

ORTHODOX SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE EAST  
OUT SIDE KERALA REGION - CALCUTTA DIOCESE  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2019**

Time : 2 Hours

Class : IX

Total Marks : 50

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| I. Answer the following: (Any Five)   | 5  |
| II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)  | 5  |
| III. State weather True or False  | 5  |
| IV. Define the following (Any Five)   | 10 |
| VI. Write a paragraph each (any three)  | 15 |
| <br>  |    |
| VII. Prayer:  | 5  |
| How good it is to give thanks to Thee, ..... Thy eternal Name, <b>Amen. OR</b><br>(Karthave ninne sthothram cheyyunnathum ..... njangale sukapeduthaname. <b>Amen</b> )                                   |    |
| VIII. Hymns:  | 5  |
| Thine, O Lord, are both the worlds, .....Praise the Holy Spirit too. <b>Moriyo</b><br><b>Rahemelain..... OR</b> (Nadhaa! thaavakamirulokam .....Roohayikkum haale-luiha.<br><b>Moriyo Rahemelain.....</b> |    |

## CLASS IX

### UNIT I: Bible Studies

#### Chapter 6: The Conversion of St. Paul

##### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

- 1) Where did Saul born? Saul was born in the city of Tarsus in Kilikya Province (Cylesia).
- 2) Who was Saul's teacher? Rabbi Gamaliel

##### I. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

- 2) "I am **crucified** with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but **Christ liveth** in me" (Galatians 2:20).
- 3) Paul is the Roman form of the same name and **Saul** became popular as **Paul** in the later phase of his life.

##### I. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was Saul's goal in travelling to Damascus? Saul wanted to harm Christians and destroy Christianity.
- 2) What happened when Saul reached the city gates? Saul lost his eye sight. But he acquired spiritual light and after Ananias prayed for him regained external vision as well.
- 3) What was the voice heard by Saul on his way to Damascus? He heard a voice "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" Saul was surprised and he asked "Who are you Lord?" And the Lord said "I am Jesus whom you persecute. Arise and go into the city and it shall be told you what you must do".
- 4) When do we remember St. Paul during the Holy Eucharist? Before the reading of Evangalion the church coir recite the Hymns of St. Paul and the Deacon reads the letter of St. Paul from the Holy Bible.

##### IV. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) Describe the changes that happened to Saul as a result of his experience on way to Damascus OR How Saul transformed his life style? After tormenting the Christians in Jerusalem, Saul and his men left for the ancient city of Damascus. Their aim was to wipe out Christianity from Damascus. When they reached near the city it was almost noon. Suddenly a miracle happened. A bright light was shone around them. Saul fell to the ground. He heard a voice "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" Saul was surprised and he asked "Who are you Lord?" And the Lord said "I am Jesus whom you persecute. Arise and go into the city and it shall be told you what you must do". The people who accompanied Saul saw the light and heard the voice. But they did not see Jesus Christ nor hear the message. Instead they observed changes in Saul. When Saul rose up from earth he was blind. However he was happy at heart. Aided by those who accompanied him, Saul reached the house of Judas, a Christian in Damascus. The leader of the Christian Church in Damascus at that time was Ananias. Ananias had a vision of the Lord and according to Lord's instruction visited Saul and prayed by laying his hand on Saul's head. Then something like scales fell off from Saul's eyes

and he regained his vision. Ananias baptized Saul and made him a member of the Christian Church. Only then did Saul end his fasting for three days and ate food.

- 2) What are changes effected in Saul as a result of his experience? Three main changes happened to him.
- (1) Saul became convinced that Jesus Christ who he had hated as his enemy was the Promised Saviour. Thus his belief regarding Christ was transformed.
  - (2) Since Jesus had been Crucified on a cross. Saul had thought that he was a condemned man (Deuteronomy 21:22). But after his vision Paul believed that Jesus Christ was the Saviour of the entire mankind.
  - (3) Paul changed his notion that the Jews alone were God's people. He understood that all who believe in Jesus Christ are people of God. He realized that the Christian Church was the true people of God, the New Israel.

**UNIT I: Bible Studies**  
**Chapter – 7. The First Missionary Journey of St. Paul**

**I. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- 1) What do you mean by missionary journeys? The journey for spreading the gospels is known as missionary journey.
- 2) Where did Paul and Barnabas at first visited? They first went to Cyprus, the native place of Barnabas.
- 3) Who was the first to converted as a result of Paul's ministry? Sergius Paulus, who was the first to converted as a result of Paul's ministry.
- 4) What happen to Paul and Barnabas when they reached to the city of Debe? There too several people heard the gospel, repented and joined the church.

**II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

- 1) "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and **preach the gospel** to every creature" (St. Mark 16:15)

**III. State weather True or False**

**IV. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) Where did the first missionary journey begin from? Who were travelled together with Paul? The first missionary journey of St. Paul began from Antioch, the capital city of Syria. The church in Antioch prayed and sent Paul and Barnabas for mission activities. Mark, also known as John, joined them in order to assist them.
- 2) How did Saul became known as the name Paul? Paul chose the name Paul to show his respect to Sergius Paulus or else he might have wanted to declare that he was the apostle of the gentiles.
- 3) What was the miracle performed at Lystra? They healed a cripple, who had never walked since birth. When the gentiles of the land saw this, they thought that Paul and Barnabas were two gods who had come down in the likeness of men. The gentiles tried to worship and make sacrifices to the apostles. However Paul prevented them and said that they too were human beings like them. He asked them to turn away from vanities and exhorted them to worship the living God who created heaven and earth.

**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) What are the general features (the fruits of this journey) of the missionary journey?  
The following are the general features of the missionary journeys
  - a) It was the church that authorized them to undertake evangelical trips.
  - b) They were inspired and aided by the Holy Spirit during their journey and ministry.
  - c) They began their work in the towns.
  - d) They first evangelized the Jews and later turned to the gentiles.
  - e) They travelled and spread the gospels not individually but in groups.
  - f) Along with preaching the gospels they healed the sick.

2) Explain St. Paul's ministry at Antioch.:- Paul and Barnabas went to the Jewish synagogue in Antioch on a Sabbath day. Paul quoted the Jewish scriptures, history of Israel and words of prophets to prove that Jesus is the promised Saviour. He exhorted people to come to salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Several people believed in Christ. But the Jews vehemently opposed them and so they had to depart for Iconium, located about 100 kilometers away.

In Iconium too, Paul went to the synagogue of the Jews and preached. He also performed several miracles there. He relied on God's grace and preached with great skill and effectiveness. The Jews here also became envious. They caused division among people and brought harm to the apostles.

3) What are the reveals when Paul and Barnabas returned to the city of Lystra?

This reveals three things:

- a) They were not in the habit of withdrawing on the face of opposition. They thought that it was a blessing to suffer for the sake of Jesus Christ.
- b) They had great care and concern for the churches they founded and this prompted them to revisit the places. They wanted to make the faithful bold enough to withstand opposition from Jews and infidels.
- c) In order to carry on the ministry of Christ, they ordained and appointed elders in every church they had founded. Thus the work in every church was set in order and arranged before they returned.

4) What do we learn from the first missionary journey of St. Paul?

