

Class: VIII Unit 1: Bible Study

Lesson 1: Early Prophets

(Nathan, Elijah, Elisha) (2 Samuel 7, 12; 1 Kings 17-19; 2 Kings 1-2, 4-9)

A. Prophet Elijah

I. Answer the following:

- 1) What is meaning of the name Elijah?
- 2) Which King ruled in Israel during the ministry of Prophet Elijah?
- 3) Who feed Elijah at the brook of Chrith?
- 4) Name the mountain which Elijah climbed to escape from the King Ahab?
- 5) Whom did Elijah appoint as his successor?

II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

1. Elijah anointed as King of Syria andas King of Israel.

III. State weather True or False (Any five)

Elijah was one of the two mortal who never died. True / False

IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was the Prophecy of Elijah to King Ahab?
- 2) Why did Prophet Elijah went hiding, and dwelt by the brook of Cherith?
- 3) Why did God Punished King Ahab?
- 4) How was Elijah taken up to heaven?

V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) What happened at the Mount Carmel when the Ahab's sacrifice?

B. Prophet Elisha

I. Answer the following:

- 1) What is meaning of the name Elisha?
- 2) Who was the woman who prepared a small dwelling for Elisha?
- 3) Name the places of worship that prophet Elisha used to visit? I

III. State weather True or False (Any five)

- 1) Prophet Elisha received his master's mantle, as a symbol of his status as a prophet. True / False

IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was Elisha engaged in when he was called to be a disciple of Elijah?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 2: Kingdom of Israel Divided
(1 Kgs. 11 and 12)

I. Answer the following:

- 1) When did King Solomon Ruled Israel?
- 2) Name the prophet who met Jorobeam on the way?

II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

- 1) The Capital of Israel was shifted from

III. State weather True or False (Any five)

- 1) Jerobeam's kingdom known as Israel **True / False**
- 2) Rehebeam's country known as Judah **True / False**

IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) Why did the people of Israel rose against the kingdom of Solomon?
- 2) Who are the leaders rebelled against King Solomon?
- 3) Give an example not to fight his own brothers referring the Kingdom of Israel?

V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) How did the Israel divided?

**Unit 1: Bible Study: Lesson 3: Prophet Josiah:
Cleanses the Temple and Live As per the Law of God**
(2 Kgs. 22: 1 – 23:30)

1. Though Josiah lived according to the book of law, Jerusalem was destroyed. Why?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 4: The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

1. Jeroboam

I. Answer the following:

- 1) Who was Jeroboam?
- 2) Where did Jeroboam escaped?
- 3) How many tribes supported to king Jeroboam?
- 4) How many years king Jeroboam ruled Israel?
- 5) Where did people of Israel used to sacrifice at the temple?

II. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) Why did the King Jeroboam made bull calves?
- 2) How did the King Jeroboam deviate from the worship of Yahweh?
- 3) What happen when King Jerobeam sacrifice on the altar?
- 4) What was the prophecy by the prophet from Judah?
- 5) What happen to King Jeroboam when he hearing the prophecy of prophet from Judah?
- 6) What was the message given by prophet Ahija to jeroboam's wife?

2. Ahab

I. Answer the following:

- 1) Name two prophets who lived during the reign of Ahab?

II. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was the crime committed by King Ahab?
- 2) How was the death of King Ahab?
- 3) Ahab died in a war with Aram. licked up his blood according to the prophecy of Elijah

3. Jehu

I. Answer the following:

- 1) Who anointed Jehu as the King?
- 2) How many generations, the descendants of Jehu will continue to be the King?

II. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) Why was Jehu's descendents allowed to rule only for four generation?

4. Hoshea

I. Answer the following:

- 1) Who was the last king of Israel?

II. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) Why King Hoshea arrested by Emperor Shalmanesar?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 5: The Fall of Judah, the Southern Kingdom
(Babylonian exile) (2 Kgs15, 18 23 and 25)

1. The first King of Judah :
2. Other name for Uzziah :
3. What is the lesson we learn from the rule of Uzziah?
4. Who cured Hezekiah?
5. Son of Hezekiah ?
6. Who is king ruled Judah for the longest period?
7. How Hezekiah responded when he faced illness and difficulties in life?
8. What are the specialties of King Uzziah?
9. What was the reason for the fall of Uzziah?
10. How did the life of Hezekiah got extended?
11. How Hezekiah got cured?
12. What was the reason for exile of Judah?
13. Who were the last kings of Judah? Jehoiakim and Zedekiah
14. What was the reason for the fall of Judah? The sins of the people and the sacrilegious acts of the leaders are shown as the reasons for this fall.

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 6: The Election of Mathias

1. In how many persons gathering did Peter speak up?
2. Peter said, 'Someone predicted Judas would lead those who will apprehend Jesus'. To whom was Peter referring as predicted this?
3. Explain how St. Mathias was chosen?/ Which Apostle was elected in place of Judas? Explain the process this election.
4. wage he earned by betraying Jesus?
5. As the condition for getting elected as an Apostle, from which time the person should have been following Jesus?
6. Which are the other names of Joseph?
7. To which position did the believers pray that one should be shown?
8. What did the believers do when the lot fell to Mathias?
9. In the disciple ship of Jesus is to those who lead a life of His witness
10. Do we submit to such conditions as mentioned earlier in the elections we confront? If we are not elected, do we accept it whole heartedly?
11. Who are God's disciples? Why they were elected?
12. Compare the election held in the early church with the elections in the contemporary church and explain the specialty of election in the early church?
13. Prepare an essay on the ministry of St. Mathias.
14. Find out the places mission work of St. Mathias and when he died?
15. Find out the elections took place in the early church?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 7: Waiting for the Holy Spirit and the Pentecost
(Acts of the Apostles 2: 1-47)

I. Answer the following:

- 1) What is the meaning of the word Pentecost?
- 2) What was the other name of the Jewish festival of Pentecost?
- 3) How many people were baptized on the day of Pentecost?

