

ST. MARK FESTIVAL

CONTINUE

*in what you have
learned*
(2 Tim. 3:14)



2025



2025



Grade 5-6

Continue in what you have learned

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HIS HOLINESS POPE TAWADROS II



**118TH POPE OF ALEXANDRIA AND
Patriarch of the See of Saint Mark**



Continue In What You Have Learned

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Visit the St. Mark Festival's website at www.smfsus.org
to find the material for the festival and
for guidelines and information on the tests



Continue In What You Have Learned

St. Mark Festival 2025 Anthem

(Our faith from the beginning
Was established by our God
Preached by the Apostles
And preserved by our fathers) X2

A steadfast tree of faith
Rooted in history
Pure and watered with God's word
Rites and Liturgy
Rites and Liturgy

I am firm
I am firm in faith and doctrine
My Church origins are patristic
Orthodox like my forefathers
Heroes of the Coptic Church

Mark, Athanasius, Dioscorus
And many pillars of faith
Though many heresies arise
We'll stay firm in the true faith

(You're rooted in the Church
Remember what you learned) X2

Continue In What You Have Learned

2 Timothy 3:14

In the Holy Bible, St. Paul wrote to his disciple St. Timothy: "**Continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of, knowing from whom you have learned them.**" **(2 Timothy 3:14)**

St. Paul wanted St. Timothy to stay strong in the faith and never forget what he learned about our Lord Jesus Christ. There will always be people who try to change the truth, but we must trust our Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord promised, "**The gates of Hades shall not prevail against the Church.**" **(Matthew 16:18)** This means that as long as we stay close to God and trust in Him, the devil cannot defeat us.

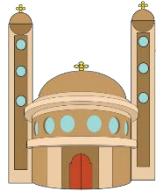
Why Is our faith important?

Our faith comes from our Lord Jesus Christ, who taught His disciples, the Apostles. These Apostles then passed down the faith through their teachings and writings, which the Church has kept unchanged, even to this day.



Sources of our Faith

- **The Holy Bible** – The word of God, which teaches us how to live.
- **The Church** – A place where we worship, learn, and follow the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- **The Holy Liturgy** – Our prayers and beliefs that remind us of the truth of our faith.
- **The Church Fathers** – The faithful Church Fathers explained and defended the truth so that we can stay strong in our faith.
- **Tradition** – Teachings that have been handed down from generation to generation as they were received directly from the Lord Jesus Christ Himself.



How Do We Stay Strong in our Faith?

- **Know our Lord Jesus Christ** – Build a relationship with Him through prayer, follow His commandments, and participate in the Sacraments.
- **Read the Holy Bible** – The more we read God's word, the better we understand how to live as Christians, children of God.
- **Attend Church Prayers** – Worshiping with others helps us grow closer to our Lord Jesus Christ and strengthens our faith.
- **Follow the Saints** – Learn from the teachings and examples of our beloved saints. They explained the true faith to us and dedicated their lives to following our Lord Jesus Christ.



Rejecting Wrong Teachings

Our Lord Jesus Christ warned us that some people will try to change the truth. The Church teaches us how to recognize and reject false teachings:

- **Be Careful** – Pay attention to what we learn and compare it to the teachings of the Church.
- **Stay True** – Follow what our Lord Jesus Christ and the Church have taught us, even when others disagree.
- **Learn from the Saints** – Heroes of the faith like St. Athanasius, St. Cyril, and St. Dioscorus defended the truth, and we should follow their example.

**Our Lord Jesus Christ wants us to keep our faith strong
and share it with others unchanged.**

**We should continue learning, praying,
and living by His teachings.**

**We pray that the Lord helps us remain faithful in the
Orthodox Church and grow in His love every day.**



"Continue in the things which you have
learned and been assured of."

(2 Timothy 3:14)

I Have Joy When I Am With The Lord

Parables of Repentance

(Luke 15:1-32)

We learn about God's love for us and His acceptance to every sinner who repents.

In the Gospel of St. Luke, chapter 15, the Lord Jesus Christ tells 3 parables about God's love for everyone, even the sinners. He searches for them and rejoices in their repentance.

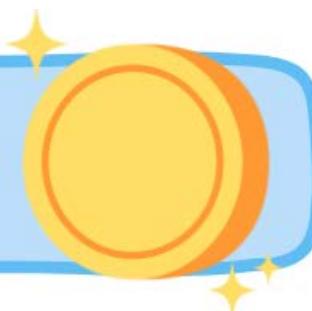
Our Lord Jesus Christ told these parables when the Pharisees complained about Him sitting among the sinners and tax collectors.



The 3 parables represent different types of sinners:



1. The Lost Sheep represents those who strayed from God because of their lack of knowledge and going after their desires.



2. The Lost Coin represents those who don't know they are lost; they have gone astray because of the influence of others.



3. The Lost Son (The Prodigal Son) represents those who turned away from God by their own will.

1. The Lost Sheep: (Luke 15:4-7)

A shepherd had 100 sheep. One day, 1 of the sheep got lost. But the shepherd didn't just leave it or think, "I still have 99 other sheep." The shepherd loved every single one of his sheep, so he went out to search for the lost one. When he found it, he joyfully carried it on his shoulders. He took the lost sheep home and rejoiced over his return.

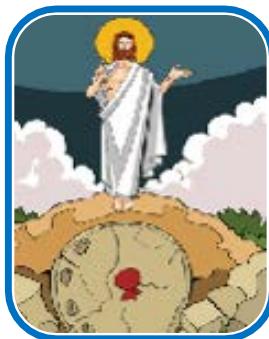


- **The shepherd** represents the Lord Jesus Christ – 'The Good Shepherd'.
- **The lost sheep** represents the sinners.

Adam and Eve disobeyed God. They listened to the serpent and ate from the tree, falling into sin. As a result, all humanity fell with them and were separated from God.



The Lord Jesus Christ, our merciful and just Shepherd, promised to save us. So, He became man in order to die for our sins on the Cross, and remove the sentence of death from us.



When He rose from the dead, He gave us life and renewed our nature in Him. He opened Paradise so that we may live with Him forever.



Our Lord Jesus Christ searches for each one of us because He loves us, and we are so precious to Him.

Heaven rejoices when the sinner repents and returns to God.

"There will be more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety-nine just persons who need no repentance." (Luke 15:7)

2. The Lost Coin: (Luke 15:8-10)

A woman had 10 silver coins and lost 1 of them. She lit a lamp and searched all over the house because it was valuable to her. When she found it, she rejoiced and told all her neighbors to rejoice with her.

- **The woman** represents the Church.
- **The lamp** represents the word of God (the Holy Bible).
- **The coin** represents each one of us, created in the image of God.
- **The lost coin** represents the sinners and how the image of God becomes distorted in them.

