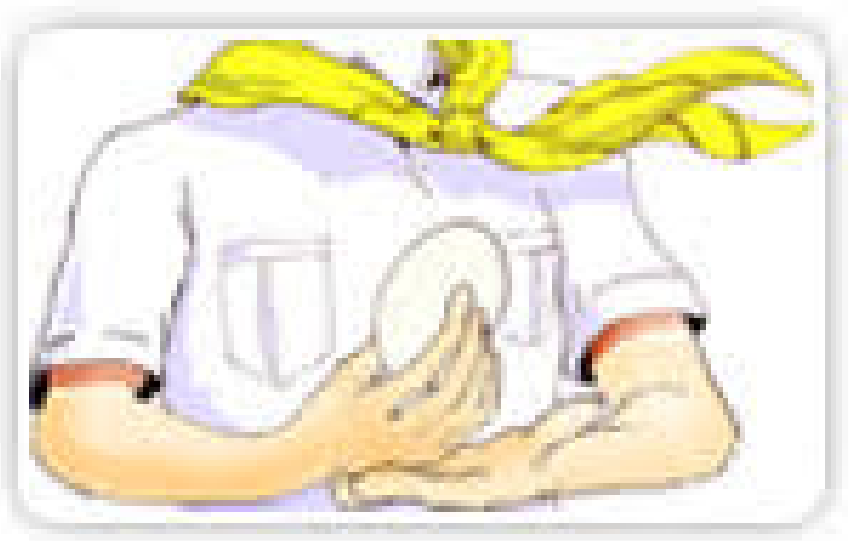
PHONG TRÀO THIẾU NHI THÁNH THỂ VIỆT NAM
THE VIETNAMESE EUCHARISTIC YOUTH MOVEMENT

STUDENT WORKBOOK

COMPANION DIVISION

LEVEL II



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Thánh Thể

GOD'S COVENANT WITH ADAM AND EVE

Reading the Bible

Genesis 3:8-24

When they heard the sound of the LORD God moving about in the garden at the breezy time of the day, the man and his wife hid themselves from the LORD God among the trees of the garden. The LORD God then called to the man and asked him, "Where are you?" He answered, "I heard you in the garden; but I was afraid, because I was naked, so I hid myself." Then he asked, "Who told you that you were naked? You have eaten, then, from the tree of which I had forbidden you to eat!" The man replied, "The woman whom you put here with me--she gave me fruit from the tree, so I ate it." The LORD God then asked the woman, "Why did you do such a thing?" The woman answered, "The serpent tricked me into it, so I ate it." Then the LORD God said to the serpent: "Because you have done this, you shall be banned from all the animals and from all the wild creatures; On your belly shall you crawl, and dirt shall you eat all the days of your life. I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; He will strike at your head, while you strike at his heel." To the woman he said: "I will intensify the pangs of your childbearing; in pain shall you bring forth children. Yet your urge shall be for your husband, and he shall be your master." To the man he said: "Because you listened to your wife and ate from the tree of which I had forbidden you to eat, "Cursed be the ground because of you! In toil shall you eat its yield all the days of your life. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to you, as you eat of the plants of the field. By the sweat of your face shall you get bread to eat, Until you return to the ground, from which you were taken; For you are dirt, and to dirt you shall return." The man called his wife Eve, because she became the mother of all the living. For the man and his wife the LORD God made leather garments, with which he clothed them. Then the LORD God said: "See! The man has become like one of us, knowing what is good and what is bad! Therefore, he must not be allowed to put out his hand to take fruit from the tree of life also, and thus eat of it and live forever." The LORD God therefore banished him from the Garden of Eden, to till the ground from which he had been taken. When he expelled the man, he settled him east of the Garden of Eden; and he stationed the cherubim and the fiery revolving sword, to guard the way to the tree of life.

Studying our Faith

- One of the central themes of the Bible is Christ Himself. Christ is the God and Creator of the world and the Word of God incarnate (Jn. 1:1-3). From the fall to the consummation of redemption, the Biblical message centers on the person of Christ as the Savior of the world. He is prefigured in types, and predicted in prophecy (Lk. 24:25-27). We can also understand the connection between Christ and the Old Testament by studying the covenants in the Bible.

- A **covenant** is a promise between God and man. In the Bible, God makes covenants with many men, including, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David. The first covenant was between God and Adam (and later, Eve). God remains true to His promises, but men fall short of the life God intended for them. The covenants are not completely fulfilled until Jesus becomes man.

- Before original sin, God and Adam had a covenant. When God created man, He created Adam, the head of the race, first. Then, God created Adam's home, the Garden of Eden, while Adam watched (Gen. 2:8), giving Adam an example of how he was to work. God trained Adam for family life by bringing all the animals before him and having Adam name them (Gen. 2:19-20). Naming the animals meant more than pronouncing a sound; it meant assigning a "label" to each animal that appropriately described it. Adam learned about each animal and understood something of its meaning and purpose in the kingdom of God. He also saw that the animals resembled himself in many ways but that there was an immeasurable bio-cultural gap between himself and the animals. Adam realized that all the animals had mates, but he was alone. Adam was ready to be given a wife that he would cherish. His unspoken prayer was answered and God gave him Eve (Gen. 2:21-23).

The Covenant with Adam and Eve

- God is the absolute lord of everything, who creates all things according to His will and plan.

- Adam is the lord of creation under God. He is the original king of the world, though there is formal declaration. Adam and his queen are given dominion over all creation (Gen. 1:28). Adam is also the original priest and prophet, since God speaks to Adam who then teaches his wife the word of God (Gen. 2:16-18). His priestly responsibility is seen in the command to guard the Garden sanctuary (Gen. 2:15), for priests in later times were the guardians of the temple. His responsibility as the first husband and father included farming the Garden (Gen. 2:15) and having children to fill the earth for the glory of God (1:28).

- If Adam had obeyed God when tested, he would have manifested the faith and love that is the true heart of obedience. For this reason, God tested Adam on what may seem like an arbitrary issue.

- The blessing and curse of the covenant were set forth in the two trees. The tree of life would bring blessing if Adam and Eve chose it rather than the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. If they chose the forbidden tree, however, they faced the curse of death.

- Had Adam chosen life, he and his descendants would have inherited the world and Satan would have been cast out. Presumably, that would have included inheriting the right to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, too. For if Adam had refused Satan's temptation he would have understood the true meaning of good and evil, the very thing the tree and the test was supposed to teach him. In other words, the prohibition of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil was pedagogical. If the lesson had been learned, Adam and Eve would have graduated into a higher status.

God's Covenantal Judgment

- God appeared in Person to expel Adam and Eve from the Garden. Judgment included the promise of life in a new covenant, which would provide a representative who could truly take away sin.

- Being expelled from the Garden was a form of death because Adam had been created to have fellowship with God. Cast out of the Garden, Adam and the race of men after him hunger for the true Garden of God.

- But in judgment there was also grace. God did not destroy the original covenant and destroy the race He created in His image (even though it would have been righteous for Him to do so). God wanted to

continue the old covenant and granted man the promise of a new covenant -- the seed of the woman would come and destroy the serpent.

Summary

- God created Adam and Eve in his image, his likeness, meaning “sin” free.
- God made a covenant with Adam and his queen, giving dominion over all creation
- Adam & Eve broke the covenant by disobeying God.
- God still wanted to continue the covenant and prepared for a way to take away the sins of humans.

Prayer

Psalm 4

Answer me when I call to you,
O my righteous God.
Give me relief from my distress;
be merciful to me and hear my
prayer.
How long, O men,
will you turn my glory into shame?
How long will you love delusions
and seek false gods?
Know that the LORD has set apart the godly for
himself; the LORD will hear when I call to him.

In your anger do not sin;
when you are on your beds,
search your hearts and be silent.
Offer right sacrifices
and trust in the LORD.
Many are asking, "Who can show us any good?"
Let the light of your face shine upon us, O
LORD.
You have filled my heart with greater joy
than when their grain and new wine abound.
I will lie down and sleep in peace,
for you alone, O LORD,
make me dwell in safety.

Living our Faith

DESCRIBE A TIME WHEN:

1. You received something that you did not deserve._____

_____

_____

2. Someone else did you a favor. _____

_____

_____

3. You thought you in trouble, but were relieved when you were not in trouble. _____

_____

_____

4. You sinned, but still felt God's love after confession. _____

_____

_____

_____

5. How are your experiences similar to God's covenant with Adam and Eve? _____

_____

_____

_____

Faith alive at home

1. What is a covenant?

_____

_____

2. What is one of the central themes of the Bible?

_____

_____

3. How is Christ connected to the Old Testament?

_____

_____

4. What was the covenant between God and Adam?

_____

_____

THE SACRIFICIAL OFFERINGS OF ABEL

Reading the Bible

Genesis 4:1-16

Adam had relations with his wife, Eve, and she conceived and bore Cain, saying, "I have produced a man with the help of the Lord."
Next she bore his brother Abel. Abel became a keeper of flocks, and Cain a tiller of the soil.
In the course of time Cain brought an offering to the Lord from the fruit of the soil, while Abel, for his part, brought one of the best firstlings of his flock. The Lord looked with favor on Abel and his offering, but on Cain and his offering he did not. Cain greatly resented this and was crestfallen.
So the Lord said to Cain: "Why are you so resentful and crestfallen? If you do well, you can hold up your head; but if not, sin is a demon lurking at the door: his urge is toward you, yet you can be his master."
Cain said to his brother Abel, "Let us go out in the field." When they were in the field, Cain attacked his brother Abel and killed him.
Then the Lord asked Cain, "Where is your brother Abel?" He answered, "I do not know. Am I my brother's keeper?"
The Lord then said: "What have you done! Listen: your brother's blood cries out to me from the soil!
Therefore you shall be banned from the soil that opened its mouth to receive your brother's blood from your hand. If you till the soil, it shall no longer give you its produce. You shall become a restless wanderer on the earth."
Cain said to the Lord: "My punishment is too great to bear. Since you have now banished me from the soil, and I must avoid your presence and become a restless wanderer on the earth, anyone may kill me at sight."
"Not so!" the Lord said to him. "If anyone kills Cain, Cain shall be avenged sevenfold." So the LORD put a mark on Cain, lest anyone should kill him at sight. Cain then left the Lord's presence and settled in the land of Nod, east of Eden.

Studying our Faith

Why would the Lord reject the best that Cain had produced?

- Cain and Abel both brought offerings before the Lord, and the Lord accepted Abel's offering and rejected Cain's. Abel being a shepherd brought one of the best a first-born lamb (best firstlings of his flock) to sacrifice to the Lord. Cain, being a farmer, brought only fruit of the soil (crops) to offer to the Lord, but no lamb.