- a) This missionary journey revealed and confirmed St. Paul's statement that "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ" (Romans 1:16).
- b) He not only preached the gospels but revealed the strength of God's kingdom by healing the sick.
- c) The apostle's work was not solitary; it was founded on fellowship. When Jesus sent His disciples He also sent them as groups of two (St. Luke 10:1).
- d) The apostle thought that it was a blessing to suffer for Jesus Christ and the Kingdom of heaven. This attitude shall become an inspiration to all believers.

## UNIT I: Bible Studies

### Chapter – 8. The Second Missionary Journey of St. Paul (AD 49-52)

#### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

- 1) Who was Silas? He was a citizen of Rome and a member of the church of Jerusalem. His Roman name was Silvanus and Paul used this Roman name

#### II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

#### III. State whether True or False

#### IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was cause of the difference of opinion between St. Paul and Barnabas?  
Difference of opinion between Paul and Barnabas at the beginning of the journey. Barnabas wanted to take Mark along with them. But Paul opposed this suggestion (Acts 15:37-38). Mark had been criticized for withdrawing midway from work during the first journey. Hence Paul refused to take Mark along with him.
- 2) Why did Paul revisit the Churches he established in different places? He wanted to strengthen and encourage the believers. At Lystra a young man named Timothy was selected for evangelical activities.
- 3) Why should Paul visit to Macedonia? St. Paul had a vision. A man from Macedonia was seen requesting them "Come over into Macedonia and help us." Paul decided to comply and go to Macedonia. Luke joined them in their journey. They boarded a ship from Troas the next day and went to Neapolis and then to Philippi, the chief city of Macedonia.
- 4) Describe the three important incidents during their journey to Philippi.
  - (1) The conversion of Lydia.
  - (2) Healing the soothsaying damsel.
  - (3) Conversion of the Philippian jailor.
- 5) How Lydia converted as Christian? Lydia was a pious woman from Thyatira. She was a vendor of purple clothes. There was no synagogue at that place and hence women assembled by a river for worship. Paul and Silas reached there on a Sabbath and preached. Lydia was converted by the preaching of Paul and she and her household were baptized. She is often described as the first convert in Europe.
- 6) Say a couple of sentences about Athens? Athens was the capital city of Greece and had attained a lot of educational and cultural progress. There were several philosophers living in the city. There were idols of several gods.
- 7) What happen when Paul preached in Athens? Paul went to the most important centre of the city and preached, the gospel of Jesus Christ. His sermon was highly philosophical and only very few people became believers. Paul could not found a church in Athens.
- 8) What was the attitude of the Jews of Berea? The Jews at Berea were quite noble. They received the word of God gladly. Several people became believers and were baptized. But when the Jews of Thessalonica came to know about this, they came over to Berea and stirred up the people. Paul went away from the place to Athens. But Silas and Timotheus remained in Berea. Paul waited for them in Athens.

**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) What happen when Healing the soothsaying damsel Paul cast out the demon in her? In Philippi there was a slave girl who was possessed with a spirit of divination. Her masters gained a lot of money by her sooth saying. Paul cast out the demon in her and as a consequence the masters lost their source of income. They became furious, caught Paul and Silas and took them to the magistrates. The magistrates rent off their clothes and ordered that they be flogged. Finally they were thrown into prison.
- 2) Describe the incident of conversion of the jailor? In jail, Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises to God at midnight. Suddenly there was an earthquake and the doors of the prison were opened. The jailor on seeing this was alarmed. He thought that the prisoners might have escaped. So he drew out his sword and prepared to kill himself. Then Paul prevented him and assured him that none of the prisoners had escaped. Paul baptized him and his family.
- 3) What were the activities of Paul and Silas after they were set free from prison? Paul and Silas were set free from prison. They passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia and reached Thessalonica. Paul, as was his practice, went to the synagogue of the Jews and preached about Jesus Christ. This was repeated on three consecutive sabbath days. As a result several people came to believe in Christ and were baptized. This created a lot of commotion among the Jewish rulers. Since they could not catch Paul and Silas, they produced their host Jason before the rulers of the city. Paul and Silas left for Berea that night itself.
- 4) Describe how Paul has carried out the visit at Corinth? Paul went from Athens to Corinth. This city was a commercial centre and was notorious for its immorality. Corinthians had been a synonymn for immorality. Here Paul resided with Aquila and his wife Priscilla. Like Paul, they too were tentmakers by occupation. They had migrated there from Rome and might have been converted to Christianity in Rome itself. That might have been the reason why Paul decided to stay with them. At first, Paul preached in the synagogue of the Jews. When he faced opposition there, he went to the gentiles and worked among them for about one and a half years. When the opposition became severe he left the place. Aquilla and Priscilla followed him till Ephesus.
- 5) Evaluate the second missionary journey of Paul?
  - a) He revisited the places he had gone to earlier. The aim of the visit is to confirm the new church community in faith.
  - b) He did not stay at one place for a long time. Instead, he went from one place to another. He was always in search of new places where the gospels had not reached.
  - c) His initial work in every place was among the Jews. It was easier for them to understand about Jesus Christ. Then he turned to the gentiles and as the 'apostle of the gentiles' evangelised them also.
  - d) It is estimated that the second journey lasted for about three years. The apostle thought that his success was because 'God stood with him and acted.'

## UNIT I: Bible Studies

### Chapter – 9. The Third Missionary Journey of St. Paul (AD 53-57)

#### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

- 1) Where did St. Paul begin his third missionary journey from? The third missionary journey of St. Paul too began from Antioch.
- 2) Give the name of capital of Asia Minor? Ephesus was the capital of the province of Asia Minor.
- 3) How did Paul bring back to life at Treas? An important incident that happened at Treas was Paul bringing a dead person back to life.

#### II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

#### III. State weather True or False

#### IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What do you understand about St. Paul's mode of work? He was always committed to his work. He was very enthusiastic about preaching the gospels and bringing people into salvation in Jesus Christ.
- 2) What was the aim of St. Paul's third missionary journey where he visited earlier? The believers of the church in Jerusalem were suffering from famine. Paul made a third missionary journey with the aim of collecting financial help for them.
- 3) Give a small description of Paul at Meletus? The elders of the church from Ephesus came and visited Paul. Paul made a heart-rending speech to them (Acts 20:18-35). He recounted his experiences and instructed the elders how to do their ministry. They are chosen by the Holy Spirit as overseers to lead the church of God. The apostle entrusts the church at Ephesus in the hands of God and bids farewell to the church leaders.
- 4) Give a small description of Paul at Tyre? Paul and his companions stayed there for about a week. He could meet and interact with the Christians in the city.
- 5) Give a small description of Paul at Caesarea? Paul and his men stayed there for only a day and went to Caesarea. Philip, the evangelist had returned to Caesarea after the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch and was living in the city. Paul and his companion resided in the house of Philip, the evangelist.
- 6) Why should St. Paul take the representatives of various churches along with him to Jerusalem? Most members of the churches he visited were converted gentiles. Paul collected financial aid for the church in Jerusalem from these churches. He reached Jerusalem with the money he collected.
- 7) When did St. Paul write epistles to various churches? St. Paul wrote epistles to various churches (Eg: Corinthians, Romans) from various places during this journey.
- 8) Give a small description of Ephesus? Ephesus was the capital of the province of Asia Minor. It was a rich and prosperous city. There was a huge temple dedicated to the gentile goddess Diana there. This temple was as important to the Greeks as the temple of Jerusalem was to the Jews. There were several superstitions and evil practices among the people here.
- 9) Who did Paul bring back to life at Treas? An important incident that happened here was Paul bringing a dead person back to life.