II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

- 1) Create a pure heart in me, Oh Lord, (Ps. 51:7)

III. State weather True or False (Any five)

IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was the promise Jesus Christ given to His disciples?
- 2) Why the disciples of Jesus stayed in Jerusalem after the ascension of Jesus?
- 3) For what, the disciples of Jesus waiting after the His Ascension?
- 4) What is the importance Jews Pentecost?
- 5) What are the two points explained by St.Peter to the people on the day of Pentecost?
- 6) What was the result on the day of Pentecost?
- 7) How the Church considered the Pentecost?

V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) In which form the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples Explain the incidents took place on the day of Pentecost?
- 2) Explain what we learn about the operation of the Holy Spirit from the happenings on the Pentecost day?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 8: Life in the early Church
(Acts. 4:32 -35, 2:42-47)

I. Answer the following:

- 1) What caused a transformation in life style of early Christians?

II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

- 1) The group of believers was No one said that any of his belongings was his own (Acts. 4:32).

III. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) Which are the four things the early Christians strictly followed in their life?
- 2) What was notable in the life style of early Church?
- 3) What are the symbols of early Church?
- 4) How did they treat their wealth?
- 5) What is meant by house churches?

IV. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) Why the early church is considered as a model for future generations?
- 2) Explain the relevance of the life style of early Christian in the contemporary church?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 9: Stephen and Philip
(Acts 6,7,8)

1. What is the meaning of the word 'deacon'?
2. What is other in Syriac?
3. Who were the seven deacons of early Church?
4. Which place Nocolaus belonged to?
5. What was the eligibility of deacons?
6. Stephen was accused blasphemy against whose teaching?
7. Read Acts 6:15 and find how Stephen's face looked like when council members looked at him?
8. What was Stephen's prayer when he was stoned?
9. In which city did Philip spread the gospel first?
10. Which was the road where Philip met the eunuch?
11. Who wanted to have the Holy Spirit by paying money?
12. Name the deacons of early Church. What were the criteria for becoming deacon?
13. Prepare a brief note on **St.Stephen**:
14. Explain the speech of **St.Stephen**:
15. Prepare a note on the **Life and mission work of St.Philip**:
16. What are the lessons you internalize from the lives of these two deacons?

Unit 1: Bible Study
Lesson 10: The Missionary Work of Saint Peter
(Acts 3, 5, 9)

1. What was the first miracle done by St. Peter?
2. Where the lame person was begging in the Church?
3. How many people joined the Church on the day of Pentecost?
4. Who was the lame person Peter healed?
5. Describe the event in which Peter healed the lame person who was begging in the Church Gate?
6. How the man named Aeneas, who had been bedridden for eight years, healed?
7. Which was the place where Peter raised a woman from death?
8. What is the meaning of the word 'Tabitha'?
9. Who was Tabitha?
10. Describe about the disciple Tabitha?
11. What are the lessons you learnt from the life of St. Peter?
12. Who has paved way for the gentiles to join Church?
13. How St. Peter died? What is your opinion about his death?
14. Compare Peter's behavior before and after he denied Jesus:
15. Explain the speech made by Peter:
16. What was the specialty Peter had as the Chief among the disciples?

Unit 2: PRAYER
Lesson 11: ANGELIC HYMN

1. What is the meaning of the word 'Angel'? Angel means messenger, emissary or ambassador.
2. How many types of Angels are there? What are they? There are nine types of angels, they are: Seraphim (Is.6), Cherubim (Ezek 10:3,5), Thrones, Dominions, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels (Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael), Angels (Gen.21:17)
3. What are the roles of Angels? The roles of angels can be summarized as follows: (i) Praising God in heaven, (ii) Always remain ready to obey the will of God, (iii) Conveys the will of God to human, (iv) Protect people
4. What was the dream which Prophet Isaiah saw? Isaiah saw the Lord seated on a throne, high and exalted, and the train of his robe filled with temple. Above him were Seraphs each with six wings praising God.
5. Angelic Prayer is a part of which prayer? Angelic prayer is a part of night time prayer which we use along with the Morning Prayer
6. Why this prayer is known as angelic hymn? Our Church fathers have arranged this prayer for us so that we would also praise God as the angels praise God in heaven.
7. Which are the occasions where angelic hymn is used in our services? (i) During the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord (Christmas) to remember praises of angels at the time of the birth of Jesus (while putting incense in the fire), (ii) Funeral service symbolizing the soul of the dead person is given in the hands of Angels. (iii) Feast of Epiphany, Hosanna (Palm Sunday), Good Friday and Easter during the exaltation of the cross facing four sides (Haud Malache..)
 - 1) Explain the important thoughts in the prayer- 'angelic hymn':
 - (a) **Praise to Holy Trinity:** The purpose of human life is to praise God similar to what angels do. The content of angelic hymn is praises to Trinity. The true praise is the Trinitarian praise. In this prayer different attributes are given to Holy Trinity. When we praise God in the true manner, the sanctity of God fills in us and we get purified and transformed.
 - (b) **Peace on Earth:** The prayer has special appeals for peace on earth and submission of people before God.
 - 2) Which are words used for trinity in this Angelic (hymn) prayer?
 - (i) Lord the God, the only son
 - (ii) Son of the father
 - (iii) Word
 - (iv) One who carry the sins of the world
 - (v) Lamb of God
 - (vi) Sat on the right hand of the father in great glory
 - (vii) Saint
 - (viii) Responsibility for the glory of God

Unit 2: Prayer

Lesson 12: Prayers of the Lent

Learning objectives: To learn the order of prayers during the lent and to pray accordingly during the lent season.