The Church searches for the sinners, teaches the word of God to enlighten them and leads them to repentance. The Church rejoices at the return of the sinners.

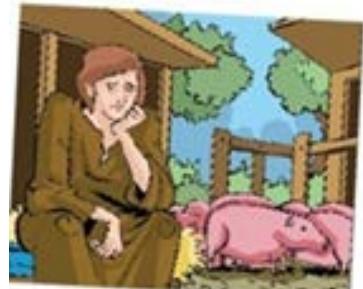


3. The Lost Son (The Prodigal Son): (Luke 15:11-32)

A father had 2 sons. One day, the younger son asked his father to divide his money between him and his brother, and he wanted his share right away. The father gave his son the money he asked for. The younger son decided to leave his father's house and live far away. He wasted all the money his father gave him on worldly things and needed a job. He found a job in the fields feeding pigs. He was so hungry that he was willing to eat the food given to the pigs, but he couldn't.



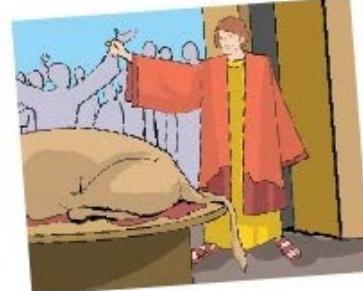
He then remembered all the blessings he had in his father's house and realized that leaving his father was not a good choice. So, he decided to return to his father.



When the **son** returned home, he found his **father** waiting for him. As soon as his father saw him coming, he ran to meet him. His father welcomed him with joy and told his servants to **put the best robe on him, a ring on his finger, and sandals on his feet**. He also had a **fattened calf** killed to celebrate his return.



- **The son** represents anyone who leaves God (our Father) and His house (the Church), falls into sin, but then repents and returns. God accepts us with joy.
- **The father** represents God, who is very loving toward all His children. He patiently waits for the sinner's return, accepts him, welcomes him with open arms, and gives him many blessings.
- **Putting the best robe on him** represents the Sacrament of Baptism and the renewal of our nature.
- **The ring on his finger** represents becoming children of God.
- **The sandals on his feet** represent the Lord Jesus Christ's teachings and commandments.
- **The fattened calf** represents giving us His Body and Blood in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, so that we may abide in Him and He in us.



"I will arise and go to my father, and will say to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you, and I am no longer worthy to be called your son. Make me like one of your hired servants.'" (Luke 15:18)



Parables of Repentance

Match the parable to the type of sinner it teaches us about.



Those who don't know they are lost;
they have gone astray because of
the influence of others.



Those who turned away from God by their own will.



Those who strayed from God because of their lack
of knowledge and going after their desires.

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The _____ searched everywhere for his lost sheep.
2. The woman looked all over her house for the missing _____.
3. The prodigal son's _____ welcomed him home with open arms.
4. "There will be more joy in _____ over one _____ who _____" (Luke 15:7)
5. "There is _____ in the presence of the _____ of God over one sinner who _____." (Luke 15:10)
6. "It was right that we should make merry and be _____, for your brother was dead and is _____ again, and was lost and is _____.'" (Luke 15:32)

What Sacrament does each one represent? Circle the picture.

Putting the best robe on him



The fattened calf



I Am Well Rooted

The 7 Sacraments

We learn how we abide in the Lord Jesus Christ and He abides in us through the Sacraments of the Church.

“Now he who keeps his commandments abides in Him, and He in him. And by this we know that He abides in us, by the Spirit whom He has given us.” (1 John 3:24)

We abide in the Lord Jesus Christ by keeping His commandments and through the Holy Spirit's work in us, which we receive by practicing the 7 Sacraments of the Church.

What is a Church Sacrament?

A sacrament is a grace or gift from God that we don't see with our eyes. We receive it when we practice the rites and prayers performed by a priest, with a seen matter (what we use in the Sacrament).

After receiving the Sacrament, the Spirit of God fills us and sanctifies us.

There are 4 Sacraments necessary for salvation, that all children of God MUST receive:

1. Sacrament of Baptism:

In this Sacrament, we are born again by being submerged in the water of the baptismal font 3 times while the priest says, **“In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit.”**

This Sacrament is like a door we come through into the Church.

Without Baptism, we cannot practice any of the other Sacraments.

Through the Sacrament of Baptism, we receive many blessings:



- **Salvation from the Original Sin:** We are freed from the original sin inherited because of Adam and Eve's disobedience, since all humanity was in Adam. By being baptized, we accept the redemption of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross, and our nature is renewed.
- **We Become Sons of God:** **“For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ.” (Galatians 3:26-27)**
- **Membership in the Body of Christ:** We become members of the Body of Christ: therefore, everyone who is baptized can partake of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- **The Kingdom of God is Opened for Us:** **“Unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God.” (John 3:5)**

2. Sacrament of Confirmation:

Immediately after Baptism, we receive the Sacrament of Confirmation. In this Sacrament, the priest anoints the person 36 times with the Holy Myron oil on all parts of the body.



“But the anointing which you have received from Him abides in you.” (1 John 2:27)

Through the Sacrament of Confirmation, we receive many blessings:

- The Holy Spirit lives in us.
- The Holy Spirit enlightens us and teaches us everything.
- The Holy Spirit sanctifies us for God.

3. Sacrament of Repentance and Confession:

In this Sacrament, we repent to God and confess before the priest. The priest then gives us the absolution and the Lord forgives the sins we confessed.



Our Lord Jesus Christ told His disciples **“Whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven.” (Matthew 18:18)**

He also said, **“If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven them; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained.” (John 21:23)**

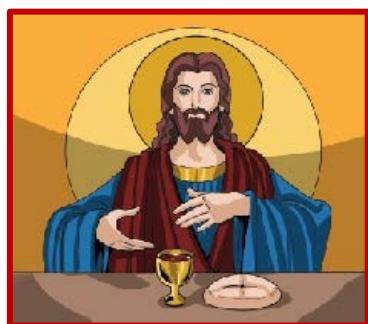
Through the Sacrament of Repentance and Confession, we receive many blessings:

- We return to our Lord Jesus Christ and He accepts us.
- Forgiveness of our sins.

4. Sacrament of the Eucharist (Communion):

In this Sacrament, we abide in our Lord Jesus Christ by partaking of His Holy Body and Precious Blood.

Our Lord Jesus Christ instituted this Sacrament on Great Thursday in the upper room of St. Mark’s house, before His crucifixion.



