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Our Sunday Visitor Curriculum Division v

The Goodness of Creation and the Fall From Grace

Chapter Overview	Key Terms	Scripture & Other Primary Sources
SECTION 1: THE CREATION OF THE WORLD PP. 35—43 • Students will discover the importance of religious truths in explaining the accounts of Creation. You will help them to understand the key concepts of Creation by explaining different types of theological studies to them and by looking at the two different accounts of Creation in Genesis. • Students will gain a better understanding of the Creation accounts based on religious truths rather than literal interpretations.	theology, p. 35 religious truth, p. 37 Sheol, p. 39	CCC, 289, 111, p. 35 Father Alfred McBride, 0, Praem., p. 36 CCC, 46, 282, 558; Genesis 1:12-13; Psalm 145-9, p. 37 CCC, 365, 231, 826, Matthew 22-36, p. 38 Colossians 1:15, Roman Missal, CCC, 620-621, 292; John 1:1-15, p. 39 Deuteronomy 5:15; Exodus 20-8-11; Genesis 1:3, p. 40 CCC, 1945, 2270, p. 41 Z Maccabees 7:22-23, 28; John 13:34; Mark 10:27; Psalm 33-6, 8-9; Wisdom 9-9, p. 42
SECTION 2: CREATION PROVIDES EVIDENCE OF GOD pr. 44-46 - Students will be provided with evidence of God in several different Scripture passages from the Iod Testament regarding our Creation. - You will enhance their understanding by making sure that they spend time studying these Scriptures, explaining along the way the importance of each, both by themselves and as a whole. - Students will further their understanding of the meaning of the stories of Creation while recognizing provid of God's existence within them and the Scripture passages provided.	theophany p. 44 anthropomorphic, p. 45 polythesistic, p. 46 monothesistic, p. 46	Deuteronomy 4:11-12: Deuteronomy 4:24: Leviticus 9:24: Psalm 148:7-10; Psalm 8:3, p. 44 Deuteronomy 1:13-17; Romans 1:20; Genesis 1:28, p. 45 CCC, 703, 369, 372; Matthew 19:6, p. 48
SECTION 3: THE FALL AND THE PROMISE PP. 47–50 • Students will explore both the Fall and its consequences, and learn how Catholics interpret these accounts and what they foreshadow. • You will provide students with the background and insight needed to accurately interpret these accounts, eventually linking then to the Paschal Mystery and the salvation of humanity. • Students will grasp the connection between Original Sin and Jesus' Redemption, understanding that one was necessary because of the other.	protoevangelium, p. 49	CCC, 1713, 398, p. 47 CCC, 1733, 415, 416, 377, p. 48 CCC, 330, 392, 394, 410, 330; Genesis 3:16; Genesis 3:19, p. 49 1 Corinthians 15:21-23; CCC, 410; Genesis 3:20, p. 50
SECTION 4: STORIES AFTER THE FALL pp. 51–58 • Students will gain a better understanding of why evil exists by looking at several early accounts in the Bible that specifically look at this question. • Students will review Bible accounts which reference the connection between free will and evil to understand why evil continues to exist in this world.	covenant, p. 56	CCC, 412, 309, 385, 386, Job 1:21; p. 51 Job 10:2-3, 8-9; Job 2:9-10, p. 52 Saint Thomas Aquinas, p. 54 Genesis 4:15, p. 56 Acts 2:1-13, p. 57 Saint Trancis' Canticle of the Sun, p. 59

new understanding.

. Students will examine their world, and the evil within it, with a

Teacher Edition Activities	Features	/ Technology \					
Consider: Finding God's Image, Reflect: How About You?, p. 34; Start Up: The Creation of the World, p. 35, Expand: Truth for Your Mind, Love for Your Heart, Create: Made in Gods Image, p. 36; Explain: Proliems with Historical and Scientific Interpretations, p. 37. Write: "This Believe" Statements, Consider: Seeing Goodness, Discuss: Powerful Forest, p. 38; Identify: Biblical Analysis, Socower, Religious Truth in Scripture, p. 39; Reflect: Sabbath Habits, Expand: Renewal, p. 40; Discover: Por-Life Services, p. 41; Observe: Psalm 104, Expand: Creation, p. 42	Primary Sources, p. 36 Go to the Source, p. 39 Justice and Discipleship, p. 41 Go to the Source, p. 42	Religious Truth in Scripture handoet, p. 39, TE10-TE11					
Start Up: Understanding Theophany, Depict: Nature in Scripture, Research: Environmental Discrimination, p. 44. Expand. 6 Patithful and Multiply, Reflect: Genesis 2.4-25, Locate: Iigns: Euphrates Region, p. 45; Discuss: Greating vs. Making; Creade: Prayer Bookmarks, Discuss: Sexism Versus Gender Equality, p. 46	Go to the Source, p. 44 Faith & Culture, p. 45 Go to the Source, p. 46						
Start Up: Genesis 3, Effects of the Fall, Write: Response to Limits, Summarize. Common Rules and Limits, p. 47; Act: The Fall, Consider: Genesis 3.7-22, Monnents of Weakness, p. 48; Reflect: Angels, Research: Seen and Unseen, p. 49; Expand: New Life, p. 50	Go to the Source, p. 47 Go to the Source, p. 48 Global Perspectives, p. 49	Creator of All Things Visible and Invisible handout, p. 49 TE12—TE13					
Discuss- Evil in the Scriptures, p. 51; Note: Additional Catechism Quotes, Create: Dealing with Evil, p. 52; Create: Visualizing Break Times, Identify: Good Can Come from Vip. p. 53; Create. Writings on Angels, p. 54; Expand: Anguines, P. 55; Write: Cain and Abel, Reflect. Service, p. 56; Reflect: Africans in Scripture, p. 57; Reflect: Genesis 11:1-9, Write: Religious Truth, p. 58; Prepare: Prayer, p. 59	Go to the Source, p. 52 My Faith, p. 53 Catholic Life, p. 54 Go to the Source, p. 56 Go to the Source, p. 57	Service Learning Reflection Guide, p. TE4 My Faith, p. 53, TE14 Prayer, p. 59, TE15					