Verse to be memorized:

When I went up the mountain to receive the stone tablets, the tablets of the covenant that the Lord made with you, I remained on the mountain forty days and forty nights. I neither ate bread nor drank water. (Deuteronomy 9:9)

Teaching aids: Prayers of the great Lent, *Susrushasam vidhanasahai*

Introduction

Orthodox Church gives much importance to worship and fasting. Church insists that all members of the Church shall observe five canonical fasts. Fasting, avoiding certain food materials, being continuously in contact with God through Bible reading and praying etc. are some of the observations of fasting. Through such external observations the relation with God shall become strong and growth of the faithful towards deification shall become faster. Jesus said 'This kind can come out by nothing but prayer and fasting'(St.Mark 9:29). This reveals the importance of fasting in overcoming the temptations of devil. Jesus himself defeated satan through the power of fasting . Even though the observations of all fasts are the same, the Church has prescribed specific liturgical observations during Nineve fasting (three days) and the great lent (fifty days). Our present lesson deals with the liturgical observations of these two fasts.

Lesson

In our common prayer the subjects of the prayers vary with days and with canonical hours; but during lent no such subject variations exist. During lent prayers of sutoro and lilyo (night) consist of prayers of repentance. Prayers of other hours consist of teachings containing petitions and descriptions of fasting.

The prayers of fasting days begin at the evening after Sunday. On ordinary days canonical prayers of seven hours is done in two times. But during lent days seven hours' canonical prayers are done in three times. Evening prayer and sutoro are done in the evening, lilyo and morning prayers are done in the morning; the third hour prayer, noon prayer and ninth hour prayer are done together at noon.

To reflect

- 1) Which are the seven canonical hours of prayers?
- 2) Have you ever attended canonical prayers in the church during lent days?

Let us continue

When prayers are conducted in churches during fast days, lengthy services are used. Psalms, hymns, promion-sedro etc. are included in the prayers so that the participants can experience a real spiritual growth. We shall look in to certain prayers as examples.

1. Great lent, Tuesday evening prayer: 'This is the pure fast', cries out the prophet and he preaches to us its manners as to how we should keep it: 'Loose the knots of wickedness from your mind; cut off the bundles of deceit from your heart, dividing your bread to the needy and welcoming strangers to your house'. (Is. 58:6-7)

2. Great lent, Wednesday evening: If anyone fasts from bread and sins by word, what profit is there? He builds up and pulls down and loses his reward. If he fasts and was justified and speaks boastfully, he damages his justice, his stomach is empty and his fasting is not accepted.
3. Great lent, Wednesday morning: By his fasting, the prophet Moses brought down tablets for the people of Israel. Elijah was lifted up. Daniel conquered the beasts. Brethren, let us fast and pray in order to inherit the kingdom.

Activity

- 1) Read the reference of the first prayer from the Bible.
- 2) Which all sins are referred in the second prayer?
- 3) Discuss the incidents referred in the third prayer.

Genuflection (bowing down)

Genuflection is an important activity of Orthodox worship. In fasting days there are more occasions for genuflection. At the time of kaumo we use to bow down. In church worship, we bow down several times during sedro. Bowing down forty times after noon prayer is part of prayer during fasting. The following each response shall be repeated ten times followed by bowing down.

Kyrie elaison, Lord have mercy upon us, Lord have pity and mercy upon us, Lord, answer and have pity on us.

According to the teaching of the Church, we shall not bow down on the following days.
Maranaya festivals, Sundays and on the days from Easter to Pentecost.

Saturdays and Sundays

We know that Lent days are fasting days. In the lent days there is no fasting on Saturdays and Sundays. The special prayers for great lent is not applicable on Saturdays and Sundays. We use common prayers on these two days.

Prayers of the lent start with the prayer at Monday evening (evening after Sunday); so the Monday evening prayer shall be conducted only after the prayer of the ninth hour of Sunday.

To reflect

- 1) What is the subject of the ninth hour of common prayer?
- 2) Which are the Maranaya festivals which may come during Nineve fast and great lent?
- 3) Learn, how the date of Easter is decided.
- 4) What is the peculiarity of the Sundays that come in between Nineve fast and great lent?

Activities

- Find out how you can use the money you have invested out of fasting.
- Discuss the benefits obtained to body, mind and spirit from fasting.
- Fasting has a social aspect also: discuss.

Resolution

We will observe the fasts prescribed by the Church and say the prayers promptly.

Let us pray

My Lord who heard the prayer of the prophet in the belly of the fish, kindly accept my fasts and prayers also

I. Answer the following:

2) What caused a transformation in life style of early Christians?

Fill in the blanks:

1) The group of believers was one in mind and heart. No one said that any of his belongings was his own (Acts. 4:32).

III. State whether True or False

1) Jerobeam's kingdom known as Israel **True / False**

IV. Define the following (Any Five)

2) Which are the four things the early Christians strictly followed in their life?

V. Write a paragraph each

3) Why the early church is considered as a model for future generations?

Unit 2: Prayer
Lesson 13: Prayer at Sutoro
(4th Psalm)

1. What is the meaning of 'sutoro'? Sutoro means protection.
2. Which prayer is called Sutoro prayer? The prayer before going to bed is called sutoro.
3. Why shall we pray sutoro? Sutoro is the prayer through which we seek God's protection. How did King David obtained comfort in afflictions? King David was a man who had faced many problems in the life. On all such occasions, he was in the habit of depending on God and finding comfort there
4. What are the peculiarities of true devotees? A true believer will always have special consideration and protection from the Lord. He will use his devotees to accomplish His will. His ear will be always open towards His dear ones.
5. What is the harm of false love? False love and flattering will not stand for ever.
6. Where can we get true love? Lord gives the light of His face to his devotees.

Unit 3: Liturgical Hymns
Lesson 14: Kukilion for the Departed Clergy

Lesson objectives: This lesson is to study in detail the kukilion for the departed clergy and hence to attend the worship sessions very attentively.

Verse to be memorized:

Let your priests be clothed in righteousness, and let your faithful shout for joy. Psalm 132:9

Teaching aids: Holy Bible, Kurbanakremam, Common Prayerbook.

Introduction

We have studied about kukilions in class 7. It is a cycle of prayers which consists of psalms, ekbo, Kolos and bovootho. We have learned kukilions for Mother of God and Saints in detail. The next kukilion given in the Kurbanakremam is the kukilion for the departed clergy. In this lesson we are studying that kukilion in detail.