He took bread, blessed and broke, gave to the disciples saying, **“Take eat; this is My body”** He took the cup of the juice of the vine, gave to the disciples saying **“drink from it all of you. For this is My blood of the new covenant which is shed for many for the remission of sins” (Matthew 26:26-28)**

During the Liturgy, the Holy Spirit descends on the bread and wine and changes them into the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.



Through the Sacrament of the Eucharist, we receive many blessings:

- Forgiveness of sins (Matthew 26:28)
- Abiding in Christ (John 6:56)
- Unity with the congregation (1 Corinthians 10:17)
- Eternal life (John 6:54)

There are 3 sacraments that are not necessary for salvation, not everyone receives them:

5. Sacrament of the Unction of the Sick:

In this Sacrament, 7 candles in oil are lit, and 7 prayers are prayed on the oil. The Holy Spirit changes this oil into a holy oil to heal us both physically and spiritually. The priest then anoints the sick person with this holy oil.

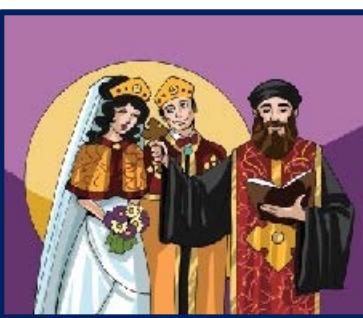
The sick person is encouraged to repent and confess before receiving this Sacrament and to receive Holy Communion afterward.



Our Lord Jesus Christ instructed His disciples to **“Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers”** (Matthew 10:8). The disciples **“anointed with oil many who were sick, and healed them.”** (Mark 6:13)

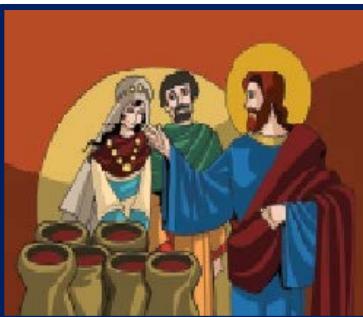
6. Sacrament of Matrimony (Marriage):

In this Sacrament, a bride and groom come to the church, and the priest prays for them. Through the Holy Spirit, the man and woman become one body. The Lord Jesus Christ blesses their marriage, and their home becomes a blessed small church where they live, pray together, read the Holy Bible, follow the commandments, and love one another.



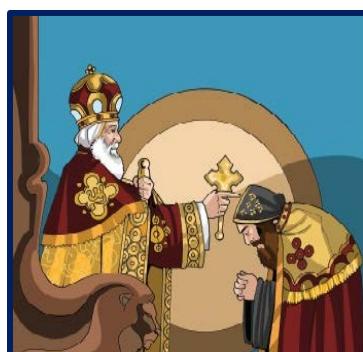
“And He answered and said to them, ‘Have you not read that He who made them at the beginning ‘made them male and female,’ and said, ‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh’? So then, they are no longer two but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let not man separate.” (Matthew 19:4-6)

At the wedding of Cana of Galilee, our Lord Jesus Christ blessed the marriage by attending the wedding with His mother, St. Mary and the disciples.



7. Sacrament of Priesthood:

In this Sacrament, the Holy Spirit descends on the man being ordained as a priest, gives him the gift of priesthood and allows him to perform all other Sacraments of the Church.



“He called His disciples to Himself; and from them He chose twelve whom He named apostles”
(Luke 6:13)

**By practicing the Sacraments, we stay rooted in the faith and firm in the teachings of our Church.
We reflect the light of Christ and glorify the Lord.**



Activity

The 7 Sacraments

We read verses from the Holy Bible in the rituals of every Sacrament.

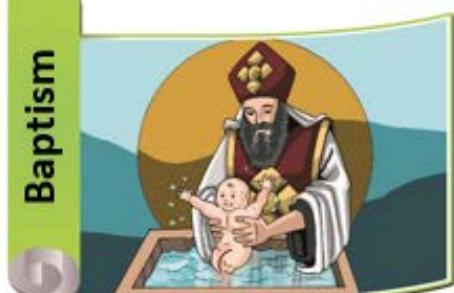
Match the picture to the verses from the Holy Bible.



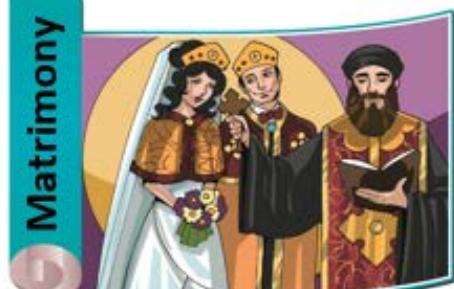
Unction of the Sick



Eucharist



Baptism



Matrimony

Psalm 32: 1-2,
John 3:1-21

Psalm 19:5-6,
Psalm 128:3-4,
Matthew 19:3-6

Matthew 26:26-28

James 5:14-18

My Faith Is A Refuge

Ezra the Priest and Scribe

The Book of Ezra

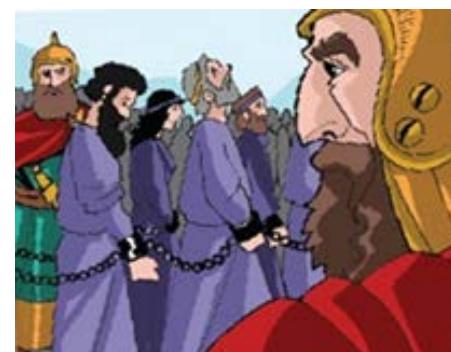
We learn how to keep what we learned and teach it to those around us.

Ezra kept what he learned and taught it to the people, even when they were in captivity. He wrote a book in the Old Testament that tells the story of their return from captivity (The Book of Ezra).

There was a time when the Israelites were not obeying God's word and were doing wrong things. This caused God's wrath to come upon them. As a result, God allowed King Nebuchadnezzar to conquer them in their war with the Babylonians, and they were taken captive in Babylon. They lived there for many years, awaiting God's mercy.



After many years, Cyrus, King of Persia, freed the Israelites and allowed them to return to Jerusalem. He gave them what they needed to rebuild their city and the Temple.



After 70 years, they returned from Babylon in 3 groups.

Ezra led the second group in their return to Jerusalem and taught the people the word of God. He was a priest from the tribe of Levi and a scribe, which is a person who writes down the word of God.



He **"prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach statutes and ordinances in Israel"** (Ezra 7:10).

Ezra was a great leader to the people during captivity, while returning to Jerusalem, and after the captivity.

During Captivity:

He wrote the law of God and taught it to the people. God gave him grace with the king of Persia, who loved him and trusted him. He appointed him to lead the people of Israel in returning to Jerusalem and gave him all they needed.