CHAPTER REVIEW & ASSESSMENT

See pp. TE54-TE56 for Chapter 2 assessment. Multiple means of assessment including Q & A, projects, peer discussions, visual exercises, self-appropriation, and hypothetical challenges are also available at the end of the chapter in the Student Edition.

Online Resources

Visit / hs.osvcurriculum.com for chapter-specific resources

- such as: · PowerPoint® and Customizable
- Assessments Handouts
- · Primary Source Links
- . Music and Film Connections
- Additional Activities
- · Prayer Suggestions
- · Professional Development for Teachers

CHAPTER OPENER

CHAPTER GOALS

Students will-

- Gain a better understanding of the Creation accounts by examining them more closely and with more background information.
- Look at Original Sin in connection with the Paschal Mystery to gain a better understanding of Christ's Redemption and why evil continues today.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Section 1: The Creation of the World

- · Importance of Religious Truths
- Two Different Creation Accounts

Section 2: Creation Provides Evidence of God

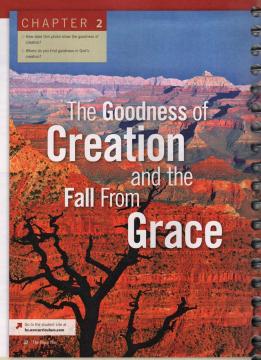
- Evidence of God in the Creation Accounts
- Similarities and Differences in Creation Accounts

Section 3: The Fall and the Promise

- Consequences of the Fall
- · Connection to the Paschal Mystery

Section 4: Stories after the Fall

- . Examples of Evil in Scripture
- · Free Will and Evil



Framework Connection

This chapter covers the following items addressed in the U.S. Bishops' Doctrinal Elements of a Curriculum Framework for the Development of Catechetical Materials for Young People of High School Age.

Course III: The Mission of Jesus Christ (*The Paschal Mystery*) Part I: The Goodness of Creation and Our Fall from Grace

- A. The Creation of the World and our first parents
 - 1. Revelation as found in the Book of Genesis
 - The Trinitarian God is the Creator of all; all creation reflects the glory of God
 - 3. God created all that is, seen and unseen
 - Human beings as the summit of creation
 - 5. God's plan: original holiness and original justice
- B. The fall from grace: Original Sin
 - 1. The full meaning of the doctrine of Original Sin

- is revealed only in the light of the Death and Resurrection of Jesus. It is essential to the believe of the mystery of Christ. The whole of human history is marked by the sin of the first parents
- 2. The fall of the angels
- 3. The rebellion of Adam and Eve and its consequences

Part II: The Promise of a Messiah

- A. The first prophecy of the Messiah, God's promise to redeem the world
 - God's immediate response to Adam and Eve's sin is to promise redemption; this is the *Proto-Evangelium*, the first announcement of the Good News

Part V: Moral Implications for the Life of a Believer

B. Universal call to holiness of life

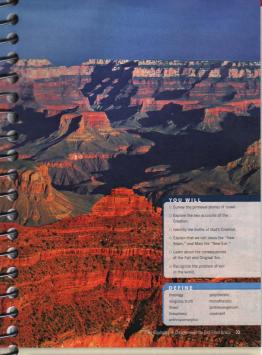
CHAPTER OPENER

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGY

Discuss: Image

Use the questions at the top of p. 32 to begin a discussion. Ask the students to share their responses.

- · How does this photo show the goodness of creation?
- · Where do you find goodness in God's creation?



Course Pre-Assessment Connection

Major chapter concepts correspond to questions 5-6 and 25-29 of this course's Pre-Assessment (see pp. TE1-TE3). Analyze student responses to determine individual and group knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors to the topic.

- . Have students new to the content create key term flashcards to become familiar with chapter vocabulary.
- · Have students with a reasonable command of the concepts complete a graphic representation of the different ways we can connect with God.