Lesson

The first hymn in the kukilion for the departed clergy is the following.
(chaarthum neethiye....)

In righteousness Thy priests be clothed- Halle- vu-halle..
Thy righteous ones in-glorious garb
For David's sake, Thy servant true-Halle-vu-halle..
The face of thee anointed heed

This hymn is based on Psalms 132: 9&10. We read the corresponding passage in the Bible as follows.

'Let your priests be clothed with righteousness, and let your faithful shout for joy. For your servant David's sake do not turn away the face of your anointed one'.

Here the 'anointed one' is the priest.

Ekbo (meaning 'step' because this is a step from Psalms to Kolo)

Next hymn in the cycle is an ekbo.
The ekbo in the kukilion for the departed clergy is given below.
(suchiyodu sudhya...)

May those feet that cleanly trod,
Keeping pure Thy holy place
Tread the courts of paradise
And with angel's e'er abide

Meaning

Lord, let the feet of the priests which have touched the Holy places be allowed to enter the doors of paradise so that they live along with the holy angels forever.

This is a prayer for the departed clergy.

Take a short break to sing this hymn together.

Kolos (meaning hymns)

The next part of the kukilion is the hymn called kolo. Various kolos are given in the Holy Kurbanakremam so that we can select according to our choice.

(Deivam srishtticaadathe.....)

After God had Adam made,
Rested He and looked on him,
And beheld him beautiful-
His creators imagethere
 When the earth- born moved and passed
 Through the trees of paradise,
Angels wond'ring gazed,
Seeing man exalted thus, Barekmor.
When the priesthood passed on down
Moses got it, Aaron too:
Moses passed it to Skariah
Passed Skariah it on to John
 John did pass it to our Lord,
 Christ ordained apostles twelve;
They sent forth by Him
Passed it on throughout the world.

Meaning

God created Adam in His own image. God saw that His creation is beautiful. Human began to walk through the paradise. Angels were astonished to see the high position attained by man who is made out of dust from the earth.

The second hymn is intended to bring out the continuity of priesthood. The writer likes to make clear that the New Testament priesthood is the fulfillment of Old Testament priesthood. At first Moses and Aaron obtained priesthood from God. Moses transferred it to Skariah, Skariah gave it to his son John and John gave the priesthood to Christ. Christ gave it to His disciples and the disciples gave the priesthood to the whole mankind.

Here we shall note that Christ is a priest for ever, according to the order of Melchizedek. (Hebrews 5:6)

But in the hymn it is said that Christ got the priesthood from John the Baptist, only to show the continuity of priesthood.

Another Kolo (Nirmala madbaha.....)

Blest the priests whose love for Christ
Mark'd their sacred altar's task;
Watching angels haste to come,
Leading them to courts of joy. Barekmor
Son of God, forget them not-
Priests of thine who served thee right;
Grant them pleasantness of face
On Thy advent day sublime

Meaning

The priests had been serving in the altars of Christ due to their love of Christ; So the angels of heaven shall hastily come to receive them to heaven.

Son of God, when you come again do remember the priests who had served you sincerely during their lifetime and bless them with pleasantness of face.

The first stanza is a statement and second is a petition.

Another Kolo

(moochanamaachaaryarkkekuka....)

O Lord, absolve the clergy-Halle.. Those priests and
deacons faithful-

They who served thee

In churches and in abbeys- here in their lifetime

Whose very hands did offer- in the chancel

The blood and precious body- for pardon of sins

Thy body Lord absolve their debts

Thy blood Lord – pardon all their faults

May they proclaim beside thee-

'Praise to Thee O Lord'

Meaning

O Lord, give absolution to the priests. Absolve the sins of the priests who have offered your body and blood in their hands for the absolution of the faithful. Pardon the sins of the deacons who have served you faithfully in churches and *dayaras*. Absolve their sins by your body and blood so that they shall sing 'Praise to thee O Lord.

Bovootho (Petition)

Two bovoothos are given in the books as the concluding petition of the kukilion for the departed clergy.

1. Bovootho of Mar Aprem (mutikal metanjava niranirayay...)

Crowns are plated, closely placed

On the holy altar there

Crowns will thus be set on heads

Of those priests who've served thee well.

Meaning

Beautiful crowns are prepared and closely placed on the altar of Christ. These shall be placed on the heads of priests who have done their duty well. The hymn mentions about the reward, the good priests are to get at the time of judgment.

2. Bovootho of St. James (Aachaaryesa...)

O Christ who art-

Of priests-the Lord- of clergy chief,

Pray pardon, Lord- those priests

Thy mysteries who served.

Meaning

O Christ, who is the Lord of priests and chief of clergy, give absolution to the priests who have served your holy mysteries.

Activity

1. In between two kolos, the priest says a sentence of praise. What is it?
2. Kolos end with a supplication, usually, in Syriac. What is it? Find out the meaning of it.
3. Find out the meaning of 'barekmor'.
4. Which is the day on which we pray for all the departed clergy.

Resolution

**We will pray for the departed priests
at the time of the office of the clergy.**

Let us Pray

O Lord, let all the priests who have served you on the altar partake your kingdom at the time of judgment.

Unit 3: Liturgical Hymns
Lesson 15: Office of the Dead

1. Which Psalm is recited at the beginning of the kukilion for the departed laity? Psalms 103:13&15.
2. Who is the prince who comes in clouds to give life to the dead? The prince who gives life to the dead comes in glory in clouds.
3. What is the meaning of the word 'sthoumenkalos'? Sthoumenkalos means 'let us stand well',
4. What is the meaning of the word kurielaison means? 'Lord have mercy on me'.