**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

5) Give a small discription of Ephesus? Ephesus was the capital of the province of Asia Minor. It was a rich and prosperous city. There was a huge temple dedicated to the gentile goddess Diana there. This temple was as important to the Greeks as the temple of Jerusalem was to the Jews. There were several superstitions and evil practices among the people here.

6) What happened at the gathering of disciples in the upper chamber?

An important incident which happened in Troas was the gathering of all disciples together in the upper chamber on a Sunday to break bread. This incident reveals three things.

a. The gathering on Sundays had begun in the church.

b. Worship means breaking of bread or celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

c. Along with breaking of bread there was preaching as well.

7) Describe the important incidents that happened during Paul's stay at Ephesus?

(Explain the work of St. Paul at Ephesus).

The important events that happened when St. Paul was living in Ephesus were:

There were twelve disciples of John the Baptist living in Ephesus. Paul baptized them and made them Christians.

a) **The conversion of Exorcists:** Certain Jews who were exorcists used to perform miracles in the name of Jesus Christ. But a person with an evil spirit in him leaped upon them and harmed them. Paul's preaching led to their conversion to Christianity. They burned their books of magic in public. This shows that their conversion was total.

b) **The uproar of the silversmiths at Ephesus:** When the Christian gospel spread around, several people came forward to give up idol worship. This caused great financial loss to silversmiths who made and sold small silver idols of Artemis (Diana). Their leader called the workmen together and caused a lot of uproar in the city. This grew into a riot against Paul and his fellowmen. The chief of the city appeased the rioters through his diplomacy.

2) What was the warning of Christian prophet from Judea named Agabas? What was its result? A Christian prophet from Judea named Agabas came to Paul and he prophesied that Paul would be unprisoned in Jerusalem. The companions who heard these words forbade the Apostle from going to Jerusalem. But Paul thought that it was a blessing to suffer for the sake of the Lord Jesus and continued his journey. He travelled from Caesarea to Jerusalem by land.

3) Write an essay on the objectives of the third missionary journey of St. Paul, the places he visited and the sufferings he underwent.

## UNIT I: Bible Studies

### Chapter – 10. The Council of Jerusalem

#### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

- 1) What do we call the gathering of the bishops of the church? Yes this gathering is called a synod or council.
- 2) Which are the three Great councils? The three Great Councils are Council of Nicea, Constantinople and Ephesus.
- 3) In which Thubden (DIPTYCH) we refers to the Great General Councils? In the fifth Thubden (Diptych).
- 4) Which council the First general council held? Council of Jerusalem – AD50

#### II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) “For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availed anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature” (Galatians 6:15).
- 2) “For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availed anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature” (Galatians 6:15).

#### III. State weather True or False

- 1) A council is often known after the place where it is held. True/ False
- 2) St. James, the Episcopa of the church of Jerusalem was revered as the “brother of Jesus Christ.” **True/ False**
- 3) St. James, the Episcopa of the church of Jerusalem was one among the twelve disciples of Jesus Christ. True/ **False**

#### IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What was Paul’s opinion regarding the issues discussed by the council? St. Paul, the Apostle of the gentiles, and Barnabas supported the view of St.Peter. They described the miracles and wonders of God during their work among the gentiles.

#### V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) What was the circumstance of first Council of Jerusalem convened? In the beginning the members of the Christian church were mainly from the Jewish community. Later gentiles were admitted to the church. Then the question of how these gentiles should be admitted to the church arose. Then the question of how these gentiles should be admitted to the church arose. Two opinions came up regarding the manner of admission. Judainers argued that the gentiles needed to be circumcised as per their Jewish practice before they were baptized and admitted into the church. Some others argued that there was no need for circumcision because those who accepted the faith in Jesus Christ were free from Jewish scriptures.
- 2) How did Peter describe the religious practices of the Jews? St. Peter talked about the liberty provided by the gospels. He had taken the initiative in admitting gentiles to the church. He said that the religious practices of the Jews were “an unbearable yoke.” Gentiles who believe and join the church should not be burdened with that yoke. The only basis of salvation is the belief in Lord Jesus Christ.

- 3) Describe the ideas put forward by St. James at the Council of Jerusalem? St. James who presided over the council declared the final decision. He consolidated the discussions that took place and gave his verdict that the gentiles who embrace Christian faith need not observe the religious practices of the Jews. Hence there was no need for them to be circumcised. However they should abide by certain principles. They should abstain from idolatry and meats offered to the idols. Secondly, they should abstain from fornication and should be disciplined in matters of sex. Thirdly, even though they can eat meat, they should avoid the meat of strangled animals.
- 4) What are the decisions of the Council of Jerusalem?
  - a) Those gentiles who join Christian church need not be circumcised. This proves that Christian church is not a vestige of Jewish religion. It is different and has an identity of its own.
  - b) The converts from gentiles should abstain from idols, fornication and strangled animals. This decision was quite necessary in the circumstances of those days. The prohibitions regarding food in those days are not relevant today.
  - c) The decisions taken were recorded and are sent to various churches. In those days there was no postal system and hence the letters were not sent by post. Instead some representatives from the church of Jerusalem were selected to carry the letters to various churches by hand.
- 5) What is the significance of the Council of Jerusalem which seems to give a few lessons to the church/churches?
  - a) Issues and problems are likely to arise within the church because they are run by human beings who are fallible. What is more important is how to solve these problems.
  - b) Issues should be settled through proper discussions, in the atmosphere of prayer and inspired by the Holy Spirit. Decisions should not be thrust upon others. Instead the issue should be addressed through mutual respect and understanding.
  - c) The path of reconciliation should always be followed. There should be a readiness for compromise without deviating from the fundamental principles.
  - d) Taking decisions is not sufficient. Steps should be taken to implement them.

**UNIT II: Prayer**  
**Chapter – 11. The Litany used in the Vespers**

I. **Answer the following: (Any Five)**

II. **Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

1) “Hear O Lord and **have mercy upon me**: Lord, be thou my helper” (Psalm 30:10).

III. **State whether True or False**

IV. **Define the following (Any Five)**

1) What is meant by a ‘litany?’ Belief in the Holy Trinity is fundamental to the Orthodox faith. Hence the prayer begins by addressing the Holy Trinity and is a proclamation of faith in the Holy Trinity.

2) What is meant by ‘Theosis’ in the Orthodox spiritual tradition? Humans had been created in God’s own image. But he had lost that God image because of his sins. Hence our ultimate aim is to return to that God image. This is known as ‘Theosis’ in the Orthodox spiritual tradition.

3) Why should we pray litany? The prayer ‘save us from hellfire, from undying worms, from unquenchable fire, is meant to remind us of the Last Judgment. We pray that we shall be saved from the places reserved for those on the left on the day of the Last Judgment. Death, Hell and Heaven shall always in our minds always

V. **Write a paragraph each (any three)**

**UNIT II: Prayer**  
**Chapter – 12. The Litany used in the Matins**

## UNIT II: Prayer

### Chapter – 13: Prayers of Canonical Hours

#### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

1) What is the meaning of the word 'Orthodox?' "Praising God in the right manner."