Returning to Jerusalem:

Ezra led about 8,000 people on their return to Jerusalem, even though it was difficult. While preparing for the trip, he realized that no Levites were going with him. However, he needed them because they would serve at the temple in Jerusalem. He called on them to join him, and God gave him grace, so they agreed.

He asked all the people to fast and pray to God to protect them. He led them for about 4 months until they reached Jerusalem.



After Returning from Captivity:

After they settled in Jerusalem, some of the people ignored the commandments of God and married pagans.



Being a good leader, Ezra prayed to God and offered repentance for the people's sins, even though he didn't sin himself. He then called on the people to repent and confess their sins.

His prayers and tears were the reasons the people repented.



Ezra stayed in Jerusalem and collected the books of the law of God until Nehemiah returned with the third group and began building the walls of the city.

Then Ezra stood and read the law of the Lord to all the people.

Ezra was dedicated not only to learning God's word, but also to living by it and teaching it to others.

"For Ezra had set his heart to study the Law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach statutes and ordinances in Israel." (Ezra 7:10)





Ezra the Priest and Scribe

Match the person to their role.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Role</u>
Ezra	_____
King Cyrus	_____
King Nebuchadnezzar	_____



Options:

a) Allowed Israelites to return b) Took Israelites captive c) Taught and wrote God's word

Fill in the Blanks

1. Ezra was a _____ from the tribe of _____.
2. The Israelites were taken to _____ after they disobeyed God.
3. King _____ allowed them to return to Jerusalem.
4. Ezra helped lead the _____ group back.
5. A scribe is someone who _____ the word of God.
6. Ezra led about _____ people to Jerusalem.
7. Ezra realized no _____ were traveling with him at first.
8. Ezra asked the people to _____ and _____ before the journey.
9. After they settled in Jerusalem, the people disobeyed God by _____.
10. Ezra responded by _____ and asking the people to _____.

My Doctrine Is Life And Rule

The Council of Nicaea

325 A.D.

We learn about the importance of keeping what we learned and to teach it to those around us.

The Church of Alexandria was known from the early days of Christianity for holding firmly to the true faith. The Church Fathers sacrificed so much, even their lives, to give this faith to us without change.

Whenever a heresy (wrong teaching) arose, the Church held councils (meetings) to reject them.

An **Ecumenical Council** is a meeting attended by the leaders of the church from around the world to discuss an issue related to the faith.

There were certain conditions for holding an Ecumenical Council:

1. The rise of a heresy or wrong teaching to the faith.
2. It must be called for by the emperor.
3. It had to be attended by most of the bishops from all the churches of the world.
4. To make new decisions that didn't exist before.

The Council of Nicaea was the first Ecumenical Council that was convened to discuss the heresy of Arius.

Arius taught **wrong teachings**, he claimed that the Lord Jesus Christ was created and was not equal to the Father (**which is wrong**).

What we believe is that the Son and the Father are equal and both are divine.

Pope Peter, the 17th Pope of Alexandria, tried to convince Arius to repent for these wrong teachings, but Arius refused. As a result, Pope Peter did not allow him to teach in the Church.



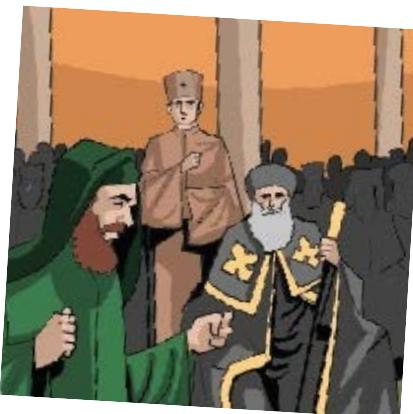
Arius continued in his wrong beliefs until **Pope Alexander became the 19th Pope of Alexandria**.

Arius' wrong teachings reached Emperor Constantine, who called for a council to take place in Nicaea in the year **325 A.D.** to discuss his heresy.

The council was attended by **318** bishops and continued for 3 months.

Pope Alexander attended the council with his disciple, St. Athanasius, who was a deacon at the time.

St. Athanasius bravely responded to Arius and refuting his heresy with verses from the Holy Bible and examples.



St. Athanasius used this verse from the Holy Bible to refute Arius's heresy:

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (John 1:1)

This verse proves that the Lord Jesus Christ existed from the beginning.



Other verses St. Athanasius used to refute the heresies of Arius:

- **"I and My Father are one" (John 10:30)**
- **"He who has seen Me has seen the Father; so how can you say show us the Father?" (John 14:9)**

At the end of the Council of Nicaea, they wrote the Creed up until **'Yes, we believe in the Holy Spirit'.**
We continue to pray the Creed today; it is the foundation of our faith.

Some of the decisions of the Council:

- The excommunication of Arius (not being a part of the Church)
- The formulation of the Orthodox Creed

After the departure of Pope Alexandros, **St. Athanasius became the 20th Pope of Alexandria**. He was given the title **'the Apostolic'** because he kept the faith as it was received from the apostles.

He faced many persecutions and was exiled 5 times for a total of 17 years. He wrote books to explain the faith, such as 'On the Incarnation of the Word' and 'Against the Arians.'