Unit 4: My Church
Lesson 16: The Holy Church during the I and II Centuries

- 1) When did the Jerusalem council held?
- 2) Who was the chair person at the Jerusalem synod A.D.49?
- 3) Who were present at the AD 49 Jerusalem Synod?
- 4) What was the decision of the Jerusalem Synod?
- 5) When did a proper administrative system came into the church?
- 6) Who is called as Apostolic fathers?
- 7) How is the administrative system in the Church?
- 8) What were the earlier Church records that give information about the history of the Church?
- 9) Name the writings of Apostolic fathers?
- 10) To whom we are called the Apologists?
- 11) Name the Apostolic fathers?
- 12) What are the important themes dealt within the writings of Apostolic Fathers?

V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) What was the issue that was discussed and solved in the Synod of Jerusalem? OR What was the role played by the Council of Jerusalem in the formation of the Church?
- 2) Explain the "Three-fold Ministry."
- 3) How did the Christian life and worship differ from those of Jews?

Unit 4: My Church
Lesson 17: The Holy Church (Upto 5th Century)
Persecutions, Synods

1. Name the emperors who persecuted Christians?
2. Explain the persecutions Christians suffered in the early Church?
3. What were the heretical teachings the earlier Church had to confront?
3. Which were the first three Universal Councils?
4. What were the reasons for convening the universal Synods?
5. What are the reasons for the persecution of Christians by the Roman emperors?
6. What are the main challenges to the faith and Divisions in the Church?
7. What were the issues of discussion and resolutions in the universal Councils?
 - a. The Synod of Nicea (A.D. 325):
 - b. The Synod of Constantinople (A.D. 381):
 - c. Synod of Ephesus (A.D. 431): I

Unit 4: My Church

Lesson 18: The Malankara Church upto 9th Century

(Christian migrations to South India)

1. In which name Christian migrants from Persia resided in the southern side of Kodungallur known?
2. The Christian migrants from Persia reached and accepted the patronage of the ruler
3. The Christian migrants from Persia resided in the southern side of Kodungallur they are known as the
4. The present-day *Knanaites* claim to be the successors of these Southists **True / False**
5. Which were the chief Christian migrations to Kerala?
6. What were the reasons and significance of the migration under *Knai Thomman*?
7. What is '*Knai Thomman Chepped*'?
8. Who were consisted with *Thekkumbhagakkar*'?
9. Describe the second Persian immigration.
10. Note the significance of the start of "Kollam Era."
11. What is the *Tarisappally Copper Plates*?
12. Explain the original of the name '*Thekkumbhagakkar*'?
13. What was the earlier status of the present-day '*Kadisha*' churches?
14. Detail the importance of Persian migrations to South India.

Unit 4: My Church
Lesson 19: The Malankara Church upto 10th Century
(Copper Plates)

- 1) What are the rights and privileges obtained through *Knai* Thomman plate?
- 2) What is 'Vattezhuth'?
- 1) What are the rights and privileges obtained through Iravikorthan copper plates?
- 2) Identity the copper plates issued to the Christians in Kerala?
- 3) What are the evidences for *Knai* Thomman plate?
- 4) Give an account about Tarisappalli copper plates:
- 3) Give an account about Iravikorthan copper plates:

Unit 5: The Holy Qurbana – A Study

Lesson 20: Prototypes of the Holy Qurbana in the Old Testament

Prototypes of the Holy Qurbana in the Old Testament

1. What is the meaning of Melchizedek?
2. What is the meaning of the word 'Salem'?
3. What we can observe Manna as pointing to the Holy Qurbana?
4. Why is the offering of Abel considered as a symbol of the Holy Qurbana?
5. Give an example to show that all the important events in the life of Jesus had been indicated in Old Testament?
6. What we can observe in the Garden of Eden as pointing to the Holy Qurbana?
7. What does the Bible say about Mechizedek?
8. Why is the sacrifice of Abraham regarded as a 'shadow' of the sacrifice of Jesus Church?
9. What was the food, God had given to Israelites in the desert? What was specialty about it?
10. What is the specialty of The Manna which Jesus said?
11. Why the bread supplied to Elijah by ravens is regarded as symbol of the Holy Qurbana?
12. How the fire that purified the tongue of Isaiah?
13. What was background in which David was given the sacred bread?
14. What are the pointers to and symbols of the Holy Qurbana in the Old Testament?
15. How was the sacrifice at Mount Carmel?

Unit 5: The Holy Qurbana – A Study

Lesson 21: The ‘Diptychs’ in the Holy Qurbana

Objectives of the lesson: To understand the significance and meaning of the ‘Diptychs’ in the Holy Qurbana. To learn more about the persons we remember in the Diptychs.

To learn by heart: ‘Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of *their* conversion’ (Hebrews 13:7).

Learning aids: The Holy Bible, the book of Holy Qurbana and the Book of Common Prayer.

Introduction

We learned about the symbols of the Holy Qurbana in the previous chapter. We also came to know that the Holy Qurbana is a worship based on the Holy Bible. Another characteristic of the Holy Qurbana is that it also contains intercessory prayers. We pray not only for ourselves but also for all others. We should as Christians pray for others also. Today, let us learn about the intercessory prayers in the Diptychs in the Holy Qurbana.

Lesson

Intercessions have important place in the Holy Qurbana. They are intended for the well-being of the living and for the peace of the departed. Mainly, there are five occasions in the Holy Qurbana for this. Of these, the first two are silent prayers and the other three are public prayers said during Diptychs, during the reading of litanies and also during singing the ‘kukkilion’.

The prayers called ‘Diptychs’ consist of altogether eighteen mediation prayers. During each Diptych, the priest says appropriate mediation prayers first in silence and after the Diptychs in public. The portion read by the altar assistant is called Diptychs. In Syriac it is called ‘Tubden’ because each of these six prayers starts with ‘Tubden’ meaning ‘but again’. (In the early Church, the six prayers were written on two plates which could have folded together called diptychs and thus derived the term ‘Diptychs’ for this in English. Out of the six Diptychs, the first three prayers are for the living and the rest for the departed. Let us study about each Diptych in detail.