#### II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

#### III. State weather True or False

#### IV. Define the following (Any Five)

1) How can we complete prayers for seven canonical Hours while praying twice a day?

The offices for None, Vespers and Compline are combined for Evening Worship and those for Nocturn, Matins (Prime), Terce and Sext for the morning worship.

2) Do you say the special prayers for Three day Fast and Great Lent at home during those days of fast? What differences do you find between three special prayers and the common prayers of those prayers from the common prayers used in other seasons? During these days of fast, the prayers of canonical hours are said as three devotions - morning, noon and evening worship. The noon worship should be done at noon itself. The prayers for the canonical hours of Terce, Sext and None are included in the noon worship. At the end of noon worship forty prostrations are done during these lenten days.

Those who are too busy with their work during day time should do this worship along with the morning prayers.

#### V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

1) What are Canonical Hours? One day was divided into sixty 'Naazhikas.' One hour was equivalent to two and a half 'Naazhika.' A time unit consisting of seven and a half 'Naazhikas' was called a canonical hour. The first canonical hour that comes after dawn (6 am) is called Terce (9 am). The next canonical hour comes three hours (or seven and a half 'Naazhika') later and is called Sext (12 noon). This canonical hour is followed after three hours by the Hour called None (3 pm). Again after three hours comes the Hour of Vespers (6 pm). Besides these five canonical hours during day time, we have Compline (9 pm) and Nocturn (12 midnight) during night. These hours are called canonical hours because prayers are prescribed for each of them. Thus we have seven canonical hours a day and the prayers prescribed for them are known as the Canonical Hours.

2) Prepare a chart of the seven canonical hours and their relationship with Christ's Passion:

a) Nocturn : Jesus Christ is taken captive (St. John 18:12)

b) Matins (Prime) :The trial of Jesus (St. John 18:28)

c) Terce :Pontis Pilate sentences Jesus to be crucified.(Three hours after dawn)

d) Sext : Crucifixion of Christ (St. Mathew 27:45)

e) None : Christ dies (Three hours after noon) (St. Matthew 27:46)

f) Vespers : Jesus Christ is taken from the cross (St. Matthew 27:57)

g) Compline : Jesus Christ is entombed (Compline = guard) (St. Luke 23:54)

## UNIT III: Hymns of Eucharistic Devotion

### Chapter – 14. The Morning Prayers of Sreeba (Holy Cross) season worship

#### I. Answer the following: (Any Five)

- 1) When do we follow the Holy Cross season worship? From the Feast of Holy Cross onwards.
- 2) When do we start following the Resurrection season prayers? From Easter onwards.

#### II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)

- 1) "O God thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and **thirsty land** where no water is" (Psalm 63:1).

#### III. State whether True or False

#### IV. Define the following (Any Five)

- 1) What are the two seasons of worship? We use two kinds of morning worship namely Sreeba (Holy Cross) season worship and Kyomtha (Resurrection) season worship.
- 2) Describe the main theme of Easter season? The main theme of Easter Season worship is Christ's resurrection and subsequent incidents.
- 3) Describe the main theme of Easter season? The main theme of Easter Season worship is Christ's resurrection and subsequent incidents.
- 4) Which canonical hours are included in Our Holy Eucharist? We have included the prayers of Matins, Terce, and Sext in our Holy Eucharist. Hence we have to say the prayers of Nocturn at home before coming to the church for the Holy Eucharist
- 5) What does it indicate in the hymn "Church confounds..... question virgin giving birth"? This hymn is a reply to those who question the virgin hood of St. Mary. God is capable of transferring the impossible to something possible

#### V. Write a paragraph each (any three)

- 1) Describe the main theme of Sreeba (Holy Cross) season? From the Feast of Holy Cross onwards. (Holy Cross) season worship we meditate on incidents related to St. Mary. This lends variety to Hymns of Devotion we sing on Sundays. The prayers for Wednesday in Canonical offices are given as morning prayers in Holy Cross season worship. Wednesday is the day of commemorating St. Mary.
- 2) What is the meaning of hymns Door that leads one to.....Soul by his own will? The kingdom of heaven is narrow and the path is always full of hurdles. Hence those who travel by this path should be very alert and committed. If they show laziness, they will be attracted towards evil ways and they will destroy their soul. This hymn exhorts a Christian to keep away from sin and remain diligent always. Every believer should be earnest and tireless. Laziness is one of the seven deadly sins. Laziness includes omission of duties as well as reluctant execution of duties.  
(This hymn reveals one significant features of Orthodox worship.
- 3) What is the meaning of hymns Righteous get light in darkness ..... Glorious Thy handiwork, Lord? Light dawned for the wise people amidst darkness. O Lord the two sisters sky and the earth, which were created in a fraction of time, worship you in this prime of the day. The sky and the earth were created when God said 'Let them be' (Genesis 1:7-9). That is why they are picturised as two sisters born immediately after

the word of creation was uttered by God. The lines that follow are a description of nature. The sky stands above the waters. The earth carries and contains water. When God created and divided earth and the sky a beautiful chamber called the atmosphere arose in between them. O God the sophistication and intricacy of your creation is praise worthy.

- 4) What are the three incidents mentioned from Bible in the Hymn “Church confounds ..... question virgin giving birth”? The church points out to the heretics who question the virginhood of St. Mary. Three incidents in the Holy Bible which prove St. Mary’s virginity. They are the tree that bore a miraculous fruit (Genesis 22:13), the hard rock that gave water (Exodus 17:6) and fish of sea which gave forth coin (St. Mathew 17:27).

When Yahweh forbade Abraham from offering Issac as a sacrifice, Abraham saw a ram caught in a thicket by its horns. This ram was taken and offered to Yahweh. This incident is described as “the tree providing forth a lamb.”

When the Israelites thirsted for water in Meribah, God commanded Moses to smite a rock with his rod and water gushed forth to quench their thirst. This is described as the stubborn flint providing water. When Caesar’s men came to collect tax, Jesus Christ asked Peter to cast a fish line in the sea. When Peter opened the mouth of the first fish he caught he found a coin (Esthera). This coin was given as tribute money (tax) for Jesus Christ and Peter.

**UNIT III: Hymns of Eucharistic Devotion**  
**Chapter – 15. The Morning Prayers of Easter season worship**

**I. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- 1) When does the Holy Cross season begin after the Easter season? The Holy cross season begins after the Feast of the Holy Cross.
- 2) In which portion representing the season of hymns in Kymtha? Hymns based on certain biblical passages connected with the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 3) Who told Peter and John about the resurrection of Jesus Christ? Mary Magdalene.
- 4) How Mary Magdalene identified Jesus Christ? When Jesus Christ call her 'Mary', she identified Jesus Christ.
- 5) What was the result when Mary Magdalene identified Jesus Christ? She ran to the disciples and told them that Christ has risen from the dead.

**II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

1. "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up" (Psalm 5:3).