Consider: Finding God's Image

Another way of challenging students to explore this question is to ask:

- · Do you see God's image in a special way in some people?
- · What qualities in these people seem inspired by God?

The practice of morality and justice certainly calls us to see the image of God in every person. However, this chapter opener focuses on getting students to personally recognize the attributes of God in people all around them, Bring the topic closer to home. Ask students if they know anyone like the grandmother, the homeless man, or the student with a passion for singing. Who are the people whose lives remind them of God?

Reflect: Where Are You?

Use this provocative list of questions to gauge student views about some fundamental theological topics. Biblical interpretation of some of these topics was addressed in Course 1. The Word. This will not be the first time students are reading about religious truth in Genesis. Nevertheless, student responses may vary widely.

Consider reading the five points aloud, one by one. Then, follow with the response options after each point: "Quite a bit," "Somewhat," etc. Have students raise their hands to show where they are on the spectrum.

The poll on this page is available in a Chapter 2 PowerPoint®.

We are made in God's image.

My grandmother prays daily and she is the one who leads the prayer at big family meals like Thanksgiving. She is the image of God I have in my mind. She is always the last one to eat. She doesn't seem to be able to do enough for people. When we visit she always wants to know how she can make you more comfortable. She'll have sandwiches or a bag of leftovers when we leave. She serves others and that's what God wants.

> I think of the homeless man we often see at a nearby intersection. He's stooged over when he stands, but is usually sitting. I don't think he has much energy. The cardboard sign he holds simply says, "Need food." When people give him something, he always tells them, "Thank you," and "God bless you." I see Jesus in the poor,

Whenever we need someone to sing in our class, we turn to this one student. She sings hymns, but she sings a lot of other music, too. She's the one we get to lead songs during weekly Masses. Recently, I found out she also sings opera. She doesn't share that with everyone because people usually don't like that kind of music. Still, she had several friends over to hear her sing opera. When she finished we were amazed at how beautiful it was. She sings with the voice of God.



Check the answer that best matches where you are today.

I understand the story of Creation. □ Quite a bit □ Somewhat □ A little □ Not at all

I know that humans brought sin into the world.

□ Quite a bit □ Somewhat □ A little □ Not at all

I know the Catholic approach to interpreting □ Quite a bit □ Somewhat □ A little □ Not at all

I believe in angels. □ Quite a bit □ Somewhat □ A little □ Not at all

I think Biblical stories apply to modern life. ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Somewhat ☐ A little ☐ Not at all

liffic answer, we were conceived by our God's plan. Let's take a look at what God told us in the Bible about the beginning Creation and our origin in the world.

the Bible, is God's revelation to us and dresses these questions. The word "genst three chapters of Genesis, for examtell about the beginning, or origin, of erything. These chapters were written human authors who, inspired by the ly Spirit, wrote according to the style early peoples. These chapters do not scribe things as historical records would lay. They use symbolic or figurative rary tools that teach truths of faith. hese accounts are very important ways r God, who inspired the writers of the ld Testament, to reveal himself and his tionship with the People of Israel.

e first three chapters of Genesis hold a ique place at the beginning of Scripture. om a literary point of view, they may we been written by diverse sources. These thors, however, were inspired by the Holy rit, and these three chapters at the start Scripture convey these specific truths:

Creation's origin and end in God Creation's order and goodness

the vocation of mankind

"Read in the light of Christ, within the

monteries of the 'beginning' creation, fall and promise of salvation" (CCC, 289).

ing Scripture then must be done through the same Holy "Spirit by whom it was written" (CCC, 111). The Second Vatican Council lists three points for the Church to properly interpret Scripture: the interpretation must consider the unity of the Old and New Testaments as the whole of Scripture; the interpretation must take into account the living Tradition of the entire Church; and the interpretation must be consistent with the truths of faith revealed by God (see CCC, 112-114; see Reference Section, p. 248).

theology the study of God or of religious faith and practice based on Divine Revelation to help better understand who God is



fact, a mystery.



SECTION 1 MAJOR CONCEPTS

- > Definition of Religious Truth
- > Religious Truths Found in Genesis
- > Two Different Creation Stories

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGY

Start Up: The Creation of the World

Remind students that The Word (Course 1) offered an overview of Scripture, focusing on the content and the interpretation of Scripture. However, in The Risen One (Course 3), the focus is on the religious truth which we find in Scripture. This religious truth helps us better understand the Paschal Mystery. It could be helpful to review with students

how Catholic theology approaches Scripture. Ask students why the name Genesis is significant. (The word "Genesis" means original or beginning.)

Emphasize that some words or phrases that are part of our everyday language have a history in Scripture. Among these are: "a drop from a bucket," "a labor of love," "a wolf in sheep's clothing," etc. (A "drop from a bucket" means a very small portion of the whole and comes from Isaiah 40:15. This passage says that the power of nations is small and insignificant—"a drop from a bucket"compared to the Creator's power.)