1. The first Diptych

In this prayer, the rulers and leaders of the church are remembered. The heads of the Church like Ignatius of Antioch, Catholicos of the east Mar Baselios (at present the Mar Baselios Marthoma Paulose II), Patriarch of Jerusalem Mar Gregarious are remembered. Then the bishops of the respective dioceses and all the spiritual fathers are remembered. If the Holy Qurbana is celebrated by a bishop, he is also remembered by citing his name. It is advisable to remember all the Fathers who are related to the Church in this occasion.

2. The Second Diptychs

The faithful who are participating in the Holy Qurbana, those who have requested for remembrance in the Holy Qurbana and those who are suffered are being remembered through the second Diptych. Since those who are celebrating birthday and wedding anniversary also are remembered in this Diptychs the birthday/wedding anniversary prayers after the Holy Qurbana is against the procedure of worship followed in the Orthodox Church. As those who are in need and in poverty, those who are undergoing hard trials and sufferings, the destitute, bonded, slaves, widows, orphans etc. and those who are helping the poor and the sick are being

remembered by the priest in the open prayer it may be considered that the Holy Qurbana is dedicated for all.

To Reflect

- 1) What is the meaning of the word 'Tubden' (Diptychs)?
- 2) How many Intercessory prayers are there in the Diptychs?
- 3) Who are the Church Fathers that are being remembered in the first Diptych?
- 4) Who are being remembered in the second Diptych?

3. The Third Diptych

In the Diptych, prayers are offered for the protection of the Church in peace and also for the rulers. In the early Church, as the Holy Qurbana was formulated in monasteries, the leaders of the monasteries are remembered. The faithful under the patronage of Christian kings used to remember 'the faithful and truly Christian rulers, who have established and confirmed in the true faith'. The Church established in India remembers the political rulers of the land as well. As the unity and harmony of the Church is of paramount importance, the prayer is intended for 'the whole Christian community, the clergy and the faithful people, that they may continue in virtue'.

4. The Fourth Diptych

The departed souls are remembered from the fourth Diptych onwards. All the saints, both men and women along with Virgin Mary are remembered in this. We remember the Prophets and the Apostles, the Preachers and the Evangelists, the Martyrs and the Confessors. Among them, we also remember St. John the Baptist, St. Stephen, St. Peter, St. Paul and our Father St. Thomas. The patron saint of the particular church also is remembered here.

5. The Fifth Diptych

Our forefathers who laid the foundation for the faith of the Orthodox Church and protected the faith are remembered during the fifth Diptych. We also acknowledge our holy fathers who proclaimed the true faith in the first three Synods, who fought for the faith in the Synod of Chalcedon, who led the Church thereafter by suffering persecutions, the ascetics and the Holy Fathers of the Malankara Church. (We shall learn about the holy fathers mentioned in the fifth Diptych in detail next year).

To Reflect

- 1) Who are remembered the prayer in the third Diptychs?
- 2) Name a few important departed Holy Fathers we remember during the fourth and fifth Diptychs.

'6. The Sixth Diptych

During the sixth Diptychs we remember all the faithful departed who kept the true faith and lived according to the commandments of God. Here we pray for the remission of their debts, forgiveness of their sins and their eternal life in heaven.

Let us bear in mind three details while participating in the Holy Qurbana. We should pay full attention during these prayers and should not consider the occasion of Diptychs as the time for rest. We should entrust with the altar the names of our faithful departed so that they would be

remembered in all the Diptych prayers during the Holy Qurbana. Thirdly, we also should pray, along with the priest and the altar assistants, for those who are in need of our prayers.

To Reflect

- 1) Who are the important Holy Fathers we remembered during the fifth Diptych?
- 2) Explain that intercessory prayers have an important place in the Holy Qurbana.
- 3) Which are the occasions of necessary prayers during the Holy Qurbana?

Activities

1. Prepare a chart showing the names of Holy Fathers who are remembered in the Diptychs. See the model given below.

Serial No.	Diptychs	The remembered
(i)	First Diptychs	The Church Leaders
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		
(vi)		

2. Pray specially for the Church, for the sick and for the departed and the living Holy Fathers.
3. Visit the sick and the suffering with elders and pray for them.

Song

(to be added from page 338 of the book of the Holy Qurbana)

Resolution

We shall pray for those who are being remembered in the Diptychs during the Holy Qurbana.

Prayer

(to be added from page 237 of the book of common worship)

Unit 6: Elements of Faith
Lesson 22: The Holy Baptism

1. Which is the first sacrament we receive in the Church?
2. What are the sacraments which we receive along with baptism?
3. What is baptism?
4. What did our Lord tell to Nicodemus regarding baptism?
5. As per the Canon Law when did infants are baptized?
6. What are the graces we receive in the Holy Baptism?
7. What is the procedure of the service of Baptism?
8. What is the procedure of the service of Baptism? The procedure of the service of Baptism is as follows: (i) Preparation for baptism, (ii) Dedication, (iii) Christening, (iv) Exorcism, (v) Proclamation of faith, (vi) Act of sealing, (vii) Washing the consecrated water, (viii) Anointing with Mooron (ix) The administration of the Holy Qurbana (x) Dispersal

Unit 6: Elements of Faith
Lesson 23: Baptism of the infant

1. Which are the two early Christian in which the baptism of infants is mentioned?
2. '...Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not...' Locate the context of these words of Jesus?
3. Why the baptism of infants is regarded as baptism in faith?
4. Find out the instance when one is seen filled with the Holy Spirit even while being in the mother's womb.
5. '...the babe leaped in my womb for joy' (Luke 1:44). Who was the baby?
6. Find out the basis for "baptism of infants" in the Holy Bible.
7. Find out three occasions in the New Testament where baptized people are qualified as "saints."

Unit 6: Elements of Faith
Lesson 24: Communion with the Faithful Departed

1. It is correct to say 'departed' rather than 'dead'. Why?
2. What is the status of departed ones?
3. Why is it say that departed are to have attained the state of 'sleep' and are in rest?
4. What is the nature of the communion that the living can have with the departed?
5. "As the departed righteous ones are alive in Christ, we continue to pray" Explain.