**III. State weather True or False**

**IV. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) What is the meaning of Hymn "God in glory-arose from death ..... trembling stood wa-tchers then"? God resurrected from the dead gloriously and gave life to Adam and all his children. The chores of angels who saw this, adored their Lord. Light illuminated the world and the watchers who saw it stood trembling (St. Matthew 28:4).
- 2) What is the meaning of Hymn "Simon Peter – and Yuhanon ..... Saint Matthew sang – for joy"? Simon Peter and John who heard about the Resurrection of Jesus Christ ran to the sepulchre. When James heard about it, he became very happy and Thomas was satisfied (St. John 20:4).
- 3) What is the meaning of Hymn "Lord descended – into Hades ..... From her enemies saved – the church? After his crucifixion Christ descended to the Hades and preached the gospel to the dead in captivity. He resurrected on the third day and saved the church from enemies. One of the important sins of Israel was worship of the idols. Christ effaced that sin through his death
- 4) What is the meaning of Hymn "This day Lord as one out of that stupor of wine ..... built His altar forever? Jesus Christ who resurrected on Sunday is compared to a person who has woken up from the stupor of wine. He destroyed Death by His resurrection and transformed the door of Hades into his eternal foot-stool.
- 5) What is the meaning of Hymn "This day God did rise ..... Crucifiers were – ashamed"? Christ's Resurrection caused great fear among the keepers of the sepulchre (St. Matthew 28:4). They went to Jerusalem and announced that Jesus Christ resurrected from the dead. Hearing this the chief priests and others who crucified Christ became ashamed (St. Matthew 28:11).
- 6) What is the meaning of Hymn "Those departed – waiting for Thy Second Coming ..... Rejoicing they raise – their heads"? Many people had lived in expectation



of Christ's birth and had died in grief without seeing it. But when these departed saw Christ's Resurrection they raised their heads in happiness and adored Christ.

**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) Explain the Hymn "Those departed – waiting for Thy Second Coming ..... Rejoicing they raise – their heads"? Jesus Christ has told us that "Many prophets and kings have desired to see those things which you see but have not seen them" (St. Luke 10:24). This hymn states that those people who expected Christ's birth but died without seeing Christ, rejoice abundantly on the day of Christ's resurrection.
- 2) While Mary Magdalene was weeping when she did not find Jesus in the Tomb, Christ asks her why she was weeping and who she was seeking? Mary Magdalene. Mary thought that the one standing in front of her was the gardener. When Christ asks her why she was weeping and who she was seeking? She said that someone had taken her Master away.

## UNIT IV: My Church

### Chapter – 19. The Coming of Portuguese

(Synod of Diamper & Coonan Cross Oath)

**I. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- 1) Who presided over the Synod of Diamper? The Roman Catholic Arch bishop of Goa, Alexis de Menesis presided over the synod.
- 2) What is the Ponder of "**Coonan Cross Oath**"? "The St. Thomas Christians of Kerala, till the end of their generations, will neither accept Roman faith nor come under the rule of Pope of Rome" – Coonan Cross Oath.

**II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

- 1) "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 conversation" (Hebrews 13:7).
- 2) Roman Catholic historians call those who participated in the 'Coonan Cross Oath', '**New Allegiant group**' and those who did not participate in it '**Old Allegiant group**'

**III. State whether True or False**

**IV. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) How did the arrival of the Portuguese affect the St. Thomas Christians? St. Thomas Christians were forcefully brought under Roman Catholic domination, by threats and enticements.
- 2) What are the conditions that led to 'Coonan Cross Oath? Thus the synod of Diamper could Latinise the Malankara Church completely and the domination of the Portuguese Roman Catholics over Malankara Church. The St. Thomas Christians who lost their independence as a result of the Synod of Diamper attempted to regain their independence through the 'Coonan Cross Oath.'
- 3) Who are the real 'Old Allegiant group?' Justify your answer? 'Old Allegiant group are the real one. The Portuguese came to India for trade. Gradually they started interfering in political and religious affairs.

- 4) What is the Ponder we shall say on 'Coonan Cross Oath? "The St. Thomas Christians of Kerala, till the end of their generations, will neither accept Roman faith nor come under the rule of Pope of Rome" – Coonan Cross Oath.

**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) Explain the details of Diamper Synod: The Portuguese came to India for trade. Gradually they started interfering in political and religious affairs. The synod of Diamper was aimed at the dissemination of Roman Catholic faith, by bringing the Nazrani Community under it by force and by threat.

The synod of Diamper was held from 20 to 26 June 1599. The Roman Catholic Arch bishop of Goa, Alexis de Menesis presided over the synod. Apart from Roman Catholic priests and theologians, 153 priests and 671 representatives from Malankara churches participated in this synod. The synod was held at the church of Diamper. Nine assemblies were held during the synod and altogether 200 decrees were passed in them. These decisions were written in advance by Archbishop Menesis and he got them passed at the assemblies by force and by threat. Historians are also of the opinion that he had added certain decisions on his own after the synod was over.

- 2) List the sad effects of this Synod on St.Thomas Christians:- The effect of the Synod of Diamper was that it could bring the Malankara Church under the Roman Catholic fold. The Synod of Diamper brought about radical changes in the rituals and practices of the Malankara Church and the religious and liturgical books were set on fire. Moreover Malankara Church was placed under the governance of Latin bishops. Thus the synod of Diamper could Latinise the Malankara Church completely.

- 3) How did the 'Coonan Cross Oath' lead Malankara Church into independence?

The St.Thomas Christians who followed the Oriental faith and liturgical system could not agree with the Roman faith. The elders of Nazranis sent several letters to various Oriental Churches seeking help from them in overcoming the Roman domination. As a result an oriental bishop Ahathalla arrived in Malankara and this caused a new awakening in the people.

The Roman Catholic authorities who came to know about the arrival of Ahathalla took him captive to Mylapore. Two deacons (Itty and Kurian) saw Ahathalla by chance in Mylapore and came to know about the purpose of his arrival. The St. Thomas Christians who came to knew about this, demanded the release of Ahathalla. But later news spread around that Ahathalla was killed by immersing at sea.

The Christians of Kerala were stirred with anger. Under Arch deacon Thomas they assembled in Mattaanchery church on January 3, 1653. They tied ropes to a wayside granite cross there and took the pledge that they would never be under the Roman Catholic Church. Historians testify that out of the two lakhs St. Thomas Christians at that time all except four hundred participated in this freedom struggle. Because of the great crowd who tugged at the rope, the cross slanted to one side. Hence this came to be called 'Coonan Cross.'

- 4) What was the result in St.Thomas Christians in Malankara after the 'Coonan Cross' Oath?/ How did the 'Coonan Cross Oath' lead Malankara Church into independence? The St. Thomas Christians assembled in Alangattu church. They elected Archdeacon

Thomas as a bishop under the title 'Marthoma.' It is said that twelve priests laid their hands and ordained him as bishop. Thus the Christians of Kerala regained their faith and independence through the Coonan Cross Oath. Moreover Coonan Cross Oath is the first independence movement in India against foreign domination.

**UNIT V: The Holy Eucharist: A study**  
**Chapter – 21. Fathers and Doctors of the Church commemorated in the**  
**Fifth Diptych (continued...)**  
**Part 2: Church Fathers after the Fourth Century**

**I. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- 1) What is meant by 'Oriental Orthodox Churches?'
- 2) What is meaning of the surname 'Baradeus'? Baradeus means "one who wears rags."
- 3) Who is known as the architect of Syriac hymnody? St. Ephrem is known as the architect of Syriac hymnody.