Expand: Truth for Your Mind, Love for **Your Heart**

Have students form groups of two or three to carefully re-read the Father McBride passage about human beings as God's creative masterpiece. Because human beings alone are made in God's image and likeness, they have a unique dignity and destiny in God's eyes. Direct students to discuss the Primary Source questions in their small groups in order to share later with the whole class.

Create: Made in God's Image

Ask groups to create bumper stickers that proclaim the dignity of human beings. Remind students that bumper sticker messages must be short, focused, and catchy. Offer a sample bumper sticker message to get students thinking, such as: God Made Us Equal-So Why Do We Divide Ourselves?

PRIMARY SOURCES

The human person is created in the image of God in the se that he or she is capable to know and love the Creator in freedom. The capacity for knowledge, love, and freedom are keys to being an image of God. Precisely because they are images of God, all human beings have the dignity of a person. A person is not a something but a someone, capable of selfknowledge. Such a person is able to enter into deep relationships with God and other persons. God has given humans the capacity of sharing in his divine life. Therefore, I am more than what I do. I am someone who can freely know and love God and other people. What I do is meant to help me fulfill that calling.

Father Alfred McBride, O.Praem., Truth for Your Mind, Love for Your Heart: Satisfying Your Hunger for God, pp. 60-61.

The capacity for knowledge, love, and freedom are keys to being an image of God.9



Who in your life reminds you that we are more than what we do?

How can this teaching help you focus your tin

What in culture makes it difficult to accept that

we are more than what we do, or what we have?

Go to the student site at hs.osvcurriculum.o

requires a response from us: that we eve in it, celebrate the mystery, and, sugh living it, build a relationship h God. The theology found in Sacred plane then give us a richer, wider, and per understanding of the mystery of That continues through Tradition, as Chands helps us to understand God in

cannot overstate the importance of ning about the stories of Creation. This areal history helps us find answers to questions that every human who ever d has pondered: "Where do we come Where are we going?' 'What is our win? What is our end?' 'Where does rything that exists come from and ne is it going?" (CCC, 282)

We might get confused if we try to read Creation accounts in the Book of nesis in a historical or scientific way. It not meant to provide a historical or sciific account of how the world was cred. The Creation accounts reveal truths out which science and history can only

human writers of Genesis expressed an portant understanding of God. Guided the Holy Spirit, they wrote what God nted us to know about himself. Truth mes from God. Genesis is not necessarscientific; it is about a deeper reality led religious truth. We are all obligated seek truth, especially religious truth (see CCC, 2467).

sese human writers used their own le and skills to write, but they wrote nder the inspiration of the Holy Spirit communicate God's Word. This divine piration makes God the true author of ripture as he revealed what he wanted us know about himself, all that he created, d, in particular, his plan for all people.

he Creation accounts focus on who God and who we are in relation to God. The igin and end of Creation, like our oriand end, is in God. He is "the cause

mentioned in Chapter 1, this mys- and the end of everything" (CCC, 46). We came from God and we will return to God. Already this truth implies an understanding of eternal life with God.

> Genesis also shows us that the Spirit of God was present even in the midst of chaos and confusion. The Spirit of God, like a "mighty wind" covers the formless wasteland and chaos before the Creation of the world. When have we experienced God's Holy Spirit take the chaos and confusion in our lives and restore it to order and goodness?

"And God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning . . . " (Genesis 1:12-13). This statement is repeated throughout the six days of Creation. It reveals the goodness and order of Creation. When do we see the goodness of God around us and within each person? How do we care for the goodness of Creation? The dominion given to humankind by God over the resources of the world carries the moral obligation of respect. especially toward future generations.

How does Creation reveal God's goodness? "The one true God, our Creator and Lord, can be known with certainty from his works by the natural light of human reason," (cf. Vatican Council I. can. § # 1: DS 3026) the Catechism tells us (CCC, 47). In the Book of Psalms, we read that "The Lord is good to all, and his compassion is over all that he has made" (Psalm 145:9),

The goodness and order of Creation culminates with the creation of man and woman made in God's image and likeness. This means we can use reason, and love (and hurt), and choose, and be responsible for our actions. No other earthly creature possesses these abilities. Being made in God's image gives us our human dignity.

God created everything for mankind. "God attached so much importance to his salvation that he did not spare his own Son for the sake of man" (CCC, 358). God never

The Goodness of Creation and the Fall From Grace 37

religious truth the truth that

revealed in divine and natural

comes from what God has

SECTION 1

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGY

Explain: Problems with Historical/ **Scientific Interpretations**

Review the definition of religious truth. Discussing the meaning of religious truth should help students see that attempts to explain the Genesis creation stories in a historical or scientific sense can miss the point-and the deeper truth that's there. Ask students:

- · Have you ever tried to tell someone something important but the other person constantly interrupted you with questions about inconsequential details? (Jumpstart student sharing of this type of experience by sharing your own experiences.)
- · Why was this experience upsetting or frustrating? (Students will likely answer that the questioners were missing the central point of their message, or that the story's most important points were missed, etc.)