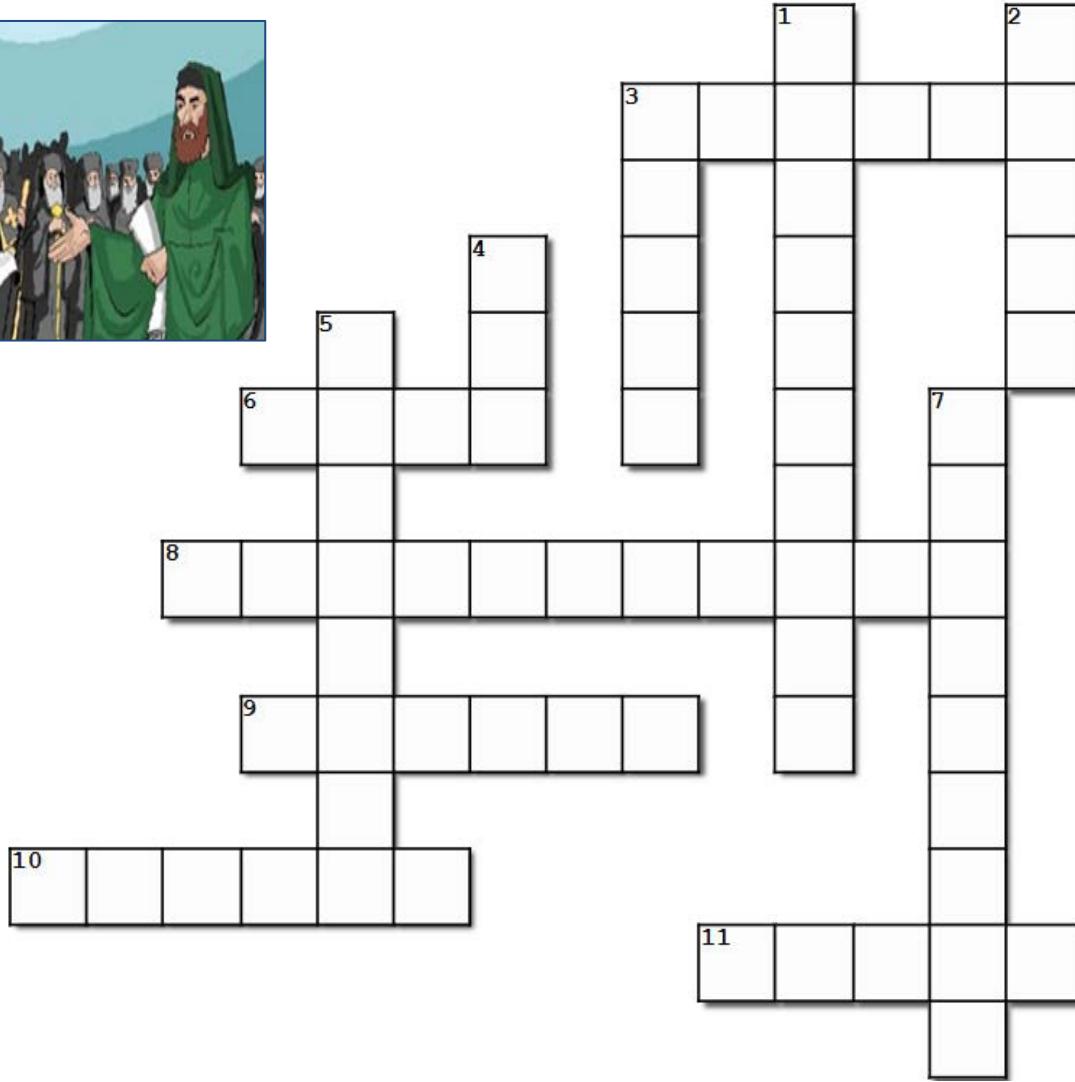


St. Athanasius was a hero in defending the faith. He received the sound faith and kept it with faithfulness. He was strong and persuasive.

"But you must continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of, knowing from whom you have learned them." (2 Timothy 3:14)



The Council of Nicaea



Across

3. "I and My _____ are one" (John 10:30)
6. 'In the beginning was the _____'
8. The emperor at that time
9. Council in 325 A.D.
10. Wrong teaching
11. 17th Pope of Alexandria. Pope _____

Down

1. The deacon that attended the council.
2. He taught wrong teachings
3. St. Athanasius defended the _____
4. 'and the Word was _____'
5. Meetings
7. 19th Pope of Alexandria. Pope _____

I Am Proud Of My Heritage

St. Macarius the Great A Friend of the Cherubim

Synaxarion of the 27th day of the Coptic month of Paremhotep (April 5)

Learning about St. Macarius teaches us about a hero of the Church;
a founder of a monastic order.

Our Church has strong roots, preserved by those who kept the faith as they received it. The apostles received the faith from our Lord Jesus Christ and handed it down through generations.

Monks established orders of monasticism and had a great role in the Church. This important role includes praying for the world, preserving the faith, and leaving us their teachings and sayings.

One of the monks who established an order of monasticism was **St. Macarius the Great**.

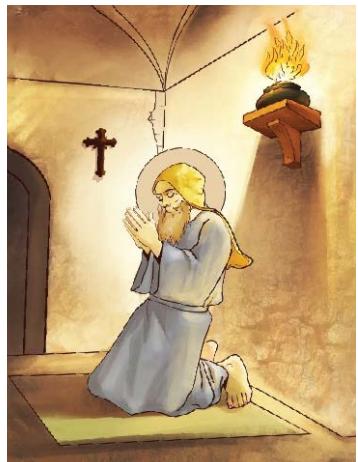
He was born in the 4th century to righteous Christian parents in Upper Egypt. His father was a priest.

In a vision, his father saw the angel of the Lord, who told him he would have a son. The angel also said that his son would become a father to many spiritual children.

Shortly afterward, they had a son and named him **Macarius**, which means 'blessed'.

St. Macarius loved God and had many virtues. He was obedient, humble, and meek.

St. Macarius desired to live in the desert to be with God. After his father departed, he gave all his money to the poor and lived in a cell outside his village. He grew in virtue, and when the people knew about him, they asked their bishop to ordain him a priest.



One day, the people of the village accused him falsely of doing something wrong. Fortunately, God revealed his innocence after a while, and the people wanted to ask him to forgive them. However, when he found out they were coming, he escaped and went to live in a different cell.

He was about 30 years old at that time. While walking, he saw a cherubim (an angel) who walked before him for 2 days until he arrived at the wilderness of Scetis. The cherubim told him to live there and that he would be with him.

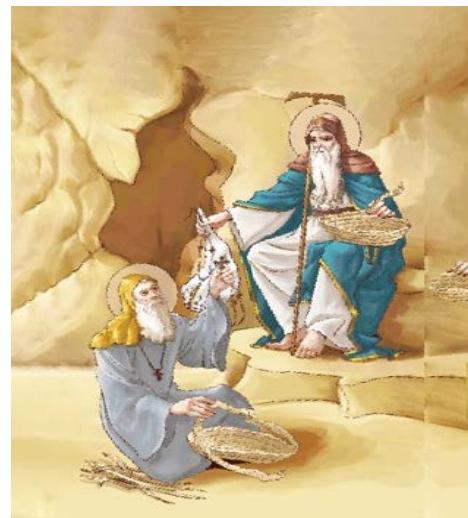
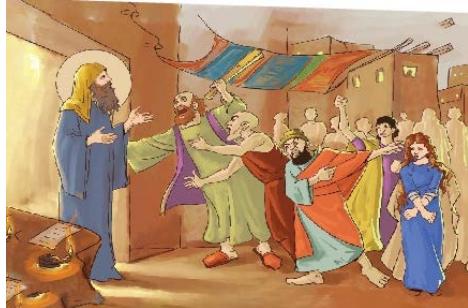
He lived in the wilderness with God, and continued in prayers, fasting, and reading the holy books.

He went to St. Anthony to be his disciple. When St. Anthony saw him, he told him, **“You shall be blessed as your name”**, and taught him the monastic life. Then, he went back to his cell.

The cherubim used to visit him from time to time.

The devils fought him, but he used to pray, and God supported him.