Unit 7: Acquaintance with Great Personalities
Lesson 25: St. Gregorios of Nazianzuz

1. 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, (John 1:1)
2. Who are called 'Cappadocia' Fathers?
3. Give a brief description about his birth and childhood of Gregory of Nazianzus:
4. What was the turning point in the life of St. Gregory of Nazianzus?
5. Why was Gregory reluctant to enter ordained ministry?
6. Do you think Gregory was a success as a bishop?
7. Assess the contribution of Gregory to the Monastic movement:
8. Is it true that married clergy were consecrated as bishops in the early Church?
9. (Write a note on the theological contributions of Gregory of Nazianzus)/ Why was Gregory acclaimed as Theologos?
10. Which book written by Gregory of Nazianzus became a major element in Orthodox spirituality? 'Theosis'

Unit 7: Acquaintance with Great Personalities
Lesson 26: Pulikkottil Joseph Mar Dionysius I
(The Founder of the Old Seminary)

1. How many are there in the Malankara Orthodox Church? What are they?
2. Who established the Old Seminary? H.H. Pulikkottil Joseph Mar Dionysius II
3. Who established St. Thomas Orthodox Theological Seminary? Who was the associated founder?
4. When did H.H. Pulikkottil Joseph Mar Dionysius II born?
5. What was the Christian name of Ittoop Malpan?
6. What made priest Ittoop to come to be designated as 'Malpan'?
7. Briefly narrate the devastation caused by Tippu's invasion:
8. What do you mean by 'Ramban'?
9. What you mean by Padiyola?
10. Which were the important ordinances or Malankara Church Edicts issued during the time of Ittoop Ramban?
11. What were the possible effects of the translation of the Bible and Liturgical texts into the mother tongue?
12. Who assisted Ittoop Ramban in translating Holy Bible from Syrian to Malayalam?
13. What was the great and historical contribution of Joseph Mar Dionysius I?
14. Why Ramban Joseph became ordained as a bishop?
15. Who ordained Ramban Joseph as Joseph Mar Dionysius I?
16. What is the specialty of Old Seminary?
17. What are the major 'titles' of Pulikkottil Mar Dionysius II?
18. Which do you think was the greatest contribution of Mar Dionysius II to the Malankara Church?
19. Explain the need and significance of systematic theological education for candidates for priesthood.

Unit 7: Acquaintance with Great Personalities
Lesson 27: Pulikottil Joseph Mar Dionysius II or Dionysious V

1. Was Dionysus II is related to Pulikkottil Dionysius I ?
2. Name were the Metropolitans who adorned the throne of Malankara Church between the reigning periods of Pulikkottil I and Pulikkottil II?
3. Why did Fr. Joseph approach the Patriarch of Antioch for getting ordained as bishop?
4. Explain the background of the formation of the 'Mar Thoma Church.'
5. What was the important decision at the Mulanthuruthy synod?
6. What was important event in the Synod in Mulanthuruthy year 1876?
7. What are the developments effected by Pulikkottil Dionysius II in the Church during the 44 years of reign, that is from 1865 to 1909?
8. What was Brahmavar-Goa Mission?
9. To whom Pulikkottil II appointed as His successor?
10. When did Joseph Mar Dionysius (Pulikkottil II) left the eternal life?
11. How do you understand the contributions of the Metropolitan to the society as a whole?

Lesson 28: CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

Lesson 29: READING HABIT: BEST SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE

Objective:

- Improve reading habit in children resulting in change in behavior
- improve their interest in reading Holy Bible
- inculcate habit of reading and improve knowledge

Verse to Memorize: 'I am wisdom, I am better than Jewels, nothing you want can compare with me' Prov.8:11

Learning Tools:

Holy Bible, Prayer Book, Few Good Books written by great personalities (e.g. Wings of Fire by Dr.A.P.J Abdul Kalam)

Introduction

Do you know the benefits of reading? There are many advantages for reading. The most important among them are acquiring knowledge , experience and maturity.

Our Lord Jesus Christ had good knowledge on laws and Holy Scripts. You may remember the incident happened at the temple of Jerusalem when Jesus was only 12 years old. Jesus visited the temple with his parents and he stayed back there without informing his parents. After two days when his parents went back to the temple searching Jesus, they found Him interacting with the leaders. All who heard him were amazed at his intelligent answers (Lk.2:47).

When Satan tested Jesus, He defeated Satan by quoting from Holy Scripts. Jesus used to quote from Holy Scripts in His preaches and teachings. We observe a knowledge full person in Jesus.

Reading improves Knowledge

Reading is essential for those who would like to improve their spectrum of knowledge. As the proverb says, 'Reading makes a man Perfect', reading is required to make a man complete and purify him. Different kinds of books such as: histories, evaluations, biographies, auto biographies, travelogues, stories, novels, dramas, poems are all collection of knowledge. Reading books whenever we get time and prepare notes will surely help to improve knowledge.

Reading help in value based growth

In early days only religious books were published. The objective was to inculcate values in human being. The books like Vedas, Quran, Geetha, Ramayana, Mahabharatha etc. were meant to lead man in the correct path.

Holy Bible comprise of verses of wisdom like 'To be wise you must first have reverence for the Lord' and fatherly advices like 'do what your father tells you, my son, and never forget what your mother taught you'. Bible helps us to live according to the will of God. Reading good books helps us choose good life. It will also help to think freely and lead a matured life.

Reading is a learning tool

Education leads a person from darkness to the light of knowledge. Good books produce the same effect. The good themes in books enrich our mind to reach a stage of extreme happiness. Reading helps to expand the boundary of knowledge of an individual beyond a curriculum and provide a delighting sensation to the reader.

Reading improves dignity of a person

Happiness, creativity etc. are the basis of dignity for an individual. Stability of a society depends on people who are selfless, well adjusted and magnanimous. An individual's happiness is decided on his relation to self and others and to God. Good books have great influence in this regard.

Reading even helps a person from committing crimes. It will make a person aware of the outcome of committing a crime.