Emphasize again that the religious truths in Genesis tell us about who God is, and who we are in relation to him. These truths tell us why God created and how good creation is. These stories that convey religious truth are a genre of Hebrew literature called midrash. Genesis 1-11, Job, and Jonah are examples of Hebrew midrashic writing.

Write: "This I Believe" Statements

Read through the seven "key truths." These summary statements in the chart are clear and concise, but can also be easily overlooked as self-evident. Working in pairs, have students choose one statement to anchor a one-minute (100 to 150-word) personal essay of belief that could theoretically be aired on the radio. Suggest that students model their essays on National Public Radio's highly acclaimed "This I Believe" series.

Consider: Seeing Goodness

Have students compose essays on the following question: "Why don't we always see the goodness of God around us and within each person?"

Discuss: Powerful Forces

Redirect attention to the *Discuss* activity question. Use the analogy of wind as an invisible but powerful force. Who can deny the evidence of wind when it fills the sail of a boat and propels it long distances through water at impressive speeds? Call on students to cite real-life and visible evidence of the invisible Spirit of God moving in the world and through the Church.

Key Truths of Creation

- The origin and end of Creation, like our origin and end, is God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God the Father made the universe and keeps all things in existence by his Word, the Son, and by the Holy Spirit, the giver of life.
- Quid did not need help to create; he alone created the universe. God created freely; nothing outside of him forced or prompted him. He created directly; he did not delegate the task to anyone. He made the universe and all that's in it to share and make his slow known.
- 3 The Spirit of God, the source of everything that is good, is with us even in the midst of chaos and confusion.
- Creation reveals an order and goodness—God's first and universal sign of his almighty love and wisdom, an announcement of the "plan of his loving goodness" (CCC, 315).
- 5 The goodness and order of Creation culminates with the creation of main and woman made in God's image and likeness. God made his creatures, most especially humans, for glory—to know and share in his truth, goodness, and beauty.
- The vocation or calling of man and woman is found in the call to holiness, to be whole and good, to love and serve God and neighbor as we love ourselves.
- 7 The drama of sin and the hope of salvation can be found in the Original Sin of Adam and Eve and the salvation experienced through the New Adam, found in the Person of Jesus and his Paschal Mystery. The goal of God's plan is our new life in Chief.

when we love others. When we treat each other with dignity, we are treating the image and likeness of God with dignity. That's a big part of our call to holiness.

The sociation or calling of man and sources its found in the call to bothiess, to be whole and good. This call to bothiess is understood to be the Great Commandment is love God. "You shall love the Lord your God with all your beart, and with all your most cool, and with all your mind" (Matthews 223.6). It also includes loving our neighbor as we love ourselves. We were created to love by a God why in love. "God's very being is Truth and Love" (CCC, 23). How bothieses on a daily basid." The Cardwins calls charrie, or love, the "soul of holiness" (CCC, 230.) We are all called to love.

Love, in fact, is the vocation which includes all others; it's a universe of its own, comprising all time and space—it's eternal!9

-ccc.

stops working until we are united with him in Heaven. This is a mystery revealed in the life of Christ, who now sits at the right hand of the Father, and who unites all humans to God.

We are truly unted through Christ as human and spiritual beings with a body and soul. We are human bodies because we have souls (see CCC, 364). "The unity of soul and body is so profound that one has to consider the soul to be the 'form' of the body'' (CCC, 365). God the 'form' of the body'' (ocent early the body dies. The Christ doesn't end when the body dies. The Christ teaches that the body and soul will reunite at the final Resurrection (see CCC, 366).

We show our love to God by prioritizing our lives based on his will for us, by praying and being part of the Church, by learning more about him through Scripture and Tradition, and by trying to live like Jesus did. And we are showing our love to God

The Genesis story docsn't stop there.

After the first people disobey God, we read of the offspring of the woman that will crush the head of the serpent. This refers to the hope of salvation that we know to be the salvation experienced through the New Adam, in the Person of Jesus and the Packal Mystery—his Passion, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension.

Later in this chapter, we'll learn more about Original Sin and the promise of salvation. "Our salvation flows from God's initiative of love for us, because 'he loved us and sent his Son to be the explation for our sins."

DISCUSS

• How do we as individuals, and members of the Church, as the "Body of Christ," pattern our lives after Jesus in our world and communities today?

GO TO THE SOURCE

- In Genesis Chapters I to II, what does the Bible tell us about three of the following questions. What truth about God and ourselves do
- O How did human beings come to be?
- O Why we have a day of rest and worship for God?
- O Why do women experience pain during childbirth? O Why do people work for a living?
- O Why are the genders different?
- O Why do we die?
- O How did sin, suffering, and evil come into the world?
- O Why do men and women feel sexual attraction to one another?