- Cain knew exactly what he supposed to do. Cain was deliberately disobeying God by not offering a lamb, and his refusal not to offer animal sacrifice (a lamb) was actually a denial of his need for a savior.

Sin can take control of a person, who does not resist sin by living a life pleasing to God.

- Sin grew from disobedience (Gen. 3) to murder (Gen. 4:8).
- Cain's action was evil. Abel's offering was righteous, and God confirmed Abel's righteousness when he accepted Abel's offering (Gen. 4:4, Heb. 11:4, 1 John 3:12).

The story of Cain and Abel teaches us about sacrifice. Abel's sacrifice <u>prefigures</u> Christ.

- A sacrifice is an action in which someone or something is offered to God as a sign of love. Sacrificial offering was a religious custom practiced in the ancient civilization.
- **Prefigure** means to foreshadow or show an early indication of a future event.
- Sacrificial offerings of Abel to the Lord has a significant symbolic of the price that Jesus would ultimately pay. The blood of the Lamb of God, Jesus Christ, at the cross was the fulfillment of that sacrificial symbolism. Abel's sacrifice prefigures the sacrifice of Jesus.

Summary

- The story of Cain and Abel illustrates God's love. God is love (1John 4:16), and he cares for all his children. As images and children of God, we have responsibility to show our love and care for all our brothers and sisters.
- The story of Cain and Abel teaches us about sacrifice. A sacrifice is an action of offering someone or something to God as a sign of love and faith.
- Abel's sacrifice is pleasing and acceptable to God, and it is a prefiguration of Jesus' sacrifice.
- On Calvary, Christ offers himself in sacrifice for the redemption of the human race.
- When we receive Communion, we actually participate in the body and blood of Christ, not just eat symbols of them.

Prayer

<u>Psalm 50</u>

The Lord, the God of gods, has spoken and summoned the earth from the rising of the sun to its setting.
From Zion God shines forth, perfect in beauty.
Our God comes and will not be silent! Devouring fire precedes, storming fiercely round about.
God summons the heavens above and the earth to the judgment of his people:
"Gather my faithful ones before me, those who made a covenant with me by sacrifice."
The heavens proclaim divine justice, for God alone is the judge. Selah
"Listen, my people, I will speak; Israel, I will testify against you; God, your God, am I.
Not for your sacrifices do I rebuke you, nor for your holocausts, set before me daily.
I need no bullock from your house, no goats from your fold.
For every animal of the forest is mine, beasts by the thousands on my mountains.

I know every bird of the heavens; the creatures of the field belong to me.
Were I hungry, I would not tell you, for mine is the world and all that fills it.
Do I eat the flesh of bulls or drink the blood of goats?
Offer praise as your sacrifice to God; fulfill your vows to the Most High.
Then call on me in time of distress; I will rescue you, and you shall honor me."
But to the wicked God says: "Why do you recite my commandments and profess my covenant with your lips?
You hate discipline; you cast my words behind you!
When you see thieves, you befriend them; with adulterers you throw in your lot.
You give your mouth free rein for evil; you harness.
You sit maligning your own kin, slandering the child of your own mother.
When you do these things should I be silent? Or do you think that I am like you? I accuse you, I lay the charge before you.
"Understand this, you who forget God, lest I attack you with no one to rescue.
Those who offer praise as a sacrifice honor me; to the obedient I will show the salvation of God."

Practicing our Faith

What do you offer to God during Mass?
Mass is a sacrifice ceremony because Jesus is the Lamb of God who dies to please His Father and to save us.

What do you offer to God during Mass?

_____

_____

_____

Faith alive at home

1. Why did God accept Abel's offer and not Cain's?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. What was Cain's reaction to God's acceptance of Abel's offering?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What does prefigure mean?

_____

_____

_____

4. How does Abel's offerings prefigure Jesus?

_____

_____

_____

THE COVENANT WITH NOAH

Reading the Bible

Genesis 6-9

Then God spoke to Noah and to his sons with him, saying, "Now behold, I Myself do establish My covenant with you, and with your descendants after you; and with every living creature that is with you, the birds, the cattle, and every beast of the earth with you; of all that comes out of the ark, even every beast of the earth. I establish My covenant with you; and all flesh shall never again be cut off by the water of the flood, neither shall there again be a flood to destroy the earth."

God said, "This is the sign of the covenant which I am making between Me and you and every living creature that is with you, for all successive generations; I set My bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a sign of a covenant between Me and the earth."

And God said to Noah, "This is the sign of the covenant which I have established between Me and all flesh that is on the earth."

Studying our Faith

The covenant between God and Noah tells us:
Giao ước giữa Thiên Chúa với ông Noah và gia đình nói lên:

- God is the creator of all things and He has the power and authority to destroy all His creations.
  Thiên Chúa là đấng tạo hóa muôn loài và Người cũng có quyền phá hủy đi các mọi loài tạo vật Ngài đã tạo nên.

- God is merciful. Even though He was angry with humans, He showed mercy toward Noah and his family.
  Thiên Chúa là đấng hay thương xót. Tuy trong lòng giận dữ với nhân loại nhưng đã có lòng thương xót tơi Noah và gia đình ông.

- A frequent question that arises is why God would destroy creation. But the story of Noah is emphasizing the faithfulness and consistency of God. Although He knows beforehand the nature of man (Gen8:21), the greatest gift that comes with creation is free will and the choice we have to choose our nature. However, we are reminded that God will reward and protect those who remain faithful and 'walk' with Him, while also punish the wicked.

- The gift of free will gives us the freedom to follow God, as well as reject His love. Even so, God shows that He is abounding in love and faithfulness (Ex 34:6) by not abandoning us to sin. As He remembered Noah and his family, in Jesus Christ, God became our redeemer.

Through Jesus' life, death and resurrection, God has shown us the way to eternal life (John 14:6).

- Noah is a new Adam. "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth" (Gen. 9:1). The destruction of the world by the flood brought an end to the worship system centered in the Garden of Eden. But just as God gave man a new covenant after the original sin, God graciously gave man another new covenant after the flood.

- God seals the promise of life by placing a rainbow to remind us of His covenant. In the Eucharist, we are asked to remember Jesus and His life, death and resurrection (Lk 22:19).

Summary

Thiên Chúa vì nhân loại tội lỗi đã gởi tới một đại hồng thủy để tiêu diệt sự sống, nhưng cũng cùng lúc ngài cũng đã cứu sống gia đình ông Noah và sau khi cơn lụt đã qua, Thiên Chúa đã có giao ước vơi Noah và gia đình ông rằng từ nay về sau sẽ không bao giờ Thiên Chúa sẽ gởi một cơn lụt nào khác đến để tiêu diệt nhân loại và bằng chứng của lời giao ước chính là cầu vồng 7 màu.

- The story of Noah reveals a covenant between God and man. A show of faith and commitment is required on both sides. God recognizes Noah's faithfulness and promises to save Noah and his family. Noah shows his commitment to God through his obedience despite the trials he must go through.
- The story of Noah also illustrates God's unchanging nature. He allows us the freedom to accept or reject His love. From the beginning, He is clear that He will lead the righteous to life and punish the wicked.
- God gives Noah clear instructions in order to survive. Likewise, Jesus reveals the secrets to the Father. "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." (John 14:6)
- As a sign of the covenant, God places a rainbow in the sky. The Eucharist is a reminder for us of God's promise. In communion, we nurture our relationship with God.

Prayer

Lạy Thiên Chúa toàn năng, Đấng đã hủy diệt nhân loại vì tội lỗi của chúng và cũng là đấng đã gởi con một của Ngài xuống trần gian và chịu chết cũng vì tội lỗi của nhân loại, xin cho chúng con thấy được sự yếu đuối của chúng con trước tội lỗi. Xin Ngài thương mở rộng lòng chí chúng con để chúng con có thể nhận thấy chính tội lỗi của chúng con. Xin Chúa cũng thương tình cho chúng con biết lánh xa tội lỗi để rồi chúng con được chung hưởng phúc thiên đàng với

Dear Lord, help us be faithful and committed to you and your works. Please help us listen, hear, and follow you so that we are worthy to receive your many gifts of love.

Living our Faith

There are many ways to develop a relationship with God and to walk with Him. We can build our relationship with God through prayers, helping others, obey our parents, and any other things that enable us to be like Noah, a good person. We also must learn to communicate with God and walk with Him. Thus, we become the hands and feet of God and the things we do will have his blessing. We also must demonstrate our commitment to God by being good and faithful as they are things that must be developed and sustained throughout our lives.

Practicing our Faith

1. Give an example of how you are committed to God.

   _____

   _____

2. Give an example of how God is committed to you.

   _____

   _____

3. How can you improve your relationship with God? Please be specific

   _____

   _____

   _____

Faith alive at home

1. Why did God destroy all creation and spare Noah and his family?

   _____

   _____

2. How is Noah the new Adam?

   _____

   _____

THE MEAL OF MELCHISEDEK

Reading the Bible

Genesis 14.17-20

After his return from the defeat of Chedorlaomer and the kings who were with them, the king of Sodom went out to meet him at the Valley of Shaveh, (that is the King's Valley). And Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine; he was priest of God Most High. And he blessed him and said,

"Blessed be Abram by God Most High, maker of heaven and earth; and blessed be God Most High, who has delivered your enemies into your hand!"

Studying our Faith

This is the first time in the Bible that anyone is addressed by the word "coen", the Hebrew word for priest. As a "priest of God Most High," Melchizedek "brought out bread and wine."

During the days of Genesis 14, the priest did not need to offer the bloody sacrifices, for these only became necessary later, when Israel became enslaved and addicted to the gods of Egypt (see Exodus and Ezekiel 20). God's strategy to break Israel from these idolatrous customs was to make the people sacrifice ceremonially on Mount Sinai the very animals they had worshiped as gods in Egypt. Before this, before the Golden Calf, the pre-Israelites practiced a patriarchal family religion rooted in nature, in which fathers were high priests and their firstborn sons were priests under their authority.

What was the sacrifice then that pleased God? Well, here we see it: bread and wine offered by God's premier priest, Melchizedek. He of`fered bread and wine to Abraham who had come and paid his tithes. Abraham received bread and wine and then received a blessing. This would become the pattern of the Eucharistic liturgy: worshipers give their offerings; then Christ, working through the human priest, gives his body and blood under the appearance of bread and wine; and then the priest gives the blessing.