Reading purifies the soul

Reading help an individual to distinguish between good and bad. There are lots of parables in Bible. Many of the characters in those parables provide us new insights. (e.g parable of the prodigal son). Such parables and stories make us to think about our own life for making necessary changes.

Reading Habit – to be a routine in life

Reading should be a routine activity. Reading cost us less but provides more fruits. Reading is to be treated as an entertainment. It is always better to select good books for reading.

The evolution of electronic media has affected the reading habit of people. But reading is essential to inculcate good values in life. The Malayalam poet Kunjuni says 'People grow whether they read or don't read. If people grow by reading, they bear fruits, if they grow without reading they will transverse'

The Sunday students should feel happy in their relation with Holy Bible. By reading Bible daily, we establish a strong relation with God and avoid other bad temptation. It will also help to take decisions as per the will of God, avoid worries in life, improve faith, keep up a Christian outlook and also enable us to give good advice to others.

Acts 8:26 narrates the change made in the life of a eunuch by reading Bible. He was an official in palace of Ethiopian queen. He was reading Bible during his journey in carriage. Angel of God told Philip to go near the carriage and ask the official whether he understands what he reads. The official replied that he don't understand it without being explained by someone. Philip explained the Bible verse to him which lead to Baptism of the eunuch for joining Christ. While reading Bible we should try to understand the meaning of the verses we read. This will help us to continue our relation with God.

Let us Think

1. What are the benefits of reading?
2. How reading makes a man mature and experienced?
3. How reading purifies the soul?
4. What are the benefits of reading Bible daily?

Activities

1. Conduct a group discussion in the class to explain the benefits and flaws of reading habit.
2. Prepare a note after reading a good book
3. Prepare a chart of the books you have read.
(Name of author, title of book, date of reading , Price of book) And new books which you read to this list.

Prayer

*Our Lord, Please send your Holy Spirit to us and improve our wisdom.
Make us worthy of praising you always. Amen*

Lesson 30: TIME MANAGEMENT

Objective: Understand the importance of utilizing time effectively

Verse to Memorize: 'Make good use of every opportunity you have, because these are evil days' Eph.5:16

Learning Tools: Holy Bible, Placards showing the importance of time, Prayer Book

Lesson

How do we spend the time we have. Sometimes we may be utilizing it effectively. Many people waste their time. We need to understand the importance of time and act accordingly.

Time is an invaluable, precious treasure which provides opportunity to improve and also get destroyed. Time also is the creation of God. Everyone in the world get same amount of time a day, but the people produce different output. Many people do not utilize the time effectively.

The concept time management means the principle and skills an individual should practice in order to produce more output from time he/she has. This is for the purpose of improving the life.

God the creator has kept all activities in the nature with a time schedule. Laws of nature teach us many important lessons regarding keeping the time. Perfect time is observed in the rotation of earth, climate changes, bearing of fruits by the trees, birds sing etc. All these systems in nature teach us that human being also is bound to keep time perfectly.

Let's reflect..

1. Give a definition for time
2. What is meant by time management
3. How the laws of nature help human being to keep time

Punctuality and diligence are the symbol of competence. These qualities show the sincerity, personality and self control of an individual. During the primitive period people had lot of time. There was no hurry for anything. Even the time was checked by looking at the Sun or at the length of shadow. But in the modern urban culture time is very precious. Every activity is time bound. Success and achievement depends on how you utilize time.

Benjamin Franklin says, " If you love your life, don't waste time". The cream of life is made up of time. An individual starts managing his time when he takes a decision to change. This is easy if you are enthusiastic to become active.

It is important to see how much you have achieved within the time you had, no matter how much you worked hard. This means that managing time is related to the result of work.

When you withdraw money, the balance in your account becomes zero. When a day starts, 86400 seconds are deposited in your time account. It becomes zero by next day whether you use it properly or not, and you get a new time deposit for the same amount. It would be excellent if you become aware of the withdrawal of time from your time account. So we need to have a time budget similar to a finance budget.

Get Smart with Time

SMART stands for 'Small Measures that Ascertain, Resourceful usage of Time'. Certain points are to be considered for effective time management:

1. Take responsibilities: you have to be responsible for using your time. If you don't take the responsibility, somebody else will use your time. Give up the habit of postponing activities.
2. Pray for God' guidance: we have activities to be done everyday. We should pray to God so that we identify these activities.
3. Prepare an action plan: there has to be a planning with details on What is to be done? How? Purpose ? etc.
4. Proper organization of the activities: look the creation done by God (see book of Genesis). Our activities also should be organized in the same way.
5. Learn to say 'NO': If you are struggling with more responsibilities than you can do, try to say 'no' to tasks which are not that much important.
6. Assign Priority: if you have a number jobs to do, then assign priority to your tasks. Start with activities which is most important . continue the same method and complete the all the tasks.
7. Write down the tasks: It is difficult to remember the tasks when there is more number of tasks to do. It will be better to write them for reference.
8. Analyse the strength and face the challenges: Analyze your strengths, opportunities and identify the problems, hurdles, challenges and weakness. Make changes wherever required.
9. Do not intervene in others matters: do not try to intervene in others activities and waste time. Instead, try to complete your own job. If the other person requires your help, then don't hesitate to provide help.
10. Reflect on the activities: reflect on the job on completion of a stage of work or on completion of an activity. This will help to identify the drawbacks and ensure that the job is progressing as per plan. This type of reflection will help to make changes in the activities if required.

Let's reflect

1. What is the importance of time?
2. Time and tide waits for none – explain this on the basis of present lesson
3. Mention the factors that helps for better time management
4. One of your friends is lazy. Prepare a letter to correct him

Activities

1. Discuss how effectively we manage time in our life
2. Prepare a chart showing all the activities you have to do for the next one month
Sl No. Activity to be done date of completion Priority number
3. Prepare similar chart for every month
4. Collect good captions on time management and hang them in your room

Resolution

We shall utilize every moment of our life and do the works correctly and punctually

Prayer

*Lord God, we understand that every minute in our life is precious.
Help us utilize time effectively. Amen*