Nicene Creed adds "of all things visible What kind of truth is found in the first Deborate How should we look at the early

in 4:10). Jesus freely offered himself for

salvation" (CCC, 620-621). We are

ant to pattern our lives after the image

God's Son made man, the "image of the

often talk about the Father's role in the

of Countion, but it is equally true that

Transp-Futher, Son, and Holy Spirit-

the principle of Creation. The Apostle's

and begins with belief in God, "the Father

nubry. Creator of heaven and earth," and

Two Creation Accounts he Book of Genesis begins with two

and imitable" (Roman Missal)

eation accounts that were written under e inspiration and guidance of the Holy rit The first Creation account Genesis -2:23 contains the fixed order of the eld created in six days and God resting on the seventh day. It emphasizes the order nd goodness of God the Creator.

the second verse of Genesis, we recognize the "mighty wind" of God's Spirit present. st as the Book of Genesis begins with "In ne beginning . . ." so does the Gospel according to John. "In the beginning was the Word, d the Word was with God, and the Word as God. He was in the beginning with iod. All things came into being through im, and without him not one thing came o being. What has come into being in m was life, and the life was the light of all people. The light shines in the darkness, and darkness did not overcome it." (John 1:1-These verses help us to understand how ll of Creation was the common work of the inity, through Christ and the Holy Spirit,

Saint Irenaeus also speaks of the work of Explain What is the Sabbath he Trinity in the Creation of the world

"There exists but one God . . . he is the Father, God, the Creator, the author, the giver of order. He made all things by himself, that is, by his Word and by his Wisdom', 'by the Son and the Spirit' who, so to speak, are 'his hands'.10 Creation is the common work of the Holy Trinity' (CCC 292)

In ancient Hebrew cosmology, snow, hail, and rain were considered above the dome or sky. Cosmology is the understanding of the origin and structure of the universe. The first account describes how elements fall to Earth through floodgates in the sky. Ancient Hebrew cosmology described the ground as sitting on pillars that were sunk into the sea, and deep below the ground was Sheol, the abode of the dead entered through the grave.

God rested after finishing with the work of Creation and blessed the seventh day making it holy (see Genesis 2:1-3). This is why the Jewish Sabbath is regarded as a day of rest and prayer. Within the Jewish tradition, the Sabbath lasts from sundown on Friday evening until sundown on Saturday. While Friday night begins the Sabbath, Saturday is the day of the Sabbath Name Who created the world?

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smology this was the

the dead

underworld, the dwelling place of

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

Answers

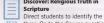
SECTION 1

Identify They contain religious truth rather than scientific truth.

Elaborate They contain religious truths that help us to know God, and we need to discover their deeper meaning.

Identify: Biblical Analysis

- · Survey students to see if any have already compared the two Creation stories of Genesis in earlier theology courses. If some have, recruit them to help lead other students in comparing the story outlined in their textbook (from Genesis 1) with the second story found in Genesis 2.
- · Direct students to identify and list the differences in the two stories.



Discover: Religious Truth in Scripture

TE10 three Go to the Source questions they plan to answer. Even if your students have already reviewed the basic Genesis stories, this activity will strengthen their Catholic understanding of biblical truth. Since this could be a lengthy and demanding assignment, consider adapting it as follows:

- · Divide the class into four or more groups assigned to answer two or three questions each.
- · Consider setting aside extra time for students to work on the project in class if you decide to leave the initial assignment as it is.

Note: Before students begin working on this Go to the Source feature, go online to hs.osvcurriculum.com. to download a handout that will help students organize their answers. Use the > Finding Religious Truth in Scripture handout on pp. TE10-TE11 and at hs.osvcurriculum.com.

Answers

Name The Holy Trinity created the world. Explain The Sabbath is the day God rested after he had finished creating the world.

Expand: Renewal

The Third Commandment involves much more than simply "going to church on Sundays." Faithful Mass attendance helps us recharge our emotional and physical batteries and reconnect with God, our families, and our friends. Make sure that students understand the true spirit of the Sabbath and the Third Commandment. As modern Catholics, we are asked to:

- Attend Mass and celebrate the Lord's Supper on Sundays
- Make time and space in our lives for prayer, reading Scripture and the celebration of God's creation
- · Rest, relax and celebrate life with families, friends, and nature

Reflect: Sabbath Habits

Read the following questions aloud to help students reconsider how they live and celebrate the Sabbath. Ask students to answer anonymously in written form. Later, compile the responses to share with

- . What do you currently do to "Keep Holy the Lord's Day"?
- · What is one thing you could do differently to better honor the Third Commandment?

The Sabbath Day

In addition to God resting on the seventhday of Creation, the Book of Exodus adds more details to the Sabbath day when the Third Commandment is given to Moses. Remember the sabbath day, and keep it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work. But the seventh day is a sabbath to the Lord your God: you shall not do any work-you, your son or your daughter, your male or female slave, your livestock, or the alien resident in your towns. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but rested the seventh day; therefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day and consecrated it"

Jewish law in the Old Testament emphasized the seriousness and importance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and holiness ordained by God. The Book of Deuteronomy adds a reminder of when the people of Israel were slaves in Egypt, before God rescued them, when the Sabbath calls for the rest of male and female slaves. "Remember that you were a slave in the land of Egypt, and the Lord your God brought you out from there with a mighty



Today we find examples of how care is taken outside the religious community to respect the practices of the Jewish Sabbath. In some hospitals, for example, a special Shabbat elevator automatically stops on every floor to prevent Jewish family members and patients from having to push the elevator buttons on the Sabbath.