Summary

- In Genesis 14, the priest did not need to offer the bloody sacrifices.
- Melchizedek offered bread and wine to Abraham who had come and paid his tithes.
- By making a sacrifice of bread and wine instead of bloody animals, Melchizedek prefigures Christ.
- Christ is working through the human priest.

Prayer

Lạy Thiên Chúa toàn năng, Đấng đã hủy diệt nhân loại vì tội lỗi của chúng và cũng là đấng đã gởi con một của Ngài xuống trần gian và chịu chết cũng vì tội lỗi của nhân loại, xin cho chúng con thấy được sự yếu đuối của chúng con trước tội lỗi. Xin Ngài thương mở rộng lòng chí chúng con để chúng con có thể nhận thấy chính tội lỗi của chúng con. Xin Chúa cũng thương tình cho chúng con biết lánh xa tội lỗi để rồi chúng con được chung hưởng phúc thiên đàng với

Practicing our Faith

Write your answers below and discuss them with your team members.

1. Why do you think people in certain religion need to have sacrifice for their God?

_____

_____

2. Imagine that you were Priest Melchizedek, instead of offering bread and wine what other objects would you offer to Abraham? Explain why you would choose that object.

_____

_____

3. In modern day, what sacrifices could you make in addition to bread and wine?

_____

_____

4. Why you think Priest Melchizedek used bread and Wine?

_____

_____

5. What is the meaning "Blessed be Abram by God Most High, maker of heaven and earth" When Melchizedek said to Abraham?

_____

_____

6. What things are being put on the Alter during Mass when the priest blessed the body and blood of Christ?

_____

_____

Faith alive at home

1. Who was Melchizedek? _____

_____

2. What did Melchizedek do when Abraham visited him? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. How was the sacrifices made by Melchizedek different from other sacrifices earlier in Genesis?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. How does Melchizedek pre-figure Jesus?

_____

_____

_____

_____

GOD'S COVENANT WITH MOSES AND THE ISRAELITES

Reading the Bible

Exodus 19:3-8

Then Moses went up to God; the Lord called to him from the mountain, saying, "thus you shall say to the house of Jacob, and tell the Israelites: You have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles' wings and brought you to myself. Now therefore, if you obey my voice and keep my covenant, you shall be my treasures possession out of all the peoples. Indeed, the whole earth is mine, but you shall be for me a priestly kingdom and a holy nation. These are the words that you shall speak to the Israelites." So Moses came, summoned the elders of the people, and set before them all these words that the Lord had commanded him. The people all answered as one: "Everything that the Lord has spoken we will do." Moses reported the words of the people to the Lord.

Observing

Pay attention to these verbs that appear in the passage: tell, speak, say. God **calls** Moses. Moses **tells** the people God's message. Moses **speaks** to the people. These key verbs carry the action of communication between God, Moses, and the Israelites.

Studying our Faith

- After leaving Egypt, the Israelites were free. God established a covenant with Moses and the Israelites.

- As with the previous covenants, the new covenant that was given through Moses did not destroy previous covenants, it was built upon the previous covenants. The covenant with Adam had been priestly, the covenant with Noah was kingly, and the covenant with Abraham was prophetic. The cycle began again with the covenant with Moses.

- The new priestly covenant that given greater grace than had been seen in any of the covenants since the fall. God would again dwell with man. A new sanctuary and limited sanctuary access was the essence of the grace of God granted in the Mosaic law. It was neither the office of prophet or king which was the core for Moses and the Israelites; Instead, the priests and the sacrificial system were central.

- The law of Moses, like every other covenant, includes the threat of the curse for disobedience. The law was given as a blessing for Israel to lead them in the way of joy, prosperity, and peace. The greatest blessing of the law was the tabernacle, provided by God as a sanctuary, His dwelling place among His people. The promise of the covenant that God would be with His people found concrete

fulfillment in the gift of the tabernacle sanctuary, though this too was clearly temporary and the law looked forward to a more permanent sanctuary being established in the future in an unspecified location.

- Moses, by leading the Israelites from Egypt, prefigures Jesus by rescuing children of God. He further prefigures Jesus through the new covenant. By "doing everything the Lord has spoken," Moses led the Israelites in creating tabernacle where God could be present with His people.

Summary

- Through Moses, God established a new covenant with the Israelites.
- Under Moses' leadership, new laws were established that focused on the making sacrifices for God.
- The Israelites built a tabernacle as a sanctuary for God to dwell among people.
- Through his leadership of the Israelites in the new covenant, Moses prefigures Jesus.

Prayer

Psalm 138: 1-8 : A prayer of Thanksgiving by David

I give you thanks, O Lord, with my whole heart; before the gods I sing your praise;
I bow down toward your holy temple and give thanks to your name for your steadfast love and your faithfulness; for you have exalted your name and your word above everything.
On the day I called, you answered me, you increased my strength of soul.
All the kings of the earth shall praise you, O Lord, for they have heard the words of your mouth.
They shall sing of the ways of the Lord, for great is the glory of the Lord.
For though the Lord is high, he regards the lowly;
But the haughty he perceives from far away.
Though I walk in the midst of trouble, you preserve me against the wrath of my enemies;
You stretch out your hand, and your right hand delivers me.
The Lord will fulfill his purpose for me; your steadfast love, O Lord, endures forever.
Do not forsake the work of your hands. Amen.

Living our Faith

What exactly is a covenant?

It comes from the Latin word convenire, which means "to come together" or "to agree". The English term "covenant" involves a formal, solemn and binding pact between two or more parties. Each party must live up to its end of the bargain. By this definition, a covenant is similar to a contract. In fact, modern secular law tends to treat covenants and contracts as virtually identical; whereas in biblical terms, covenants involve much more than contracts. While there are several differences, we can only touch upon two: first, solemn oaths versus private promises; and second, the gift-of-person versus the exchange of property.

A contract is made with a promise, while a covenant is made by swearing an oath. In a promise, you make a pledge. A contract is made binding by your signature, your name. In oath-swearing a promise is transformed by invoking God's holy name for assistance or blessing. The oath-swearer places himself under divine judgment and a conditional self-curse. The oath is thus a much stronger and more sacred form of commitment.

Practicing our Faith

1. How many promises have you made to your parents, brothers, sisters, and friends?

_____

_____

2. Do you keep them all?

_____

_____

3. What might be the reason that causes you breaking the promise?

_____

_____

4. Have you ever promised God anything? Did you keep your promise to God?

_____

_____

5. Can you find a concept of "covenant" in your family?

_____

_____

Faith alive at home

1. What was God's covenant with Moses and the Israelites?

_____

_____

2. After the covenant was made, what did the Israelites build?

_____

_____

3. How does Moses prefigure Christ?

_____

_____

Thánh Kinh

Pentecost – The Holy Spirit

Scripture Reading

1. The Promise of the Holy Spirit – *Acts 1:6-8*

"So when they [the disciples] had come together, they asked him [Jesus], "Lord, is this the time when you will restore the kingdom to Israel?" He replied, "It is not for you to know the times or periods that the Father has set by his own authority. But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth."

2. The Coming of the Holy Spirit – *Acts 2:2-4*

When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place. And suddenly from heaven there came a sound like the rush of a violent wind, and it filled the entire house where they were sitting. Divided tongues, as of fire, appeared among them, and a tongue rested on each of them. All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other languages, as the Spirit gave them ability.

Faith / Fact Finding

1. The Promise (Lời Hứa)

After the resurrection, Jesus appears to the apostles on numerous occasions. During the forty days, Jesus teaches the apostles and other disciples about the Kingdom of God, the mission of the Church, and their responsibility to proclaim the Word of God.

In order to help the Apostles and the disciples with these tasks, Jesus makes a promise to them that He will send the Holy Spirit.

Sau khi Ngài sống lại, Chúa Giêsu hiện diện với các tong đồ nhiều lần. Qua 40 ngày, Chúa Giêsu dạy các tong đồ và môn đệ về Thiên Quốc của Chúa, sứ mện của Giáo Hội, và nhiệm vụ của các tong đồ trong việc rao giảng Tin Mừng.

Để giúp các tông đồ trong việc làm, Chúa Giêsu hứa sẽ sai Đức Chúa Thánh Thần xuống.

2. The Holy Spirit (Đức Chúa Thánh Thần)

The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of love and union between the Father and the Son. Jesus states that John the Baptist baptized with water, but now the disciples will baptize the people with the Holy Spirit.

Đức Chúa Thánh Thần là tình yêu và sư kết hợp giữa Đức Chúa Cha và Chúa Con. Chúa Giêsu nói rằng Thánh Gioan Baotixita rửa tội bằng nước, nhưng các môn đệ sẽ rửa tội cho dân chúng với Đức Chúa Thánh Thần.

3. Pentecost (Lễ Ngũ Tuần)

Pentecost signifies the coming of the Holy Spirit after the fifty days of Passover. According to Jewish tradition, the Israelite people would journey to the Temple of Jerusalem to celebrate Pentecost. This was a time of giving thanks to God for the harvest and recalling the covenant that God has made with Moses and the people on Mt. Sinai.

Lễ Ngũ Tuần tưởng nhớ Đức Chúa Thánh Thần hiện xuống 50 ngày sau Lễ Vượt Qua. Theo truyền thống Do Thái, dân Israel hành trình đến Đền Thánh Giêrusalem để ăn mừng Lễ Ngũ Tuần.

For Christians, the coming of Holy Spirit on Pentecost reverses the event of Babel in the Book of Genesis. Sin *dis-unites* the people from God and *de-creates* their image from the likeness of God. However, the Holy Spirit *re-unites* their relationship with God. The Spirit renews and *re-creates* the faith of the people. After the Holy Spirit came down on the apostles, they were no longer afraid and boldly proclaimed the Good News to the people.

Đối với người Kitô hữu, Đức Chúa Thánh Thần đến để đổi ngược lại những sự việc ở Tháp Babel trong sách Sáng Thế. Tội lỗi chia rẽ loài người và Thiên Chúa và xoái đi hình ảnh của Thiên Chúa trong loài người. Ngược lại, Chúa Thánh Thần kết họp loài người với Thiên Chúa. Thần Khí Chúa đổi mới đức tin của dân chúng. Sau khi Đức Chúa Thánh Thần xuống, các tong đồ không còn sợ hải và mạnh dạng loan truyền Tin Mừng.

4. The Images of Wind & Fire (Hình Ảnh Gió & Lửa)

The image of wind signifies the coming of God and the Spirit in the story of creation. "The mighty wind swept over the waters" (Gen 1:2). Jesus also uses this image of wind to show the coming of the spirit to all Christians.