**II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

- 1) "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 conversation" (Hebrews 13:7).

**III. State weather True or False**

- 1) The Fathers of the Oriental Orthodox Churches were branded as 'Monophysites'  
True/False

**IV. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) Bring out the implications of the explanation used to describe St. Cyril of Alexandria in the fifth Diptych? In the fifth Diptych St. Cyril is described as the 'exalted and veritable tower of knowledge who expounded the doctrine of the incarnation of God the Word, our Lord Jesus Christ declaring and showing clearly that He became incarnate.'
- 2) Who was St. Dioscoros of Alexandria? St. Dioscoros was the nephew of his predecessor St. Cyril as patriarch of Alexandria. He presided over the Great Council of Ephesus of 447 AD and participated in the council of Chalcedon.
- 3) How does the church split into two faction? The Church split into two factions at the council of Chalcedon because of the differences in interpreting the formula of faith and the differences in language used by the two factions at the council.
- 4) Which churches were known as Chalcedonies believers? The present day western churches (Roman Catholic and Protestant) and the Byzantine churches (eg. Russian, Greek, Romanian etc.) became known as Chalcedonies believers
- 5) What was the contributions of St. Philoxenos of Mabbug to the church? He was a great scholar, teacher, philosopher, theologian and law-giver. His works include interpretations of the gospels of St. Matthew, St. Luke and St. John, the books on 'the Holy Trinity', 'the Incarnation of Jesus Christ' and 'On Morality.'
- 6) Find out a hymn composed by St. Antimus? 'Maniso' (Anthem) composed by him is sung at the beginning of the public celebration of the Holy Eucharist ('By Thy Mother's earnest prayers'.....)
- 7) How St. Severus is described? St. Severus is described as "the crown of the Syrians, the eloquent mouth, the pillar and the doctor of the Holy Church of God as a whole, the meadow abounding in blossom, who preached all the time that Mary was undoubtedly the God-bearer."

**V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) Our church does not accept the council of Chalcedon. Why?

The heresies which arose in the fifth century AD were advocated by Eunomius and Apollonarius. They spread heresies following the footsteps of Nestorian teachings. The controversy was regarding how the divine and the human natures were commingled in Jesus Christ. The Council of Chalcedon was convened in AD.451.

St.Cyril of Alexandria was the strong defender of orthodoxy against the Nestorian heresies, He opposed the heresy of Nestorios. St. Cyril is described as the ‘exalted and veritable tower of knowledge who expounded the doctrine of the incarnation of God the Word, our Lord Jesus Christ declaring and showing clearly that He became incarnate.’”

The Alexandrian Fathers argued that the ‘two natures are wonderfully joined, but not mixed in Jesus Christ. However the Chalcedon party, led by Rome and Constantinople emphasized ‘two-natures’; and condensed those who appeared them as ‘Monophysites.’

Patriarchs of Rome and Constantinople (Tome of Leo) conspired together against St. Dioscoros of Alexandria in the council of Chalcedon and Pope Leo of Rome imposed his two nature theory of Christ in the Council of Chalcedon

St. Timothy also fought against the ‘two nature’ theory of Christ and a strong defender of Orthodoxy. He headed a counter council against the doctrines of the council of Chalcedon. Who are the foremost defenders of Orthodox faith during the time of the synod of Chalcedon?

- 2) Who was Mar Jacob Baradeus? How his works to the church? Mar Jacob Baradeus was the leader of Non-Chalcedonian believers. During persecutions, he moved about in the oriental lands organizing the believers and ordaining priests and bishops. It was by virtue of his efforts that the faith of our Church Fathers who were condemned as ‘followers of one nature theory’ could survive over the ages. Those who followed the teachings of Mar Jacob Baradeus were often mockingly called ‘Jacobites.’ Mar Jacob Baradeus became the episcopa of Edessa in AD 542. He ordained about twenty bishops and thousands of priests and deacons while living in hiding in Egypt, Syria and Babylon. He overcame the cruel persecutions of the opposing factions which had great political influence.
- 3) How St. Ephrem is described? As an young ascetic he had attended the Great Council of Nicea along with the metropolitan of Nisibis. He was a teacher at the ecclesiastical school at Nisbis for about thirty eight years. He has written a lot of interpretations of Biblical Passages and has composed hundreds of hymns (Memras). This great poet is often described as ‘the Sun of Syrians and the Column of the church’, ‘the Harp of the Holy Spirit’ and ‘the Prophet of Syrians.’
- 4) **The Great Poets and Ascetics**
  - **Mar Jacob of Nisibis** known as ‘the Moses of Mesopotamia’
  - **St. Jacob of Edessa** was a great scholar, church historian and interpreter of the Bible.
  - **Mar Jacob of Sarug** was a great ascetic who composed several hymns and devotional songs. He has written about 800 ‘memras’ (anthems) and ‘Bovoothos.’

Among his 95 extant sermons 'The Passion of Christ', 'Faith and Fortune' and 'Purgatory' are well known.

- **Mar Isaac**, the disciple of St. Ephrem, led an ascetic life in a mountain peak in Edessa. His writings on monastic life have been translated into Greek, Arabic and Ethiopian languages and are used by Oriental churches.
- **Mar Balai** was a composer of 'Bovoothos' used in our liturgy. His name is remembered along with those of Mar Jacob and Mar Ephrem. He has written a lot of hymns expounding Orthodox faith. His other famous works include 'The History of St. Joseph' and 'Farewell to Moses and Aaron.'
- **Mar Barsauma** was the representative of ascetics at the second Council of Ephesus (AD 449) and the Council of Chalcedon (AD 451). He led a life of ascetic discipline. He used to stand and pray day and night. He was persecuted after the synod of Chalcedon and he died in AD 458. This Church Father is renowned for his miracles. He was a defender of Orthodox faith, an ideal ascetic and a saint.
  - 'Barsauma' means 'Son of Fasting.'
  - **Simeon the Stylite** was a detached ascetic. He stood and prayed continuously on a pillar and hence is known as 'Stylite.' He raised his pillar for meditation near Aleppo in Syria and lived in prayer and spiritual rigor for forty years.
- **Mar Abhayi Emperor** as the bishop of Nicea. He led the church for 32 years and distributed his paternal wealth among the poor and healed the sick through miracles. He lived in a monastery near Merdina and died at the age of 110.