From the time of the Apostles, our Christian tradition replaced the Sabbath with Sunday as the Lord's Day, It was the day of Christ's Resurrection, which is the first day of the week and the memorial of the first day of Creation. It is the eighth day, on which Jesus declares after the Sabbath that this is the day the Lord has made. It is the day we celebrate the Lord's Supper, the banquet at which all faithful encounter Christ (see CCC, 1166).



God's Word in the first Creation account causes the universe to be created out of nothing. It is an active, dynamic, and creative Word. "Let there be light; and there was light" (Genesis 1:3). The opening Creation story describes God creating with his Word, his Son, the Second Person of the Trinity.

We see in the first Creation account that the diversity of creatures-each with their own unique goodness-were part of God's plan. Each has an order in role and purpose, interdependent, needing one another and the functions each serve. All of this Creation was made to benefit humans, for people, and through us all, Creation is intended for the glory of God.

Man and woman are not created to be alone, solitary beings living in isolation, to get by or make do without needing each other. Not only do Adam and Eve need each other, they need all that God has created to live and thrive. We find in this partnership of man and woman the first type of community and relationship between people, a communion.



Background Info

The Sabbath Day

Much about the Old Testament theology of the Sabbath we read about in Exodus and Deuteronomy will strike students-and most twenty-first century Americans—as strangely disconnected from real life. For most people, there is nothing different about Sunday, the "Christian Sabbath" on which we celebrate the Lord's Resurrection. We have forgotten and lost the sense that Sundays should be the Lord's Day. Sunday is the day on which we should imitate God who rested on the seventh day of Creation.

The popular book Seven Habits of Highly Effective Teens, by Sean Covey offers a paradigm for approaching life with vision and purpose. Habit 3, Covey says, is: "Put First Things First." This habit directs teens to examine how they spend their time. The reality is that most of us-both teens and adults-fail to make time for genuinely refreshing recreation and rest. Our leisure time is often wasted in activities that do not renew us.

JUSTICE AND DISCIPLESHIP

MOST PEOPLE KNOW that the Catholic Church is opposed to abortion. However, not everyone understands why.

Low and human dignity are the foundations of all social section tracking in the Church. "The equality of men concerns men denty as persons and the rights that flow from it" (CCC, 1945. We are called to respect others as if they were ourselves

Human life must be respected and protected absolutely from the moment of conception. From the first moment of existence, a human being must be recognized as having the rights of a person-among which is the inviolable right of every innocent Design to \$54.11

-CCC, 2270

The reason the Church teaches what she does about abortion has to do with the question of when life begins. Does life begin at the moment of conception, when the sperm fertilizes the egg? Does life begin sometime during the pregnancy, between conception and birth? Or does life begin at

Life begins at the moment of conception. Life comes from the very moment of conception. Direct abortion is actively and intentionally ending a life created by God, and thus disrespects the human dignity of that unborn child.

body, personal choice, or the circumstances surrounding the conception, the Church consistently reminds us that in all cases, we are still talking about a human life-a creation of God endowed with dignity which must be respected. Many women with unplanned pregnancies may worry

about being judged by society if they do, in fact, choose life But abortion is always an immoral choice and a grave sin. This does not mean we should ever judge a person who faces an unplanned pregnancy or a woman who has had trust in God's mercy and love the sinner. In fact, the Church offers Project Gabriel to assist those who are pregnant and don't know what to do, and Project Rachel to counsel those compassion and support. Only God knows the condition of

Learn more about pro-life issues from

Volunteer to assist with Project Gabriel or local crisis pregnancy center. Hold a baby

Advocate by learning what your local in getting this message out.



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Background Info

Abortion

Lead students to understand that abortion is the justice issue rooted in the Catholic teaching about creation—the creation of human life. As students have read in their text, the Catechism repeats a long-standing teaching of the Church. Human life begins at conception, and an unborn child must be protected from the first moment of life. An unborn child has the same right to life as every other human being.

SECTION 1

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGY

Discover: Pro-Life Services

Point out the learning and service activities listed in the student text at the end of this feature. Becoming more informed about what the Church does and teaches in defense of unborn children can help students become effective pro-life witnesses. Have students do research to find out more about other pro-life programs that the Church offers.

Observe: Psalm 104

Psalm 104 is filled with beautiful and timeless poetry, Call on students to read one or two of their favorite passages from this Psalm about the stunning beauty of creation. Now, review the rest of the work students have done in studying this Psalm. Play some instrumental music that you think will provide an appropriate musical background for students sharing.

Expand: Creation

Have students look deeper into Psalm 104. Enlist several students to read ten things that God created that Psalm 104 describes with rich and poetic imagery. Call on others to name things they are happy that God created.

