	http://www.beginningcatholic.com/prayers-to-virgin-mary.html
Mary the mother of Jesus	http://www.cptryon.org/compassion/mary/mother.html
Mary: God's Radical Daughter	http://www.catholicenquiry.com/images/stories/course/papa.pdf
Praying the Rosary	http://www.loyolapress.com/praying-the-rosary.htm

ORDINARY TIME

The time between Christmas and Lent and between Easter and Advent is called ordinary time. The word ordinary comes from the word ordinal or counting of time. It is a long period of time a time when we get on with the daily business of living our faith. The readings of Ordinary Time focus on Jesus' ministry.

The colour of Ordinary Time is green. Green is the colour of growth.

FEAST DAYS

Within the organisation of the Liturgical year the church celebrates and commemorates many special days known as feast days. These relate to the lives and death of the saints, the events in the life of Jesus and his mother Mary. They are organised according to dates and the major festivals of the church throughout the year.

“Ordinary Time: The Experience of Journey” -John Gallen SJ
www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945
Retrieved 13 August, 2010.

RESOURCES	
Feast of All Saints	http://www.loyolapress.com/all-saints-day-preparing-for-this-feast-day.htm
All Souls	http://www.loyolapress.com/all-souls-day-fyi.htm
Feast of the Ascension	http://www.litcom.net.au/liturgy_lines/displayarticle.php?llid=125
Holy Days of Obligation	http://www.beginningcatholic.com/catholic-holy-days-of-obligation.html
Feast Days	http://www.catholic.org/saints/f_day/aug.php

ST MARY OF THE CROSS

Australia’s first saint canonised in 2010, “Mary MacKillop is remembered for her eagerness to discover God’s will in all things and her abiding trust in God’s providence. Unwavering trust and faithful contentment is the theme of John 14:1: “Do not let your hearts be troubled. Believe in God, believe also in me.” Mary MacKillop lived this Gospel imperative throughout her life”. The Feast of St Mary MacKillop is celebrated 8 August.

Wedge. E (2010) Abiding Trust. Echoing the word. 9 (2)

RESOURCES	
Mary MacKillop	http://www.marymackillop.org.au/
Mary MacKillop	http://www.abc.net.au/schoolstv/australians/mackillo.htm

HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION

Holy Days of Obligation are the days other than Sundays that we celebrate the great things God has done for us. On Holy Days of Obligation, Catholics attend Mass. The Australian Catholic Bishops’ Conference has decided that the only holydays of obligation to be observed in Australia are the solemnities of the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

RESOURCES	
Holy Days of Obligation	http://www.loyolapress.com/holy-days-of-obligation.htm
Holy Days of Obligation	www.catholic.org.au/index.php?option=com_docman...
Holy Days of Obligation	http://www.beginningcatholic.com/catholic-holy-days-of-obligation.html

ABORIGINAL SPIRITUALITY

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sunday

National Day of Healing, NAIDOC Week

Religious Education provides an opportunity to enable students and school communities to become directly involved in the journey of healing in our own country. NAIDOC stands for the National Aboriginal and Islander Day Observance Committee. Its origins can be traced to the emergence of Aboriginal groups in the 1920s which sought to increase awareness in the wider community of the status and treatment of Indigenous Australians. NAIDOC is a celebration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and an opportunity to recognise the contributions of Indigenous Australians in various fields.

RESOURCES	
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Catholic Council	www.natsicc.org.au
The Apology K Rudd	www.aph.gov.au/house/rudd_speech.pdf
Closing the Gap	http://www.pm.gov.au/media/Speech/2009/speech_0840.cfm
National Sorry Day Committee	http://www.nsdcc.org.au
Reconciliation Australia	http://www.reconciliation.org.au
NAIDOC	http://www.naidoc.org.au/
Reconciliation Australia	http://www.reconciliation.org.au/home
NATSIEC Council of Churches	http://www.ncca.org.au/departments/natsiec
Welcome to Country Protocols	www.det.wa.edu.au/redirect/?oid=com.arsdigita.cms.contenttypes

EARTHCARE

Catholic Earthcare Australia was established by the Australian Catholic Bishops Conference in May, 2002. Catholic Earthcare Australia's mission is to promote understanding among people that Creation is sacred and endangered, to be protected and sustained for present and future generations yet unborn.