#### 5) **Church Fathers of the Modern Age:**

- ❖ **Yeldo Mar Baselius** was born in Kudaid Village in Mesopotamia and was consecrated Maphrian of the East in 1662 AD. He visited Malankara Church in 1685 AD and reached Kothamangalam. This Church Father was a very old man when he reached Malankara. He passed away on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of his arrival. His mortal remains are entombed in 'Mar Thoman Cheriya Palli' Kothamangalam. He is a saint of miraculous powers and several people in this region give the names 'Yeldo' or 'Basil' to their children in commemoration of this saint. He was canonized on November 2, 1947 by the Malankara Orthodox Church.
- ❖ **St. Gregorios of Parumala (1848-1902):** He is the first official canonized saint in the Malankara Church. He was born in Chathuruthy family of Mulanthuruthy. Later he was consecrated metropolitan of Niranam, Thumpamon and Kollam dioceses at a very young age. Hence he was known as 'Kochuthirumeni.
- ❖ **Mar Dionysius of Vattasseril (1858-1934):** He was born in Vattasseril family in Mallappally and was a disciple of St. Gregorios of Parumala. He had versatile in church history, Syriac language and doctrines of faith. His book 'The Essence of Religious Instruction' makes a comprehensive description of the faith of our church. This Church Father could liberate Malankara church from the yoke of Antiochian church. St. Dionysius is the architect of the Malankara Catholicate and The Church Constitution (1934). He is laid to rest in the Old Seminary, Kottayam. He was canonized in 2003. In short, the Church Fathers commemorated in the Fifth Diptych are saints and architects of faith of the church.

**UNIT VI: Dogmas of our Faith**  
**Chapter – 24. The Creed of the Church – Holy Spirit, The life giver**

**II. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- i. Explain the meaning of the word 'Catholic.'? The word 'Catholic' originates from the Greek word 'Katholike'. It means "with reference to the whole" and 'comprehensive.'
- ii. What is the meaning of 'Orthodox.'? This Greek word means "praising God in the right manner."

**III. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

**IV. State whether True or False**

**V. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) What was 'Filioque' controversy? The creed states that the Holy Spirit "proceeds from the Father and is worshipped and glorified along with the Father and the Son." However in the sixth century AD the Roman Catholic (Latin) church altered it as "proceeds from Father and the Son." In Latin language the word for "from the Son" is 'Filioque.' The Orthodox churches opposed the inclusion of this word in the creed. This is known as 'Filioque controversy.'
- 2) What is the Orthodox teaching regarding the Holy Spirit? The Holy Spirit makes human beings good and makes them claimants for the kingdom of God. We receive the Holy Spirit through the anointment of Holy Chrism during the Holy Baptism. The Holy Spirit purifies us and resides in us through the Holy Eucharist and other sacraments. The fruit of the spirit is visible in those in whom the Holy Spirit resides (Galatians 5:22-23).
- 3) How can we prove that the Holy Trinity is the One True God? If we say that the Holy Spirit also proceeds from the Son, it will create misunderstanding regarding The Holy Trinity. People might think that there are two sources of Origin in the Holy Trinity and would think that the Holy Spirit is inferior to Father and Son. Moreover in the gospels Jesus Christ describes the Holy Spirit as the "Spirit of truth, which proceeds from the Father" (St. John 15:26). A Bible passage which proclaims that the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit are one is seen in 1 John 5:8.
- 4) Why do we anoint members of some other churches with Holy Chrism before receiving them as members of our church? The Holy Church is the community of believers who have joined with Jesus Christ through the Holy Baptism. The Holy Spirit makes human beings good and makes them claimants for the kingdom of God. We receive the Holy Spirit through the anointment of Holy Chrism during the Holy Baptism.
- 5) What was the heresy regarding the Holy Spirit? "The Holy Spirit is the Lord and the Giver of Life to everything. That means he is the creator, the True God and equal to Father and Son. The creed states that the Holy Spirit "proceeds from the Father and is worshipped and glorified along with the Father and the Son." However in the sixth century AD the Roman Catholic (Latin) church altered it as "proceeds from Father and the Son."

- 6) Describe the 'Filioque' controversy briefly? In Latin language the word for "from the Son" is 'Filioque.' The Orthodox churches opposed the inclusion of this word in the creed. This is known as 'Filioque controversy.' One of the reasons why the Byzantine (Greek) Orthodox churches severed its Fellowship in the Holy Eucharist with the Catholic Church in AD 1054 is the inclusion of this word in the creed of the church.

**VI. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- i. What are the four descriptions of the church in the creed?

There are four descriptions given to the church in the Creed. The church is Catholic (universal) Apostolic, One and Holy.

- a. The word 'Catholic' originates from the Greek word 'Katholike'. It means "with reference to the whole" and 'comprehensive.' The church has spread to all continents and all tribes. Only the Orthodox Church has the comprehensiveness and authenticity of faith. That is why it is known as the Catholic (universal) church.
- b. 'Apostolic Church' means the Church that preserves the Faith and Tradition of the Apostles. Ours is the church founded by Apostole St. Thomas. We follow the faith and tradition received from him.
- c. 'One' church refers to the church founded by Jesus Christ. Those who follow heresies are not members of the One church.
- d. God alone is holy. The church is called 'holy church' because it is the body of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit resides in it.

**UNIT VII: Great Men of God**

**Chapter – 27. H.G. Geevarghese Mar Osthathios The Jewel of the Malankara Church**

**I. Answer the following: (Any Five)**

- 1) Name the Metropolitan who is laid to eternal rest in St.Paul's Missions Centre, Mavelikara? H. G. Dr. Gheevarghese Mar Osthathios Metropolitan.
- 2) Name the Metropolitan who was honoured as 'Jewel of the church' by the Indian Orthodox Church? H. G. Dr. Gheevarghese Mar Osthathios Metropolitan
- 3) Name the parents of H. G. Gheevarghese Mar Osthathios? Kochu Itty of Munduvayalil house, Cherukol, Mavelikkara and Mariamma of Iezhakkadavil
- 4) What was the childhood name of H. G. Gheevarghese Mar Osthathios? Georgekutty
- 5) Where did the H. G. Gheevarghese Mar Osthathios Metropolitan have his primary education from? After his primary education in Cherukol and Pathichira he completed his High School education from BH School Mavelikkara.
- 6) How many years Geevarghese Mar Osthathios taught in the Theological Seminary? Years from 1952 to 2008.
- 7) What is the life's message of Mar Osthathios? The itinerant mission organ of the church "Message of Love" is also a brain child of the metropolitan.

**II. Fill in the blanks: (Any Five)**

- 1) "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 conversation" (Hebrews 13:7).

**III. State weather True or False**



#### **IV. Define the following (Any Five)**

- 1) What was the influence of spiritual awakening in Georgekutty? It was a period when the influence of spiritual awakening had spread from missionary and Reformist churches to the Orthodox Church. Eventhough there were several Reformist practices unacceptable to our true faith, there were certain good and acceptable aspects as well. One was the personal experience of Christ and the earnest desire to confess Christ. During his young days, Georgekutty had an experience of dedicating himself to Lord Jesus Christ. This personal dedication became the foundation of his life.
- 2) What was the turning point to Georgekutty? The turning point of Georgekutty came when he got the opportunity to complete his education in the USA. He took his degree in theology (BD) from Leonard Theological Seminary Jabalpur. Then he took MA degree from Drue University, New Jersey and STM from Union Seminary, New York. He was ordained deacon in 1948 just before he left for the USA.
- 3) What was the contribution of Geevarghese Mar Osthathios against the poverty? He participated in several international conferences organized by World Council of Churches, Faith and Order, International Association for Mission Studies etc and shared his ideas with others.
- 4) What was the inspiration for the all the works of charity that have been founded in Malankara Orthodox Church? Children's Home of Puthuppady was the inspiration for the all the works of charity that have been founded in Malankara in the subsequent decades.
- 5) What was the dream of the Geevarghese Mar Osthathios Metropolitan? The development of a mission oriented Orthodox Community which would serve the poor, the lepers, the Aids victims, the illiterate, the addicts, the destitute and the orphans.
- 6) What was the goal of Geevarghese Mar Osthathios? The goal of all his activities was to spread the gospel of love to all suffering people despite their differences in terms of caste, religion or language.
- 7) What were the social works under taken by Mar Osthathios? He started various projects for people suffering from diseases and heart problems, poverty and destitution. It was under his initiative that the Sunday coming after July 3rd is observed as Mission Sunday. The donation collected on that day is spent on missionary activities.