He had many disciples who came to live next to him, learn from him, and become monks.



St. Macarius continued to love God, performed many miracles, and became well known.

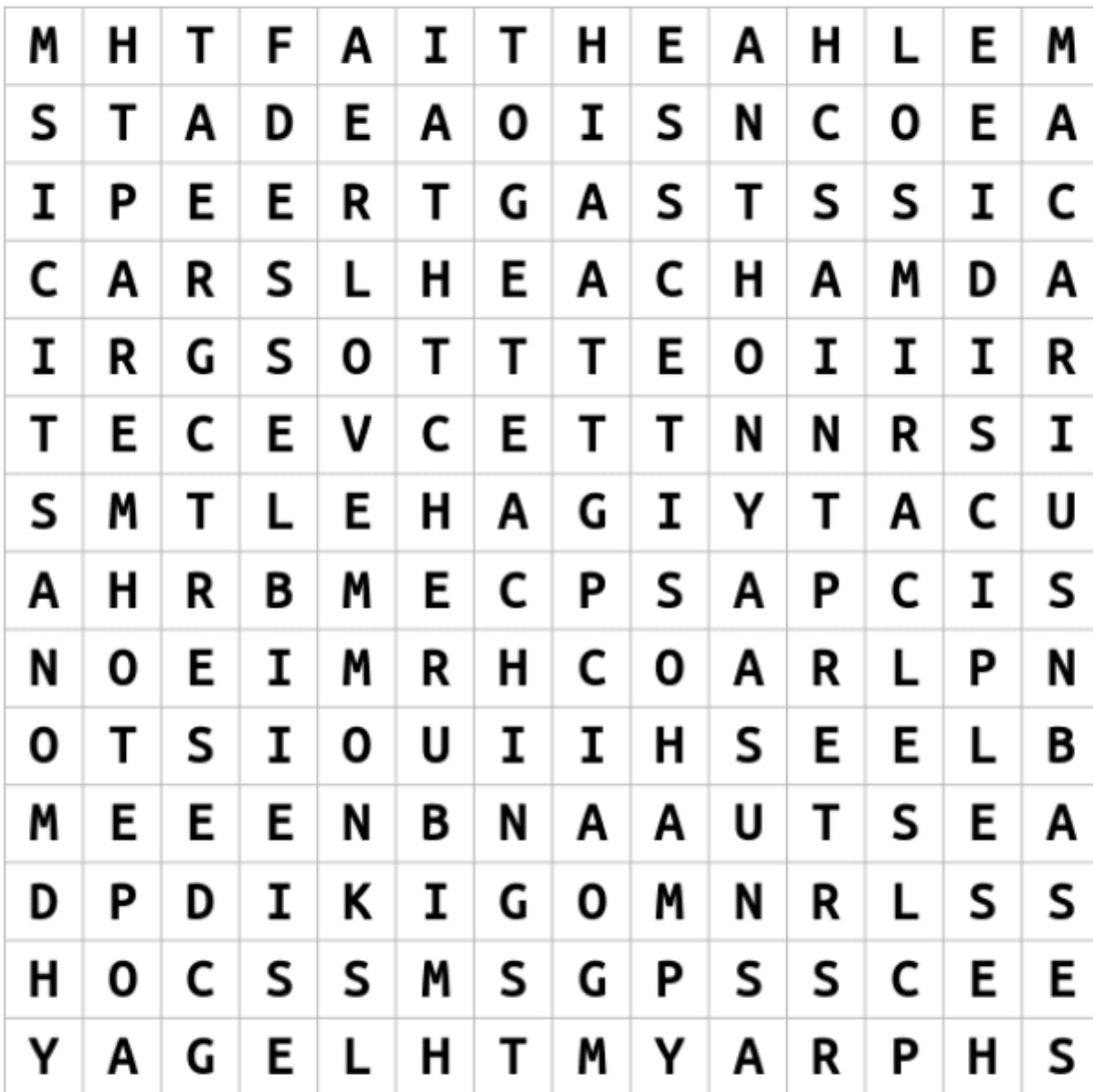
He continued to live a righteous life until his departure on the 27th day of Paremhotep (April 5).

May his prayers be with us.



St. Macarius the Great

"You shall be blessed as your name"



Anthony	Desert	Love	Paremhotep
Apostles	Disciples	Macarius	Pray
Blessed	God	Miracles	Saint
Cherubim	Great	Monasticism	Scetis
Church	Faith	Monks	Teachings

Memorization

1. "But you must continue in the things which you have learned" (2 Timothy 3:14)

2. Psalm 45 of the Third Hour of the Agpeya (Terce)

Our God is our refuge and our strength;
He is our help in the afflictions that have come heavily upon us.
Therefore we shall not fear when the earth is troubled,
and the mountains are removed into the heart of the seas.

The waters have roared and been troubled,
the mountains have been troubled by His might.
The streams of the river gladden the city of God;
the Most High has sanctified His dwelling.
God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved;
God shall help her face.

The nations were troubled; the kingdoms tottered;
He gave forth His voice, the earth shook.
The Lord, God of hosts, is with us;
the God of Jacob is our helper.

Come, you, and behold the works of the Lord,
the wonders which he has set upon the earth.
Putting an end to wars to the ends of the earth;
He will crush their bows, and break their weapons,
and burn their bucklers in the fire.
Be still, and know that I am God;
I will be exalted among the nations,
I will be exalted upon the earth.
The Lord God of hosts is with us;
the God of Jacob is our helper.

ALLELUIA.

Coptic



Our Lord spent about 4 years in Egypt as a baby. He spoke to the people in Egypt in their language, which was the Coptic language at that time.

THE COPTIC ALPHABET

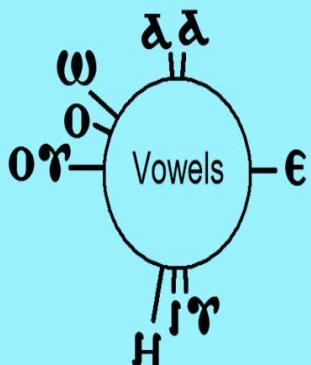
Α α Alpha A	Β β Veeta B, V	Γ γ Gamma G, N, Gh	Δ δ Delta D, Th (the)
Ε ε Eyy E	ϚϚ Number 6 So-oo Not a true letter The number 6	Ζ ζ Zeeta Z	Η η Eeta EE
Κ κ Kappa K	Λ λ Lavla L	Μ μ Mey M	Ν ν Ney N
Π π Pee P	Ρ ρ ro R	Ϲ ϲ seema S - Z	Ͳ Ͳ tav T
Χ χ Key K, Kh, Sh	Ϣ Ϣ Epsee PS	Ϣ Ϣ Oo Oo	Ϥ Ϥ Epsilon V, I, (oo)
Ϩ Ϩ Hori H	ࡩࡩ Ganga G, J	ࡪࡪ Shai SH	࡫࡫ Fai F
࡬࡬ Khai KH	࡬࡬ Cheema CH	࡬࡬ Tee Tee	