Hình ảnh của gió biểu tượng cho sự hiện diện của Chúa và Thần Khi trong câu chuyện tạo dựng. "Thần Đức Chúa Trời vận hành trên mặt nước" (Sáng Thế 1:2). Chúa Giêsu cũng dùng hình ảnh của gió để biểu tượng sự hiện diện của thần khi cho các Kitô hữu.

In the Old Testament, the image of fire signifies the presence of God:
Trong Cựu Ước, hình ảnh của lửa biểu tượng sự hiện diện của Thiên Chúa.

- The "burning bush" (Exodus 3:2), (*lửa trong bụi cây*)
- "The pillar of fire" (Exodus 13:21), (*cột lửa*)
- God on Mount Sinai "in fire" (Exodus 19:18). *Chúa trên núi Sinai*.

Case Study / Life Application

Discuss with your group
What were the apostles doing after Jesus ascended to heaven and before the Holy Spirit came down? How did the Holy Spirit change the apostles?

Circle "Agree" or "Disagree" to each of the following statements

1. You should never kill any human beings. **Agree** **Disagree**
2. You should never kill anyone even in war. **Agree** **Disagree**
3. You should always honor your parents. **Agree** **Disagree**
4. You should always obey your parents. **Agree** **Disagree**
5. You will choose a college that makes your parents happy. **Agree** **Disagree**
6. You will choose a career that pleases your parents, even if you don't like it. **Agree** **Disagree**
7. You should pray every day. **Agree** **Disagree**

8. You *should* always pray before you eat. **Agree** **Disagree**

9. You *always* pray before you eat. **Agree** **Disagree**

10. You *always* pray before you eat, even if it's in public. **Agree** **Disagree**

11. You are not afraid to tell your friends that you are Catholic. **Agree** **Disagree**

12. Jesus is your savior. **Agree** **Disagree**

13. You have told at least on non-Christian friend that Jesus is your savior. **Agree** **Disagree**

14. People should wait until marriage to have sex. **Agree** **Disagree**

15. You are single. **Agree** **Disagree**

16. You would be willing to tell a group of friends that they should wait until they're married to have sex. **Agree** **Disagree**

Where Do You Stand?

Reflection

1. Which statements above were easy for you to answer?

   _____

2. Which statement required more careful thought?

   _____

3. Which statements did you answer "Disagree" but you wanted to answer "Agree"?

   _____

4. Review the Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit and consider your answers to the statements above. How are you similar to the apostles? Which Gift(s) of the Holy Spirit do you need the most?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Summary

- The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of love and union between the Father and the Son.
  Đức Chúa Thánh Thần là tình yêu và sự kết hợp của Đức Chúa Cha và Chúa Con.

- The Holy Spirit re-unites the faith of the people with God.
  Đức Chúa Thánh Thần kết hợp đức tin của loài người với Thiên Chúa.

- Pentecost was a time of giving thanks to God for the harvest and recalling the covenant that God has made.
  Lễ Ngũ Tuần là lúc tạ ơn Thiên Chúa và cũng là lúc tưởng nhớ giao ước của Chúa và loài người.

- The Holy Spirit gave His Gifts to the apostles and they became inspired to fearlessly preach the Good News.
  Đức Chúa Thánh Thần ban Ơn của Ngài cho các tong đồ và đánh động các ngài để mạnh dạng loan truyền Tin Mừng.

Prayer

"Breathe in me, Spirit of God,
that I may think what is holy,
Drive me, Spirit of God,
that I may do what is holy,
Draw me, Spirit of God
that I may love what is holy.
Strengthen me, Spirit of God,
that I may preserve what is holy,
Guard me, Spirit of God,
that I may never lose what is holy."
St. Augustine

Faith at Home

1. What are the twofold purposes of celebrating Pentecost?
   Hai mục đích của Lễ Ngũ Tuần là gì?

   _____

   _____

2. What is the role of the Holy Spirit in relation to God, the Father, and Jesus, the Son?
   Vai trò của Chúa Thánh Thần đối với Đức Chúa Cha và Chúa con là gì?

   _____

   _____

3. What are the two images representing the Holy Spirit in Acts of the Apostles?
   Hai hình ảnh của Chúa Thánh Thần là gì?

   _____

   _____

St. Peter &
Life of the Community

Scripture Reading

1. St. Peter in Jerusalem – Acts 2:37-39

"As the people were listening to the teaching of Peter, they asked Peter and the other apostles, 'What are we to do, my brothers?'

"Peter said to [the people], 'Repent and be baptized, everyone of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins; and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For the promise is made to you and to your children and to all those far off, whomever the Lord our God will call.'

2. Cure of a Cripple Beggar - Acts 3:2-10

"A man crippled from birth was carried and placed at the gate of the temple called "the Beautiful Gate" every day to beg for alms for the people who entered the temple.

When he saw Peter and John about to go into the temple, he asked for alms. But Peter looked intently at him, as did John, and said, "Look at us." He paid attention to them, expecting to receive something from them.

Peter said, 'I have neither silver nor gold, but what I do have I give you: in the name of Jesus Christ the Nazorean, [rise and] walk.' Then Peter took him by the right hand and raised him up, and immediately his feet and ankles grew strong. He leaped up, stood, and walked around and went into the temple with them, walking and jumping and praising God.

When all the people saw him walking and praising God, they recognized him as the one who used to sit begging at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with amazement and astonishment at what had happened to him."

3. Life of the Community - Acts 4:32,34

The community of believers was of one heart and mind, and no one claimed that any of his possessions was his own, but they had everything in common…

There was no needy person among them, for those who owned property or houses would sell them, bring the proceeds of the sale, and put them at the feet of the apostles, and they were distributed to each according to need."

Faith / Fact Finding

1. Background of St. Peter

St. Peter was married and lived in Bethsaida; he worked as a fisherman to support his family. Jesus called both Peter and his brother Andrew to be his disciples.

St. Peter's name was "Simon." According to the New Testament, Jesus gave him a new name and called him *"Kephas"* (*i.e.* rock) that is written in Aramaic, an old Hebrew language.

Phêrô sống ở Bethsaida. Ông ta làm nghề chài lưới để nuôi gia đình. Chúa Giêsu gọi Phêrô và em, là Anrê, để làm tong đồ. Tên của Phêrô là "Simôn". Trong Tân Ước, Chúa Giêsu đặt tên ông là Kêpha (có nghĩa là "tảng đá).

2. The Declaration about Jesus & Denial of Jesus

As a disciple of Jesus, St. Peter was the first one to name the identity of Jesus correctly. Remember in Matthew chapter 16. Jesus was asking the disciples: *"Who do you say that I am?" Simon Peter answered 'You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God" (Mt. 16:15-16).*

St. Peter denied Jesus three (3) times, and Jesus foretold this fact during the Lord's Supper.

Jesus said to Simon Peter: *"Truly I tell you, this very night, before the cock crows, you will deny me three times" (Mt. 26:34).*

Là một tông đồ của Chúa Giêsu, Thánh Phêrô là người đâu tiên nhận thấy Chúa Giêsu là con Thiên Chúa (Mt 16:15-16). Phêrô chối Chúa Giêsu 3 lần, và Chúa Giêsu đã biết trước điều này và nói Bửa Tiệc Ly, "Quả thật, ta nói cùng ngươi, chính đêm nay, trước khi gà gáy, ngươi sẽ chối ta ba lần"(Mt 26:34)

3. The Mission in Jerusalem

After the Ascension of Jesus and the coming of the Holy Spirit, St. Peter truly fulfilled his role and duty as a leader of the disciples and of the community in Jerusalem.

The message of repentance becomes the central theme for St. Peter. "Repentance is a positive concept, a change of mind and heart toward God reflected in the actual goodness of one's life" (*The Catholic Student Bible*, 188).

The theme of repentance can be found in Acts chapter 2:38-39 and chapter 3: 19-20.

Continuing the mission of Jesus, St. Peter and the disciples healed and cured the sick and the unclean spirit. The people *"carried the sick out into the streets and laid them on cots and mats so that when Peter came by, at least his shadow might fall on one or another of them" (Acts 5:15).*

Sau khi Chúa Giêsu Thăng Thiên và Chúa Thánh Thần hiện xuống, Thánh Phêrô thực hiện vai trò của ngài là một nhà lãnh đạo cho những môn đệ và cộng đoàn tại Giêrusalem.

Thánh Phêrô giảng dạy về sự thống hối trong Tông Đồ Công Vụ (2:38-39 và 3:19-20).

4. Life of the Christian community

In Acts of the Apostles, the life of the community shares the following characteristics:

- Adherence to the teachings of the Twelve
- The centering of its religious life in the Eucharistic liturgy;
- A system of distribution of goods that led wealthier Christians to sell their possessions to support those who are poor.

*(*The Catholic Student Bible*, 188)*

Case Study / Life Application

"Across the world, groups of people live together in intentional Christian communities similar to that among the believers described in Acts. Some of them pool their finances and possessions to provide for their food and housing.

In Acts of the Apostles, Luke indicates the life of the Christian community in three different places:. Look up these passages and summarize the main ideas

1. Acts chapter 2: 42-47 _____

_____

_____

2. Acts chapter 4: 32-37 _____

_____

_____

Acts chapter 5: 12-17 _____

_____

_____

Where Do You Stand?

You may not have the gift of healing or lots of extra money to give to those in need. But Peter and John remind us that knowing Jesus is the greatest treasure one can acquire in life, and that this treasure has been given to us freely.

1. Is living like the early Christian community attractive to you? _____

_____

2. What would be hard for you in living like this? _____

_____

3. List some of the talents that God has given you. _____

_____

4. How can you use your talents to serve your current Christian community? _____

_____

_____

Summary

- Simon Peter came from Bethsaida, a town in Galilee on the shores of the Sea of Tiberias.
  Simon Phêrô xuất thân từ Bethsaida, một làng thuộc xứ Galilêa bên biển hồ Tiberia.

- From the beginning, the position of Peter in the Church is "that of a rock on which its edifice is built."
  Từ lúc đầu, địa vị của Phêrô trong Giáo Hội là "nền đá để xây nhà"
  (Francis Fernandez, *In Conversation with God – Volume 6,* 364-365).

- Peter denied Jesus after the Last Supper, but later repented and became the leader of the early Christian community.

Phêrô chối Chúa Giêsu sau Bửa Tiệc Ly. Sau đó, Phêrô thống hối và trở thành vị lãnh đạo của cộng đoàn Kitô hữu.