Catholic Earthcare Australia is mandated, through the activities of research, education, advocacy and outreach to give leadership in responding to Pope John Paul II 's call for an "ecological conversion" of the world's Catholics.

RESOURCES	
Catholic Earthcare	http://www.catholicearthcare.org.au/
On Holy Ground - Townsville CEO	http://www.onholyground.edu.au/
World Environment Day - 5th June	http://www.unep.org/wed/2010/english/
Church Resources - Greening Australia	http://www.churchresources.com.au/default2.asp?active_page_id=121

SOCIAL JUSTICE

In Catholic teaching, the Works of Mercy relate to ideas of social justice. Justice attends to the rights of individuals through people working for the common good from all. Acts of mercy are done freely, without the sense of obligation, but because the Kingdom of God is about working for the good of all.

RESOURCES	
Australian Catholic Migration and Refugee Office	www.acmro.catholic.org.au
Australian Social Justice Council	http://socialjustice.catholic.org.au
Refugee Council of Australia	www.refugeecouncil.org.au ;
Edmund Rice Centre	www.erc.org.au
Amnesty International Australia	www.amnesty.org.au
Social Justice	http://www.loyolapress.com/works-of-mercy-and-social-justice-fyi.htm
Catholic Missions	http://www.catholicmission.org.au/

PLANNER

Year level/ grade/ class

This planner is for completion by the class teacher or at a class or year level. It enables the teacher/s to see at a glance an overview of the liturgical preparation the class is involved in at class and school level. It also shows the relationship between the Treasures New and Old units studied and any sacramental program that the class may be involved in. The liturgical seasons and specific feasts can be added, deleted or adapted as they relate to the specific school and class situation. For instance schools may have their own particular patron whose feastday they celebrate and that would need to be included. Other schools may honour “Sorry Day” or “Refugee Week”.

This overview does not replace the class programme, rather it compliments it and develops an awareness of the school community involvement in the liturgical life of the Church. The planner may be adapted to summarise the content for each class for a particular year.

YEAR PLANNER

Term	Treasures New and Old	Liturgical Year		Sacramental Program
		Strand and Unit Title	Year Level/Class Focus	Whole School Focus
1	Strand: Unit Title:	Ordinary Time Shrove Tuesday Ash Wednesday Lent Palm Sunday Holy Week Annunciation	Ordinary Time Shrove Tuesday Ash Wednesday Lent Palm Sunday Holy Week Annunciation	
2	Strand: Unit Title:	Easter Pentecost Ordinary Time NAIDOC The Visitation	Easter Pentecost Ordinary Time NAIDOC The Visitation	
3	Strand: Unit Title:	Ordinary Time St Mary of the Cross The Assumption	Ordinary Time St Mary of the Cross The Assumption	
4	Strand: Unit Title:	Mission Week Feat of the Immaculate Conception All Saints Advent Christmas	Mission Week Feat of the Immaculate Conception All Saints Advent Christmas	

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Gallen, J. "Advent: The Experience of Desire." Retrieved 13 August, 2010, from www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945

Gallen, J. "Christmas: The Experience of Discovery." Retrieved 13 August, 2010, from www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945.

Gallen, J. "Easter: The Experience of Transformation ". Retrieved 13 August, 2010, from www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945

Gallen, J. "Lent: The Experience of Rescue." Retrieved 13 August, 2010, from www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945

Gallen, J. "Ordinary Time: The Experience of Journey." Retrieved 13 August, 2010, from www.catchingfire.qld.edu.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=15945