The Coptic Alphabet has 32 letters

- 24 consonants
- 7 vowels (**Α α Ε ε Η η Ι ι Ο ο Τ Τ**)
- 1 letter used only as a number (**ϚϚ**)

Pronunciation

Vowels



Some Consonants

Ն Կ Տ Ը Ր Ց
n k t s f r z

Practice

ԿՃՐ	ՎԵՐ	ՎՐԵ	ՎՐԵ
ՎԹՐ	ՎՈՒՐ	ՎԻՐ	ՎՈՐ
ԿԵԴ	ԿԱԴ	ԿՈՒԴ	ՐԵՎ
ԲԱՆ	ՇՃԿ	ՇԻԿ	ՆՈՒՆ

Practice

ՏՈՒՆ	ԾԻՆ	ՆՈ	ՆՈ
ԾԵԴ	ԿԱԴ	ՇԵՆ	ՎԵԴ
ՎԻԴ	ՎՃԴ	ՎՈՒ	ԴՃ
ՎԻՆ	ԾԻՆ	ՆՃԾ	ՐԵԾ

Practice

ນඅປ	ନୋପ	ପୋସ୍ପ	ପେନ
ଞାପ	ପାଚ	ପେଚ	ପୋଚ
ପାଚ	ପାଚ	କାତେକ	ନାମେ
ଞାପ	ଞାପ	କୋଚ	କୋରକୋଚ

Jinkim •

When placed over a letter, it makes this letter a **separate syllable**.

When placed over a **consonant**, The letter will be pronounced as if there is an “e” before it.

ନୀ will be pronounced “en”

କୀ will be pronounced “ef”

When placed over a **vowel**, the vowel will retain its pronunciation but as a separate syllable.

ଅପି

ଥେୟୋତୋକୋସ

ନତେ

ଚାନ୍ଦ

ରେମନ୍ଧନ୍ଦି

ୱେପିସକୋପୋସ

ଓର

ମୋହର୍ତ୍ତ

hi

ମୋହର୍ତ୍ତ ପେଣନ୍ତିବ୍

Hi Sayedna

ମୋହର୍ତ୍ତ ପେଣିଷ୍ଟ

Hi Abouna

ଓର୍ଜାଇ

Bye



ଓର୍ଜାଇ
ତେଣ ପବୋଇଁ

Bye
(in the Lord)

ΔΕΝ ΘΡΑΛΛΟΦΙΩΤ

In the Name of the Father

ΝΕΩ ΠΙΣΤΗΡΙ

and the Son

ΝΕΩ ΠΙΠΗΕΡΙΑ ΕΘΟΥΣΑ

and the Holy Spirit

ΟΥΝΟΥΤΗ ΝΟΥΣΩΤ ΑΜΗΝ

One God Amen



ΔΩ ΠΕ ΠΕΚΡΑΛ ?

What is your name ?



ΔΩ ΠΕ ΠΕΡΑΛ ?

What is your name ?

ΠΑΡΑΛ ΠΕ .. My name is

ΗΔΗΣ ΤΟΟΥΣ

Good morning

ΗΔΗΣ ΡΟΥΓΙ

Good evening

ΗΟΥΡΙ ΈΘΟΟΥ

Good day

ΗΟΥΡΙ ΈΧΩΡΙ

Good night

My Family (1)



πατωτ	My father
ταμαρ	My mother
πασον	My brother
τασωνι	My sister

ιμελριτ

The beloved

My Family (2)



παψηρι	My son
ταψερι	My daughter
παθαι	My husband
τασθαι	My wife

ମୋହରୀ	Hi		
ଓତ୍ତାଇ	Bye	ପାଇସ୍ତାମାନ୍ଦି	My Father
ମାନେ ତୁମ୍ହି	Good Morning	ତାମାତ୍ରାମାନ୍ଦି	My mother
ମାନେ ରୋତ୍ତାଇ	Good Evening	ପେନନାହିଁ	Sayedna
ମୋହରୀ ଏଥୁର୍ବାଦ	Good day	ପେନିସ୍ତାମାନ୍ଦି	Abouna
ମୋହରୀ ଏକାର୍ଥ	Good night		

ମୋହରୀ ପେନନାହିଁ ଖୁବିରିଟ
 ମୋହରୀ ତାମାତ୍ରାମାନ୍ଦି ଖୁବିରିଟ
 ଓତ୍ତାଇ ପାଇସ୍ତାମାନ୍ଦି ଖୁବିରିଟ
 ଓତ୍ତାଇ ପାଇସ୍ତାମାନ୍ଦି ଖୁବିରିଟ
 ମାନେ ରୋତ୍ତାଇ ତାମାନ୍ଦି ଖୁବିରିଟ

Indefinite article (a, an)



Masculine

ଓর



Feminine

ଓৰ



Plural

ওଳମ

Definite Article (The)



Masculine

ମୁ ମୁ ଫୁ



Feminine

ତୁ ତୁ ଥୁ



ମୁଳ

(ମେଳ)

Some masculine nouns

କାହାଁ

Land

ମୁକାହାଁ

the land

ଓରକାହାଁ

a land

ସହରୀ

Son

ମୁସହରୀ

the son

ଓରସହରୀ

a son

ବାବୁ

Father

ଫୁବାବୁ

the father

ଓରବାବୁ

a father

Some feminine nouns

କୁମରୀ

Sister

ମୁକୁମରୀ

the sister

ଓରକୁମରୀ

a sister

ଫେନ୍ଦୀ

Heaven

ମୁକୁଫେନ୍ଦୀ

the heaven

ଓରଫେନ୍ଦୀ

a heaven

ମାତ୍ରା

Mother

ମୁକୁମାତ୍ରା

the mother

ଓରମାତ୍ରା

a mother

Some plural nouns

մար Mothers	միմար the mothers	շանար mothers
փոռար Heavens	միփոռար the heavens	շանփոռար Heavens

Some more masculine words

ମୋହତ୍	God	ବୋର୍	Lord
ପିନେରୁାଳ	Spirit	ଅତ୍ତେଲୋକ	Angel
ବର୍କ	Bread	ମୋର୍	Glory
ଖୁଲୁ	Book	କାଲୁ	Pencil