- Luke indicates that "the ideal Christian community is portrayed as open to the Holy Spirit. They share everything in common, including prayer, meals, and possessions" *(The Catholic Youth Bible,* 1285). *Thánh Luca ghi chép rằng "cộng đoàn Kitô Hữu lý tưởng là một cộng đoàn mở rộng cho Chúa Thánh Thần. Họ cùng nhau tham gia trong những lời nguyện, buổi ăn, và chia sẽ những của cải."*

Prayer

Lord God, thank you for raising up Simon, a simple fisherman, to be the rock upon which you built your church. Thank you for the work of grace in his life that enabled him to strengthen and shepherd your church.

Jesus, bless those who carry on the role of Peter in your church. Strengthen them always with the gift of the Holy Spirit to proclaim your Gospel faithfully and live it fully.

Lord Jesus, enable the Pope to be ever more fully a sign of the unity of all Christians under your headship.

(Alan Shreck, Catholic and Christian, 37)

Faith at Home

1. What is the central message of Peter's preaching to the early Christian community?
   Khi Thánh Phêrô giảng dạy cho cộng đoàn Kitô Hửu, điểm chính của ngài là gì ?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Describe some of the main characteristics in the life of the early Christian community.
   Hãy kể những đặc tín của cộng đoàn Kitô Hữu khởi đầu.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

The Biography & Conversion of St. Paul

Scripture Reading

1. The Life of Saul – Acts 22: 3-4

I am a Jew, born in Tarsus in Cilicia, but brought up in this city. At the feet of Gamaliel I was educated strictly in our ancestral law and was zealous for God, just as all of you are today. I persecuted this Way to death, binding both men and women and delivering them to prison.

2. The Life of Paul – Acts 26: 4-6

All the Jews know my way of life from my youth, a life spent from the beginning among my people and in Jerusalem, all [the] Jews know. They have known about me from the start, if they are willing to testify, that I have lived my life as a Pharisee, the strictest party of our religion. But now I am standing trial because of my hope in the promise made by God to our ancestors.

3. Saul's First Conversion Account - Acts 9: 3-9

On his journey, as he was nearing Damascus, a light from the sky suddenly flashed around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice saying to him, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me?" He said, "Who are you, sir?" The reply came, "I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting. Now get up and go into the city and you will be told what you must do."

The men who were traveling with him stood speechless, for they heard the voice but could see no one. Saul got up from the ground, but when he opened his eyes he could see nothing; so they let him by the hand and brought him to Damascus. For three days he was unable to see, and he neither ate nor drank.

4. Paul – Acts 9:15-22

But the Lord said to him, "Go, for he is a chosen instrument of Mine, to bear My name before the Gentiles and kings and the sons of Israel; for I will show him how much he must suffer for My name's sake." So Ananias departed and entered the house, and after laying his hands on him said, "Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus, who appeared to you on the road by which you were coming, has sent me so that you may regain your sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit." And immediately there fell from his eyes something like scales, and he regained his sight, and he got up and was baptized; and he took food and was strengthened.

Now for several days he was with the disciples who were at Damascus, and immediately he began to proclaim Jesus in the synagogues, saying, "He is the Son of God." All those hearing him continued to be amazed, and were saying, "Is this not he who in Jerusalem destroyed those who called on this name, and who had come here for the purpose of bringing them bound before the chief priests?" But Saul kept increasing in strength and confounding the Jews who lived at Damascus by proving that this Jesus is the Christ.

Faith / Fact Finding

Who is/are the key figure(s)? Ai là nhân vật chính trong câu chuyện này?	• Paul/Saul

What did this person(s) do? Người này đã làm gì?	• Saul was a Pharisee, and the son of a Pharisee. • • Pharisees were the people who were the strict religious followers who were well educated on both traditional schooling and biblical backing. • Saul studied under Gamaliel, a well-known Jewish teacher at the time.
Around when did everything take place? Câu chuyện này xẩy ra vào lúc nào?	• Saul was born around 10 A.D.
Where are some key places? Những nơi quan trọng khác ở đâu?	• Saul was born a Roman citizen from Tarsus (present day Turkey) • Saul was also raised in Jerusalem
Why is the key figure(s) important? Tại sao nhân vật chính này lại quan trọng?	• As a Roman Citizen, Saul had the right to speak in public and travel throughout the Roman world. • Saul was influential in establishing new Christian communities in what is now the Middle East and Western Europe.

Group Discussion

God has plans for everyone. He had even plans for Paul who was trained since a child to be zealous about God, and was at first passionate about persecuting the early Christians. God then turned Paul into a person that would later on become one of the most influential people in the Catholic Church, sharing the Good News of Jesus to many.

Understand that God has a plan for them everyone. They might not know it now, but God is silently calling them they just have to take the time out to listen carefully.

Compare the actions of Saul and the actions of Paul (Acts 9:15-22). Paul is actually the name of Saul after he converted to Christianity. How are Saul and Paul different?

_____

_____

_____

Case Study / Life Application

Paul was trained since a child to be zealous about God, and was at first passionate about persecuting the early Christians.

"I too was convinced that I ought to do all that was possible to oppose the name of Jesus of Nazareth. And that is just what I did in Jerusalem. On the authority of the chief priests I put many of the saints in prison, and when they were put to death, I cast my vote against them." **Acts 26:9-10**

So what difference does all this make to our lives? The Bible teaches us that everything that happens in our lives is a preparation for what is to come.

Have you ever been suddenly aware of God's presence and calling in your life? Có bao giờ bạn được nhận ra sự hiện diện của Thiên Chúa trong cuộc đời mình và sự kêu mời của ngài chưa?

_____

_____

_____

Where Do You Stand?

List the 5 most major events in your life.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

In the major events of your life, do you see God at work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Summary

- Saul, a Pharisee, persecuted believers of Jesus Christ; tried to stop the spread of Christianity.

Saul là một người đã bắt bớ những người tin Chúa Giêsu Kitô; và cố ý chống đối Kitô giáo.

- Saul – would later become known as the apostle Paul

  Sau khi thấy Chúa Giêsu trên đường đi Damas, Saul trở thành Phaolô.

- God changed Paul to work for the Kingdom of God
  Chúa biến đổi Phaolô để làm việc cho Nước Trời.
  - to proclaim the mystery of Jesus' death and resurrection.
    loan báo mầu nhiệm Chúa Giêsu chết và sống lại.
  - to proclaim the hope of Jesus' second coming
    loan báo rằng Chúa Giêsu sẽ trở lại.

Prayer

Lord, your apostle Paul said it so well....
"Help me run the good race."
It is you, Lord, who gives me the strength to keep going. It is you, Lord, who calls me to victory.
I ask you to give the fierce determination of Paul
- *to do the right thing even if others mock me*
- *to suffer for you quietly and cheerfully*
- *to love even those I find difficult to love.*

Arm me with truth, patience, and kindness.
If you help me, Lord, I know I'll make it.
With you on my side, who be against me?
Amen...and thanks, Lord.

Michael Pennock

Homework

1. Where was St. Paul born? Thánh Phaolô được sinh ra ở nơi nào?

_____

2. St. Paul was raised in what kind of setting? Thánh Phaolô được sống nên trong môi trường gì?

_____

_____

_____

3. By being a Roman citizen, do you think it helped Paul in his ministry about Jesus? Why or why not? Là một người công dân của Rôma, bạn có nghĩ là nó đã giúp Thánh Phaolô trong hành trình rao giảng về Chúa Giêsu không? Tại sao?

_____

_____

_____

4. What does the life of St. Paul teach us about God, and his works? Cuộc đời của Thánh Phaolô đã dậy chúng ta điều gì về Thiên Chúa và quyền năng của Ngài?

_____

_____

_____

Những Cám Dỗ - Temptation (The Inner Conflict)

Scripture Reading

The Inner Conflict--Romans 7:14-25

"We know that the law is spiritual; but I am unspiritual, sold as a slave to sin. I do not understand what I do. For what I want to do I do not do, but what I hate I do. And if I do what I do not want to do, I agree that the law is good. As it is, it is no longer I myself who do it, but it is sin living in me. I know that nothing good lives in me, that is, in my sinful nature. For, I have the desire to do what is good, but I cannot carry it out. For what I do is not the good I want to do; no, the evil I do not want to do—this I keep on doing. Now if I do what I do not want to do, it is no longer I who do it, but it is sin living in me that does it.

So I find this law at work: When I want to do good, evil is right there with me. For in my inner being I delight in God's law; but I see another law at work in the members of my body, waging war against the law of my mind and making me a prisoner of the law of sin at work within my members. What a wretched man I am! Who will rescue me from this body of death? Thanks be to God—through Jesus Christ our Lord!

So then, I myself in my mind am a slave to God's law, but in the sinful nature a slave to the law of sin."

Faith / Fact Finding Background

- Jesus was led by the Spirit into the desert to be tempted by the devil 3 times. (Mat 4.1-11)
  Thánh Thần đã dẫn Chúa Giêsu vào hoang địa và Ngài bị ma quỷ cám dỗ 3 lần.

- Some people today think, "If God is always willing to forgive me, why should I be concerned about sinning?" Evidently, some people in Paul's time thought that too. Paul reminds them, and us that faith is in Christ should be a matter of the heart, not simply a mechanical commitment.
  Nhiều người nghĩ rằng, "Nếu Chúa luôn luôn tha thứ cho tôi, tại sao tôi phải lo lắng về phạm tội?" Trong thời của Thánh Phaolô, có nhiều người cũng nghĩ như vậy. Thánh Phaolô nhắc nhở chúng ta rằng đước tin bắt nguồn trong long chúng ta. Chúng ta không nên lợi dụng lòng thương xót của Chúa.

- Paul reveals his own struggle to do what is right. There is a part of us that wants to do right, and another part of us that wants to do wrong. Even when we try to be good, "evil comes closer and is ready to have its bad way.
  Thánh Phaolô biểu lộ những khó khăn của Ngài khi làm những việc tốt. Mỗi người chúng ta đều có những cám dỗ kêu gọi chúng ta phạm tội.

Why was Paul writing to the Romans?
Tại sao Thánh Phaolô viết thư cho tín hữu Rôma?

When Paul wrote the Letter to the Romans, he had never visited Rome. He received news that there were many false teachers. One of the reasons he was writing to the Romans was to re-affirm the teachings of

Jesus. One of the messages of the Letter to the Romans: faith alone is not enough for salvation. A person also needs to overcome temptations and live a virtuous life.

Khi Thánh Phaolô viết Thánh Thư cho Tín Hữu Rôma, ngài chưa đến Rôma. Thánh Phaolô được tin rằng có nhiều người đạo đức giả. Thánh Phaolô viết thánh thư này để củng cố những giảng dạy của Chúa Giêsu. Một điểm chính của Thánh Phaolô là: đức tin không đủ để cho chúng ta được cứu rỗi. Chúng ta cần phải chinh phục những cám dỗ và sống một cuộc đời thánh thiện.