Answers

Recall The mother tells the story to her sons who are about to be killed. Her aim is to give them hope about the power of God to make them live again.

Relate It reinforces the idea that for God everything is possible. He can heal us no matter how we have sinned. It gives hope that nothing is impossible for God. He can heal us sinners and create in us a pure heart no matter what we've done.

We are truly "in communion" with another when we give of ourselves to someone, and when we allow ourselves to receive from the other. This is why Jesus gives us his New Commandment: "Just as I have loved you, you also should love one

another" (John 13:34). This gift of one's self to another is clear in the Sacrament of Marriage as well as in the priesthood and religious life. These vocations exist for the perfection of charity and to permit people to answer Christ's call as

individuals O Discuss examples of how someone can give of himself or herself to another in accordance with their vocation and state of life.

How does this gift of self allow them to be in communion with one another?

The Second Book of Maccabees contains a heartbreaking story of a mother who is about to see her seven sons killed before her. Instead of turning against God, she speaks to her sons and gives them hope about the power of God to make them live again.

I do not know how you came into being in my womb. It was not I who gave you life and breath, nor I who set in order the elements within each of you. Therefore the Creator of the world, who shaped the beginning of humankind and devised the origin of all things, will in his mercy give life and breath back to you again. . . . Look at the heaven and the earth and see everything that is in them, and recognize that God did not make them out of things that existed.

2 Maccahees 7:22-23, 28

The New Testament affirms the hope we have in our knowledge of the Trinity. As God creates out of nothing, "for God all things are possible" (Mark 10:27). Since all things are possible for God, then the Holy Spirit can heal any of us truly contrite sinners and create in us a pure heart no matter what we've done. Hope for us should be unwavering. Since all things are possible for God, then we can stay hopeful during difficult times. And all things are possible for God, then even those who hate each other may someday come to peace. Not only that, but through the Resurrection, we know God gives eternal life to those who have died. And there is hope for those who do not know God. Through his Word, God gives the light of faith to those who do not know him (see CCC, 298).

The Prophet Isaiah also speaks of the cre ative power of God's Word. The rain and snow makes the Earth fertile, and God's Word produces good things according to his will (see Isaiah 55:10-11). We know that the will of God is spoken in a unique and definitive way through the life and teachings of Jesus, the Son of God. His will is achieved by how we love and serve God and one another, following Christ's example. It is how we answer the call to holiness.

By the word of the Lord the heavens were made, and all their host by the breath of his mouth

Let all the earth fear the Lord; let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of

For he spoke, and it came to be; he commanded, and it stood firm. Psalm 33:6, 8-9

The Book of Wisdom expresses a prayer of Solomon about the world being created

through God's wisdom. "With you is wisdom. she who knows your works and was present when you made the world" (Wisdom 9.9). Recall How does a mother in the Second Book of Maccabees give witness to God who can create things out of nothing?

Relate What are some implications for us that God created things out of nothing?

GO TO THE SOURCE

Psalm 104 echoes the thought of the writer of Wisdom. It speaks of God

Read Psalm 104.

O Make a list of at least ten things that God made and mention the purpose as written in the Psalm for which God created it.

O Now list five things you are glad God created and why you are happy about

SECTION & REVIEW

QUICK REVIEW

The later title are stones of Creation called "primeval"?

- b. Seline Work & Peology"
- as Secretary but he first Creation story.

 Set that is the origin of resting on the Sabbath day?
- The English Street is the spie of God's Word in the Creation
- L Tell How thes God's Word affect us today?

Pray Compose a short prayer thanking God for the variety of Creation.

SELF-ASSESS

Which statement best reflects where you are now?

□ I'm confident enough about the material in this section

- to be able to explain it to someone else.
- ☐ I have a good grasp of the material in this section, but I could use more review.
- ☐ I'm lost. I need help catching up before moving on.

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SECTION 1 REVIEW ANSWERS

OUICK REVIEW

- 1a. Infer Stories of creation are called "primeval" because they relate to times before recorded history, and reflect a non-historic way of interpreting the universe.
- b. Define Theology is the study of God and the attempt to understand God.
- 2a. Summarize The first creation story divides the work of creation into six days. In the first three days, God created the physical world and its features. Then, God separated light from dark and water from land and sky, and made vegetation. On the
- fourth day, God made the sun and moon; on the fifth day, God made animals for the sea and sky. On the sixth day, God made land animals and people. God blessed the seventh day and rested.
- b. Tell Resting on the Sabbath day originated because God blessed the seventh day of creation and rested.
- 3a. Explain Answers will vary but may include the concept that God's Word, or command, was sufficient to make creation occur. God made everything from nothing. Answers may adiso mention that the Gospel according to John echoes the Book of Genesis by starting with "In the beginning there was the Word."

b. Tell Answers will vary but may include the idea that God's Word deepens our faith in his greatness. We continue to benefit from God's Word, which called forth creation. We are also challenged to love and serve God by being holy.