Some more feminine words

କୁଣ୍ଡ	Sister	ବୁ	Tree
ଶୁଦ୍ଧ	Power	ବାକ୍ଷି	City
କୁମ୍ଭ	Daughter	କୁନ୍ତଲ୍ପାତ୍ର	Kingdom

Some more plural nouns

ପଦ୍ମ	Fathers	ମାତ୍ର	Mothers
କନ୍ଧି	Sisters	ଭାନୁ	Brothers
କନ୍ଧି	Sons	କନ୍ଧି	Daughters

ΧΕ ΠΕΝΙΩΤ ΕΤΔΕΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ

Our Father who art in Heaven

ἀριτεν θευπάνα θέος θεν οτιώεπάνατ

Make us worthy to say thankfully

ΧΕ ΠΕΝΙΩΤ ΕΤΔΕΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ

Our father who art in heaven

μαρεψτούβο θέε πεκραν

Hallowed be Thy name

μαρεσί θέε τεκιετούρο

Thy kingdom come

πετευνάκ μαρεψψωπι

Thy will be done

αφριτ θεν τψε θευ θιχεν πικαχι

On earth as it is in heaven

πενωικ θτε ρατ θηιψ θαν αφοογ

Give us this day our daily bread

οτος χα θηετερον θαν έβολ

And forgive us our trespasses

μέτρητ ὁμοὶ ἡτενχω ἐβολ

As we forgive

>NNHETE OTON NTAN EΡWOT

those who trespass against us

OTOS ΜΠΕΡΕΝΤΕΝ ΕΝΟΥΝ ΕΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΣ

And lead us not into temptation

ΑΛΛΑ ΝΑΘΥΕΝ ΕΒΟΛΑ ΠΙΠΕΤΩΤΩΤ

But deliver us from the evil one

ΣΕΝ ΠΙΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΠΕΝΒΟΙΣ

In Christ Jesus our Lord

ΧΕ ΘΩΚ ΤΕ

For Thine is

ΤΗΕΤΟΥΡΟ ΝΕΩ ΤΖΟΥ ΝΕΩ ΠΙΩΤ

the kingdom, the power and the glory,

ΩΑ ΕΝΕΩ ΣΙΗΝ

forever, Amen



Hymns & Rituals



First Doxology for Kiahk

Rite: On the four Sundays of the Blessed Month of Kiahk, we read from the Gospel of St. Luke Chapter 1 about:

1. The Annunciation by Archangel Gabriel of the Birth of St. John the Baptist
2. The Annunciation by Archangel Gabriel of the Birth of the Lord Jesus Christ
3. The Visit of St. Mary to St Elizabeth
4. The Birth of St. John the Baptist

We chant doxologies for St. Mary, Archangel Gabriel, and St. John the Baptist.

For when I speak about you, • O cherubic throne, • my tongue never wearies • from blessing you.	Ke τὰρ κιώνακι εοβήτ: ώ πιστρια ἡχερονθικον: παλας ναδίci αν ἐνεσ: τενεριακαριζιν ἡμο.
For indeed, I will go • to the house of David • to acquire a voice • by which I can speak of your honor.	Χε οντως τὰρ τηλωνη: ω νιαυληον ἡτε πνι ηλαγιλ: ηταβι νουση έβολητον: εοριακι μπεταιο.
For God has stood • at the borders of Judea • and joyfully granted His voice • which the tribe of Judah accepted.	Χε αφνοντ δοι έρατη: δεν νιεωψ ητε ψιολε: αφτ ητεφην δεν ουεελη: ατφυλη ηλονδα ψοπη έρος.
The tribe of Judah is the Virgin • who gave birth to our Savior; • and after His birth, • she remained a virgin.	ψιφυλη ηλονδα τε τηρεενος: θηετασμι ηπενωτηρ: ουος ον μενενα έρεεμας: ασοι έσοι ηπαρεενος.
Along with the voice • of Gabriel the angel, • we send you greetings, • O Mary, the Mother of God.	Έβολ ταρ γιτεν τηφωνη: ητε Σαβριη πιαγελος: τεντ ηε ηπιχερετιμος: ώ τεσοτοκος Μαρια.
Hail to you from God. • Hail to you from Gabriel. • Hail to you from us. • We magnify you, saying: "Hail to you."	Χερε ηε έβολητεν Φνοντ: χερε ηε έβολ γιτεν Σαβριη: χερε ηε έβολητητον: χε χερε ηε τενβιci ημο.

<p>The holy angel Gabriel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> announced glad tidings to the Virgin; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> after the greeting, he strengthened her, saying: 	<p>Πιατγελος εεοнав Гавриил:</p> <p>афгисеннови һтпареснос:</p> <p>мененса пистасмос:</p> <p>афтахро ымос ҳен пеңсажи.</p>
<p>"Do not be afraid, Mary,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for you have found favor with God. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behold, you shall conceive, and bring forth a Son. 	<p>Хе ыпсерегот Արիա:</p> <p>ձրչիմ շար նոշնոտ:</p> <p>Զաւեն Փնուր շնորշ շար</p> <p>тераервоки: օսօ նտемісі նոշնրі.</p>
<p>And the Lord God shall give Him</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the throne of His father David and He shall reign over the house of Jacob <ul style="list-style-type: none"> forever and ever." 	<p>Еғет нағ նже Ամես Փնուր:</p> <p>ապիթրոնօս նտե Ճանիլ պեղիտ:</p> <p>կոճերորդ էշեն լին նլական:</p> <p>այ ենչ նտե պիենչ.</p>
<p>Therefore, at all times,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> we glorify you as Theotokos. Ask the Lord on our behalf, that He may forgive us our sins. 	<p>Եօն Փաւ տենջառ ու:</p> <p>շաս օսօտօկօս նշօն նին:</p> <p>մայցօ էԱմես էշրի էշառ:</p> <p>նտեզչա նեննօնի նան էօն.</p>
<p>Hail to you, O Virgin,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the right and true Queen. Hail to the pride of our race who bore to us Immanuel. 	<p>Հերե ու ա իպարեսնօս:</p> <p>յօրք ասին նձնիունի:</p> <p>չերե լասառա նտե պենցենօս:</p> <p>ձրչի նան նԷսմանուն.</p>
<p>We ask you to remember us,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O our faithful advocate, before our Lord Jesus Christ that He may forgive us our sins. 	<p>Տենջօ ձրիպենսչի:</p> <p>ա իպրօտատիս էտենչոտ:</p> <p>նձրքը պենբօս Ինсօնս Ախրիստօս:</p> <p>նտեզչա նեննօնի նան էօն.</p>



Sundays of the Month of Khiahk



Visit the St. Mark Festival's website at

www.smfsus.org

to find the material for the festival and for guidelines
and information on the tests

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