Case Study / Life Application

Steve, 14 years old, wanted to check out the websites that his friends are talking about at school. The boys are joking and laughing about these websites. By listening to their conversation, Steve knows that these websites are the ones that have graphic and indecent pictures that he should not check them out. Steve knows that by viewing these websites, it will lead him to participate in other temptation acts that are against the church teaching. However, if Steve does not check out these websites, he is afraid that his friends will think he is not cool. He is also afraid that they think he is not a part of the group members because he does not do what they have asked him to do. What do you think Steve should do?

Where Do You Stand?

1. Name some of the temptations in your life (or moments when you feel morally weak).

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Describe a time when you understood the morally correct action but had a difficult time following it.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What are some ways that you can respond to temptations? Share with a partner in your team.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Summary

- To find salvation, we need to follow the teachings of Jesus (and St. Paul) to live a virtuous life and conquer our tempations.
  Để được cứu rỗi, chúng ta cần sống theo những giảng dạy của Chúa Giêsu (và Thánh Phaolô). Chúng ta cần sống một cuộc đời thánh thiện.
- We are not perfect. There are always temptations/inner conflicts in us.
  Không ai hoàng hảo. Chúng ta sẽ luôn luôn có những cám dỗ.
- In the face of temptation/sin, we should remain focused on God to seek help from Him.
  Khi bị cám dỗ, chúng ta cần xin Chúa giúp đở chúng ta.

Prayer

St. Michael the Archangel,
defend us in battle.
Be our defense against the wickedness and snares of the Devil.
May God rebuke him, we humbly pray,
and do thou,
O Prince of the heavenly hosts,
by the power of God,
thrust into hell Satan,
and all the evil spirits,
who prowl about the world
seeking the ruin of souls. Amen.

Faith at Home

1. Why was St. Paul writing to the Romans? *Tại sao Thánh Phaolô viết thư cho tín hữu Rôma?*

_____

_____

2. What was St. Paul's message to the Romans? *Thánh Phaolô dạy điều gì cho tín hữu Rôma?*

_____

_____

_____

3. What should you do when you are faced with temptations?
   Em nên làm gì khi gặp những cám đỗ?

_____

_____

_____

Personal Discipline

Scripture Reading

You are God's temple---1 Corinthians 3: 16-20

"Do you not know that you are God's temple and that God's Spirit dwells in you? If anyone destroys God's temple, God will destroy that person. In fact, God's temple is holy and you are that temple. Do not deceive yourselves. If you think that you are wise in this age, you should become fools so that you may become wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written. "He catches the wise in their craftiness, and again the Lord knows the thoughts of the wise that they are futile."

Fact Finding Background

1) In 1Cor 3.10-17, St. Paul tells the people of Corinth that whatever they choose to use in building their foundation will show itself in the end. A poor foundation will lead to a poor end. He also reminds them that they are living temples of God to be filled with the Holy Spirit.

   Trong 1Cor3:10-17, Thánh Phaolô dạy tín hữu Corintô rằng những gì họ chọn để làm nền tảng của họ sẽ được biểu lộ. Một nền tảng yếu sẽ đưa đế kết quả xấu. Ngài cũng nhắc nhở chúng ta rằng chúng ta làm đến thờ của Chúa Thánh Thần.

2) Paul tells us "So you also must consider yourselves dead to sin and alive to God in Christ Jesus. Therefore, do not let sin exercise dominion in your mortal bodies, to make you obey their passions" (Roman 6: 11-12).

   Thánh Phaolô dạy rằng "hãy coi mình như chết về tội lỗi và như sống cho Đức Chúa Trời trong Đức Chúa Jêsus Christ. Vậy, chớ để tội lỗi cai trị trong xác hay chết của anh em, và chớ chiều theo tư dục nó.

Case Study / Life Application

We are living a material world. We wanted to have luxury things and have things that are not essential to our life. Of course, we need to have food, clothing, and shelter to live. However, we need to know when to stop buying things that we don't need. We can use that amount of money to help out the poor or donate to charity projects. According to the Catholic You Bible, "the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil," and most of the time when we became financially rich, we tend to lose sight of God.

How much money do you think you should have? Do you know how hard your parents have worked for the money to support you? If you know how much difficult your parents have to earn money to support you, would you still want to have luxury things your friends are having? What do you think you should do to live with what you have rather than to live with what you don't have? Ask your friends and youth leaders if they can join you to visit a shelter in your area monthly.

Where Do You Stand?

1. What qualities, values, and virtues do you want to have? How can these be a sign of the Holy Spirit living within you?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. What kind of person do you want to be remembered when you are gone?

   _____

   _____

3. If you know that doing the right thing might lose a close friend, would you do the right thing even though you might lose that friendship?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Summary

- Keep your body holy because it is the temple of Christ.
- Discipline yourself so that you don't commit any acts that are sinful.
- We can fight the bad habits in our lives by forming new, healthy habits.
- Remember to go to your local priest for confession so that you can receive blessings from God that will help you fight temptation in your life.

Prayer

Lord, it is very hard to be a teenager during this time. It is very difficult for me to live simple, to think about the children and people in the world who have nothing to eat tonight. It is difficult to remember that I am very lucky because you have sent people such as my parents, relatives, youth leaders to help me, to discipline me to become a better person. It is difficult to remember that all that I am and all that I have belong to you. You are my Father and you are my Creator. You have given me life and created a beautiful world with many trees, mountains, animals, and all other creatures to make me happy and I kept

forgetting to thank you each day. Please help me to remember to give thanks to the Father and the people around me. Amen.

Homework

1. What is St. Paul's message in **1 Corinthians 3: 16-20?**
   Thánh Phaolô giảng dạy điều gì trong **1 Corinthians 3: 16-20?**

   _____

   _____

2. Identify one thing you have been doing repeatedly that has a negative effect on your body. What is one alternate, *positive* action that you can do when you feel the temptation?
   Em hãy kể một thoái quen mà ảnh hưởng thân xác em một cách xấu. Em có thể làm gì để thay thế thoái quen này?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Keep a journal this week of your 3 most common habits. Which habits are positive? Which are negative?
   Trong tuần này, em hãy ghi chép 3 thoái quen mà em làm thường xuyên nhất. Những thoái quen nào có ảnh hưởng tốt? Những thoái quen nào có ảnh hưởng xấu?

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Các Phương Pháp Giáo Dục Tự Nhiên

Objective

- Understand what natural teaching methods are used in TNTT, and why they are important to the education of TNTT members.

Fact Finding

Teaching Methods of TNTT

TNTT has the goal of developing youths into better Christians and more productive members of society. It uses many teaching techniques to achieve this goal, but they all can be summed up into 2 categories: Natural and Spiritual. This lessons focuses on the Natural Methods.

Natural Methods and their Importance

Natural teaching methods are activities not directly releated to faith or spirituality but serves an important purpose in the education of TNTT members. These methods help develop characteristics that are more practical and applicable in common everyday life. They can also make Biblical and Catechism lessons livelier and easier to understand. Natural methods used in TNTT include (but are not limited to): games, singing/dancing, plays&skits, Morse/knot-tying/scout activities, camping, etc.

Games

Playing a game can make any lesson more entertaining. They can also help develop and promote positive characteristics. For example, games like "Bắng Tàu" and "Chưởng Chụp Chõ" encourage quick thinking and response. Games like "Tail Grab" promote teamwork. Carefully constructed games can also help students learn and better understand the Bible. For example, not every student will remember the Tower of Babel, but they will retain more information if they play "Xây Tháp".

Singing/Dancing

Like playing games, singing/dancing also enliven a lesson. However, often times, songs are a useful resource in helping students remember. The fact is that more often we have song stuck in our heads than a poem. Even if we can't remember all the lyrics, the melody remains with us and we find ourselves hopelessly singing and humming the song in our minds. When words and melodies are carefully crafted into a catchy song, they can help students retain useful information for years. There are many adults who sometime forget one of the Seven Sacraments, but almost everyone remembers the words to "Frere Jacques", even though it's written in a foreign language.

Other natural methods and their uses

Morse/Knot-tying/scout activities: Helps to instill the value of hard work and promote team unity. Some of these activities are difficult to do but everyone always feel proud when they finish. Also, these activities are tough to do alone and encourage students to work together and help one another.

Plays/Skits. Helps develop public speaking skills and courage. Speaking out loud in an audience is considered to be the most common fear (death ranks #2). Encouraging students performance at an early age can help members face this fear and develop a useful skill.

Camping/outdoor activities. Helps students learn to adjust to different environments. Helps build relationships. When students have to leave the comforts of home, they find their situation exceptionally challenging. However, through their immersion into nature, they often discover new aspects about themselves and gain a greater sense of personal satisfactions. They also grow closer to Leaders and other students, because leaving our everyday comforts forces everyone to rely on each other.

Summary

- TNTT seeks not only to help members be Good Christians, but also productive members of society.
- Natural Methods help accomplish this goal by providing an a background for members to work together and learn from one another.
- Natural methods help develop human characteristics but their main purpose is to reinforce a Biblical or moral lesson.

Homework

1. Why are the natural methods an essential part of TNTT?
2. Name 3 examples of a natural method.
3. Name 5 examples of a natural method that you've participated in (a game you like, a catchy song) and how you have benefited from it.

Các Phương Pháp Giáo Dục Siêu Nhiên

Objective

- Understand what spiritual teaching methods are used in TNTT, and why they are important to the education of TNTT members.

Fact Finding

The Core of TNTT

The center of TNTT life is the Eucharist. TNTT revolves around the Blessed Sacrament because it allows our members to unite and become one with Christ. This ideal is a wonderful concept, but it has the inherent difficulty of being too difficult to comprehend. To make the religious teachings of TNTT more concrete and relatable, TNTT leaders make use of the spiritual teaching methods. These methods have the goal of helping members perform small actions every day that enhance their spiritual lives.

Sống Ngày Thánh Thể

All members of TNTT, from Ấu Nhi to Huynh Trưởng, and even priests, nuns, and deacons are asked to live every day as a "Eucharistic Day" (Sống Ngày Thánh Thể). This special "day" seeks to help TNTT members live united with Christ in all of our actions/words, and offer all our efforts, challenges, successes as well as difficulties to Him. A complete Eucharistic Day includes the following 4 components:

1. Morning Offering (Dâng Ngày). The morning offering is a simple prayer where we tell Jesus that we will keep Him in our minds and hearts throughout the day and perform every action in honor of Him. By making this promise with Christ to start our day, we are encouraged and motivated to peform good deeds because everything we do is for Christ.