#### **V. Write a paragraph each (any three)**

- 1) How should Geevarghese Mar Osthathios raised to the level of eminent theologians? His tenure as a teacher at Orthodox Theological Seminary raised him to the level of eminent theologians of his time. He authored several books which were acknowledged internationally. They include 'Theology of a Classless society', 'The sin of being rich in a poor world', 'Sharing God and a sharing World' and 'One religion of love.' He developed a world view based on the concept that 'God is love.'
- 2) What were the circumstances that made Geevarghese Mar Osthathios as a lover of humanity? He found out that all varieties and differences can be bridged through love. He dreamed of a world of equality founded on love of God and justice. He tried his best to fulfill this dream through his prayers and activities. He observed that poverty is

the best manifestation of sin. All those who try to remove poverty try to please God. At the same time he stood against opposing sin with sin. All those who try to remove poverty try to please God. At the same time he stood against opposing sin with sin.

- 3) What are the important contributions of the Geevarghese Mar Osthathios as a teacher at the Theological Seminary? He taught in the Theological Seminary for 56 years from 1952 to 2008. Most of the Metropolitans of the Malankara Church including H. H. Baselios Poulouse II Catholicos are his disciples. His tenure as a teacher at Orthodox Theological Seminary raised him to the level of eminent theologians of his time. He authored several books which were acknowledged internationally.
- 4) Explain the circumstances that led to the establishment of St. Paul's mission centre? During Geevarghese Mar Osthathios studies in the USA, he was often invited to preach in the churches there. He used the honorarium got from these places to buy the land for St. Paul's mission centre in 1953. But about a decade before that, in 1943, the mission centre had started functioning in a rented building.
- 5) How did the mission centre become the headquarters of missionary activities of the church? In 1979, this centre was declared as the Mission Training Centre of the Orthodox Church and central office of Mission society and as the headquarters of the Mission board of the church.

Like the priests giving leadership to church services, the lay evangelists shall reside in the region of their mission and carry on the mission work. Our mission work should reach all villages of India; H.G. desired for the development of a mission oriented Orthodox Community which would serve the poor, the lepers, the Aids victims, the illiterate, the addicts, the destitute and the orphans.

- 6) How did Puthuppady Children's Home started? Once Father M.V.George (Geevarghese Mar Osthathios) was moved to see a child's corpse being pecked at by crows. He decided that orphaned children should not be left to sleep in the streets. He thought of a remedy and God showed him the way. Manalel family of Puthuppady donated 25 acres of land to him and the Children's Home started functioning here. It was in a way the beginning of the organised mission and charity work of Malankara Orthodox Church.
- 7) What is the mission development works established in St.Paul's mission? A monastery and a convent were established in Puthuppaday. The inmates of these institutions included the famous preacher Late Rev.Fr.M. G. Paul, H. G. Mar Thevodorus Metropolitan of Punalur diocese as well as a group of dedicated priests and ascetic priests. All of them are today rendering praise worthy service in various fields of the church.

Other new institutions followed: A girl's home and convent were established in Puthuppady itself. Then Children's Homes were established at Panayambala, and Like the priests giving leadership to church services, the lay evangelists should reside in the region of their mission and carry on the mission work.

- 8) Which are the institutions established by H.G.Dr. Geevarghese Mar Osthathios? A girl's home and convent were established in Puthuppady itself. Then Children's Homes were established at Panayambala at Niranam diocese, and Haripad in the

Mavelikara diocese. This was followed by Thiruvananthapuram Guidance Centre, Rest House, St. Thomas Children's Home, Neyyattinkara, St. George Girl's Convent Pune, Children's Village, Snehabhavan and Dayabhavan, Bangalore in Karnataka. Also the Children's Village in Ittarsi and Children's Home, Kottayam were founded by the Mar Osthathios.

The metropolitan also gave leadership to the rehabilitation projects following the Tsunami, earthquake and famine in places like Orissa, Lathur, Kerala, Madras, Andamans and Ethiopia.

- 9) What are the factors that prompted the Metropolitan to give leadership to a number of social service projects? Mar Osthathios was an excellent preacher, prophet of social justice, writer, theologian, Apostle of the poor, a person who led a life of simplicity, social reformer, ardent lover of the church, one who suffered for the sake of gospels, and a Church Father who loved children. He could realize all these because he held Jesus Christ the greatest joy of his life. He could reconcile incessant prayer and a life of action. His life shall be a great example for future generations.

## Class 9: Annual Examination Prayer

How good it is to give thanks to Thee, O Lord, and to sing praises to Thine exalted Name; to declare Thy loving kindness at the break of the day, and Thy faithfulness during the night. O Lord hearken to our voice at the dawn of the day; and in the morning let us be found ready by Thee. O Lord, absolve and pardon all our sins. O Holy one, over shadow Thy right hand upon us, and heal all our infirmities, for the sake of Thy eternal Name, Amen.

OR

Karthave ninne sthothram cheyunnathum unnathamaya ninte thirunaamathinu sthuthi paadunnathum prabhaatha samayathu ninte krupayum raathrikaalangalil ninte vishwasathayum ariyukkunnathum ethra nallathaakunnu. Karthave prabhaatha samayathu ente sabdham nee kelkkenname. Prabhatha samayathu njaan orungi ninakku kaanapedumaraakkenname. Karthave ninte janangalodu karuna cheyname. Karthave njangalude ellavarudeyum papangal pariharichu kshamikkenname. Parisudhanayullove ninte valathu kai njangaludemel aavasipichu thirunaamam nimitham njangalude paparogathil ninnu njangale sukapeduthaname. **Amen**

### Hymn

Thine, O Lord, are both the worlds,  
Here and there Thy Power extends.  
Keep the living by Thy cross,  
By Thy grace absolve the dead. **Barekmor**

Praise we Thee who giveth life  
To those lying in the tombs;  
Praise the Father, Thee who sent,  
Praise the Holy Spirit too. **Moriyo Rahemelain.....**

May departed ones receive –  
Who confessed the Trinity –  
What was promised to the thief  
Paradise with Thee O, Lord.

OR

Nadhaa! thaavakamirulokam  
Ninnadhikaaram thaane-ngum  
+Sleebaayaal jeevitharekkaa  
Thanpaal mukthi mritharkke-ka. **Barekmor.**

Sthothram! Mrithajeevapura-daane!  
Kabareennetteedunno-ne!  
Nin prekshakathaathanuma-malan  
Roohayikkum haale-luiha. **Moriyo Rahemelain.....**

Maramathinuyare Karthaave!  
Kallanu kittiya ninte varam  
Thrithvathe kkondaadi mari  
Chorum kaikkondeedenam