2. Spiritual Communion (Rước Lễ Thiêng Liêng). In the early days of the Eucharstic Crusade, members attended mass and received Communion each day. In the modern era, TNTT members only attend mass on Sunday. However, we all still have the need to receive Christ. To help fulfill this need, we can receive Christ spiritually by saying the following prayer:

"Lạy Chúa Giêsu Thánh Thể. Con yêu mến Chúa. Xin Chúa ngự vào lòng con, và ở với con luôn mãi."

Translation: "Jesus, I love you. Please reside in me and stay with me always"

3. The Spiritual Bouquet (Bó Hoa Thiêng). Many great Catholic men and women have been canonized not by accomplishing great feats but rather through performing small tasks with deep devotion. To follow the examples of these saints, TNTT members can carry out the Spiritual Bouquet. This method consists of keeping track of good deeds that are done throughout the day. These deeds can be grand (saving a life)

or small (washing dishes, praying, etc), but keeping a record helps members reflect on their actions. The collection of our good deeds is considered to be an offering or a bouquet of flowers for Christ.

4. Nighttime Offering (Dâng Đêm). Each night, before sleeping, members say a prayer where they reflect on the events of the day. We show gratitude for all the moments of joy and accept any challenges or hardships that may have occurred, and offer all of it to God.

Giờ Thánh Thể

In order to unite and become one with Christ, we seek to be in His presence. Eucharistic Time (Giờ Thánh Thể) is a method where members are placed in front of the Body of Christ and engage in song, prayer, and reflection. There are many formats to having eucharistic time. They range from more formal events such as Eucharistic Adoration (app. 60 minutes) to more simple gatherings such as a few people praying together in front of a tabernacle. Regardless of how eucharistic time is implemented, the common goal remains: allow TNTT members to be in the presence of Christ and to connect/share our thoughts with Him.

Other Spiritual Methods

Biblical Framework. TNTT apply the lessons of Holy Scripture in educating all members. For example, each age group are assigned a different section of the Bible to study. Each training camp has Bible-based theme.

Summary

- The Eucharist is the center of TNTT life.
- Spiritual Methods help us keep us close to Jesus through the Blessed Sacrament.
- Living the Eucharistic Day is the best method that TNTT has to offer.

Homework

Fill out the table below

Method	Purpose	Last time you did it
SốngNgày Thánh Thể		
GiờThánh Thể		
Biblical		

Framework		

Nút Chữ Thập và Nút Vuông

(Diagonal Lashing & Square Lashing)

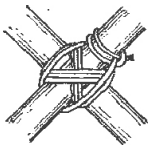
Objective

Understand how and when to use diagonal lashing and square lashing

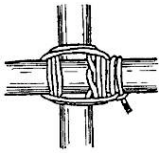
Fact Finding

LASHING KNOTS

A lashing knot holds two poles together; think of the log wall forts of the American frontier.



A **diagonal lashing** begins with a timber hitch and ends with a clove hitch. This lashing binds poles that cross each other at a 45° to 90° angle. Cross bracing at 90° is only used if a gap exists between poles.



A **square lashing** begins and ends with a clove hitch and binds poles at a 90° angle. It is stronger than the diagonal lashing, but the square lashing cannot be used if a gap exists between poles.

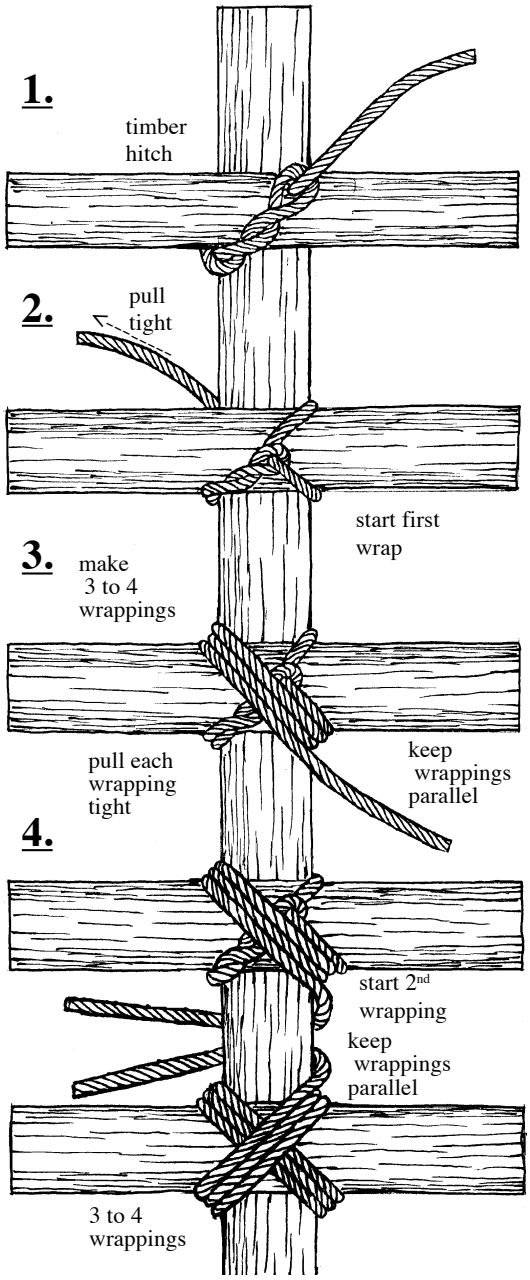
Diagonal lashing is used to bind poles together that cross each other but do not touch when their ends are lashed in place in a structure. The diagonal lashing can be used to bind poles that cross each other from 90˚ to 45˚. If the angle between the poles is less than 45˚ a shear lashing should be used.

(1) Tie a timber hitch diagonally around both poles.

(2) Start the wrapping turns on the opposite diagonal to the timber hitch, by pulling the rope tight so that the poles contact each other.

(3) Take 3 to 4 wrapping turns; keep the wrapping turns parallel; pull each wrapping turn tight. If the wrapping turns are allowed to cross, the increased friction between the strands of the rope will make it difficult to tighten the wrapping turns.

(4) Start the second set of wrapping turns by going past and around the vertical pole. [NOTE] Going around the



pole the rope allows the direction of the rope to be changed without crossing the first set of wrapping diagonally.

(5) Take 3 to 4 wrapping turns; be sure to keep the wrapping turns parallel; pull each wrapping turn tight.

(6) Start the frapping turns by going past and around one of the poles. [NOTE] Going around the pole with the rope allows the direction of the rope to be changed without crossing the wrapping turns diagonally.

(7) Take 2 to 3 frapping turns; keep the frapping turns parallel. Be sure to pull each turn tight.

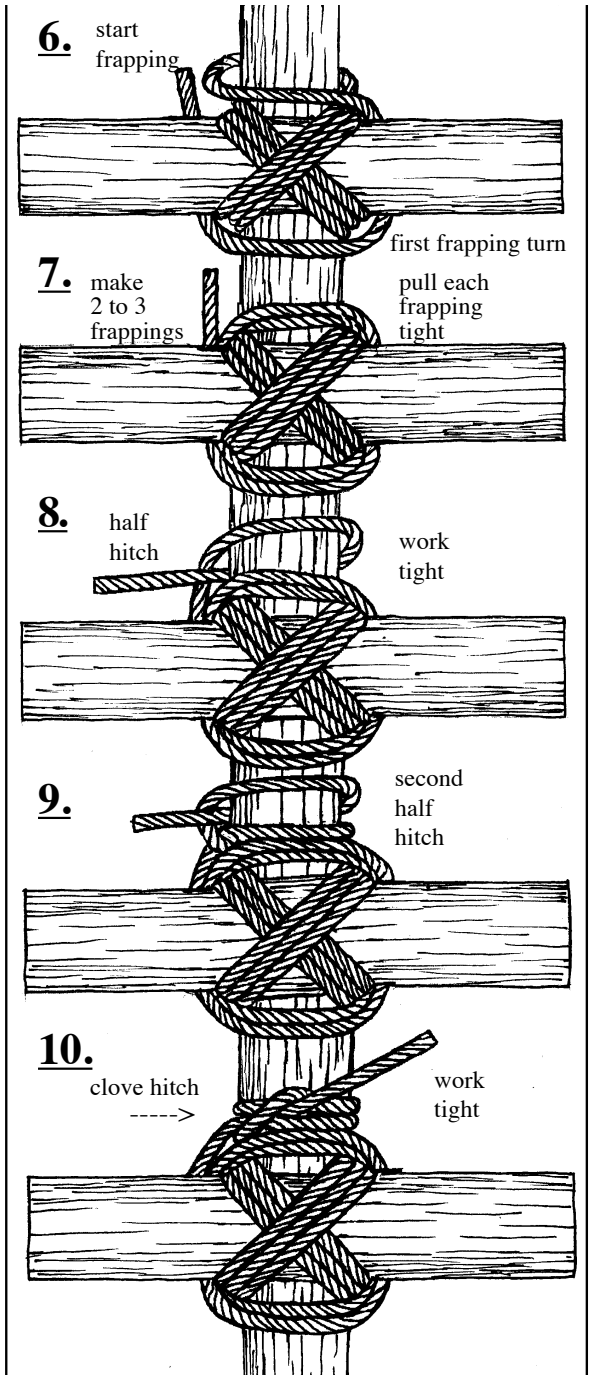
(8) End the lashing with a clove hitch. Take the first half hitch of the clove hitch by going past and then around one of the poles. Lock the half hitch tight against the lashing by working it tight.

(9) Take a second half hitch around the pole.

(10) Work the second half hitch tight against the first half hitch so that the clove hitch is locked against the lashing.

[**NOTE**] See the directions for square lashing for instructions on working the half hitches tight.

[**NOTE**] If very smooth rope is used, the lashing can be made more secure by adding a third or fourth half hitch to the clove hitch.



SQUARE LASHING:

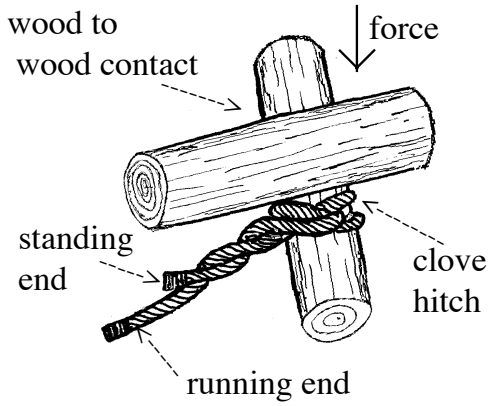
Use ---- To bind poles that are in contact and cross each other at any angle from 45° to 90°.

Comments ---- The square lashing gets it name from the fact that the wrapping turns are at 90° or "square" to the poles.

Traditional square lashing is the most frequently used and the most secure form of lashing. If tied properly, the square lashing will remain tight and secure, but, as with all lashings, if any steps are omitted or done carelessly, the lashing will loosen and create a dangerous situation.

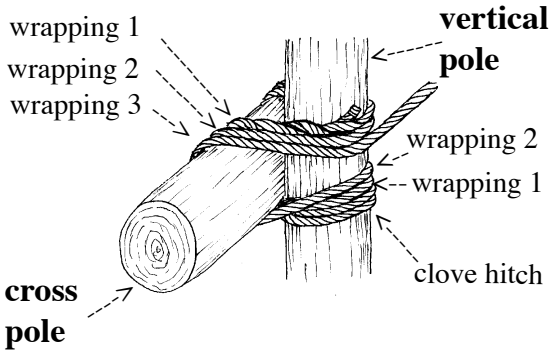
The square lashing can be used to bind poles together that cross and contact each other at any angle from 45° to 90°. If the angle of contact is greater than 45°, a shear lashing should be used.

When tying a square lashing, the poles and the rope must be positioned properly to achieve the maximum strength. The cross pole should

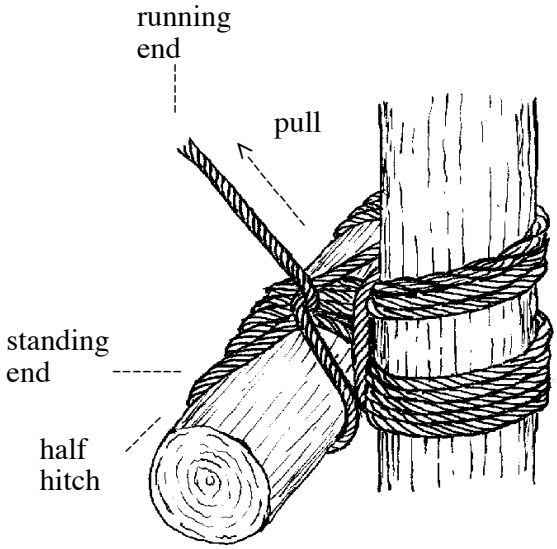


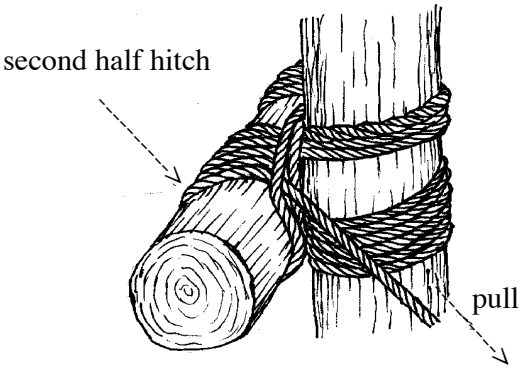
be position so that the force applied to the cross pole is directed toward the pole it is lashed to; this allows the wood to wood contact to bare part of the lode; if the force tends to separate the poles, only the rope will be supporting the load. The beginning clove hitch should be tied to the pole that is closest to parallel to the direction of the force and to the side of the cross pole that is opposite to the direction of the force. In most cases the force applied to a structure is due to gravity, therefore downward, this means that the beginning clove hitch is usually tied to the vertical pole, and under the cross pole. The standing end of the rope is secured by wrapping it around the running end.

Narration ------ (For **square lash** knotboard.) **(1)** Tie a clove hitch to the vertical pole. **(2)** Wrap the standing end of the rope around the running end **[NOTE]** The wrapping of the standing part around the running part is to secure the clove hitch so that it will not slip around the pole and loosen the lashing from the inside. **(3)** Bring the running end up and over the cross pole; then around the vertical pole; and back down over the cross pole. **(4)** Pass the rope behind the vertical pole and back up in front of the cross pole; this completes the first wrapping. **[NOTE]** Notice that the rope goes around the pole perpendicular, at 90°, to the length of the pole. This 90° angle gives the square lashing its name. **(5)** Take two more wrapping turns for a total of three wrappings: pull each turn tight. **[NOTE]** When the wrappings are taken around the vertical pole the rope should be to the inside of the previous wrapping turn; and the wrappings around the cross pole should be to the outside of the previous wrapping turn. When this pattern of taking the wrapping turns is followed the rope strands remain parallel; this insures the maximum contact between the wood and the rope. Also if the strands are not kept parallel, the additional friction between the crossed strands will make it difficult to properly tighten the wrapping turns. **(6)** Start the frapping turns by taking one



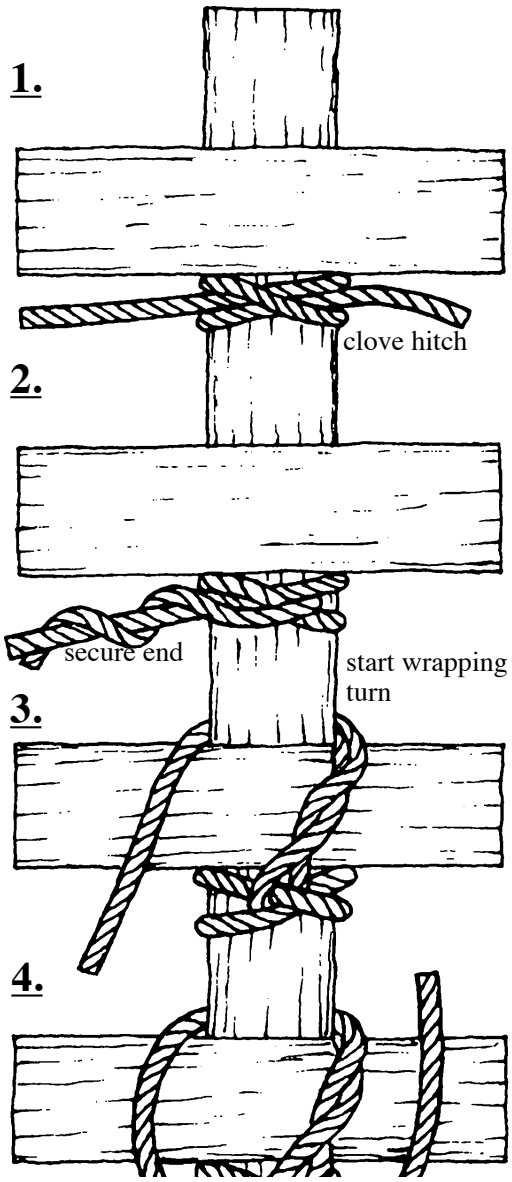
complete turn around the cross pole; **[NOTE]** The turn around the cross pole prevents the rope from crossing the wrapping turns on a diagonal. If the change of direction between the wrapping turns and the frapping turns is made by passing the rope diagonally across the wrapping turns, the increased friction between the rope strands will make it difficult to pull the wrapping turns tight. A diagonal across the wrapping turns will also allow unnecessary movement within the completed lashing, which could cause chaffing of the rope. **(7)** Take at least two frapping turns; keep the turns parallel to each other; pull each turn tight as it is made. **[NOTE]** Keeping the frapping turns parallel prevents unnecessary friction between the turns making it easier to tighten the frapping turns. **(8)** When the last frapping turn is in place, take a half hitch around the cross pole, work the half hitch tight. **[NOTE]** To prevent the rope from crossing the wrapping turns diagonally when tying the half hitch, take the rope past the cross pole on the same plain as the frapping turns, then around the cross pole. **[NOTE]** To work the half hitch tight, first pull the running end toward the standing end. This will tighten the frapping turns. Next, while keeping tension on the running end pull it in the opposite direction so that the loop of the half hitch will slip around the pole. This takes up any slack left in the rope. Work the running end back and forth in this way until the half hitch is locked tight against the lashing. If this half hitch is not locked against the lashing the ending clove hitch can slip around the pole allowing the lashing to loosen. **(9)** Add a second half hitch to form a clove hitch around the cross pole; work half hitch tight.

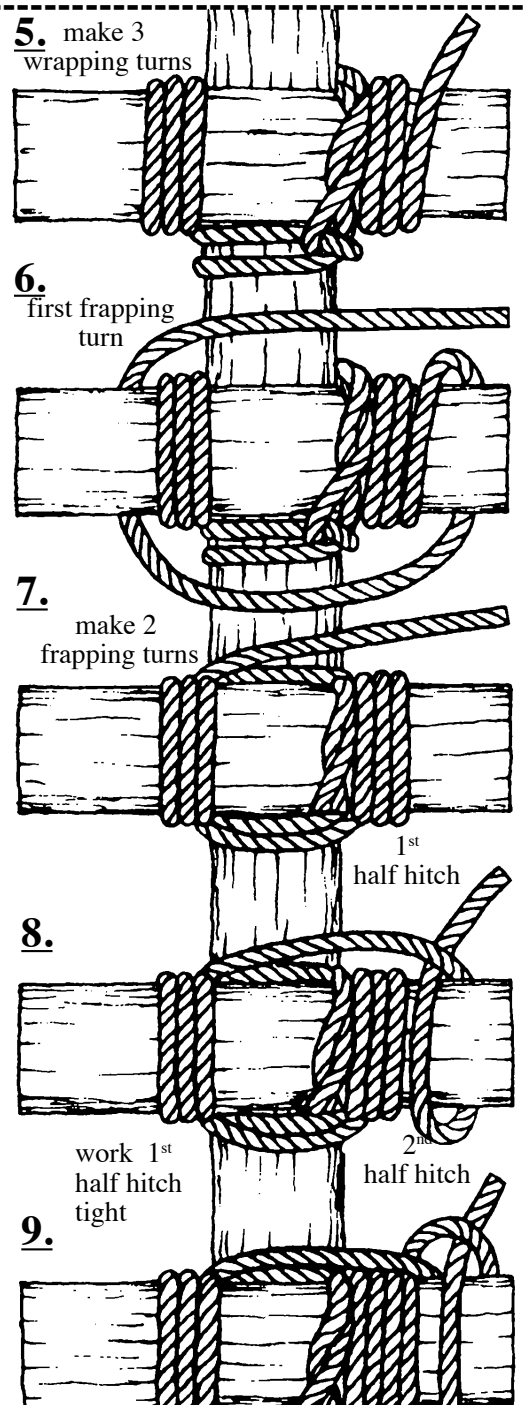




[NOTE] If smooth rope is being used a third half hitch added to the clove hitch will help insure that the lashing will stay securely in place.

SQUARE LASHING





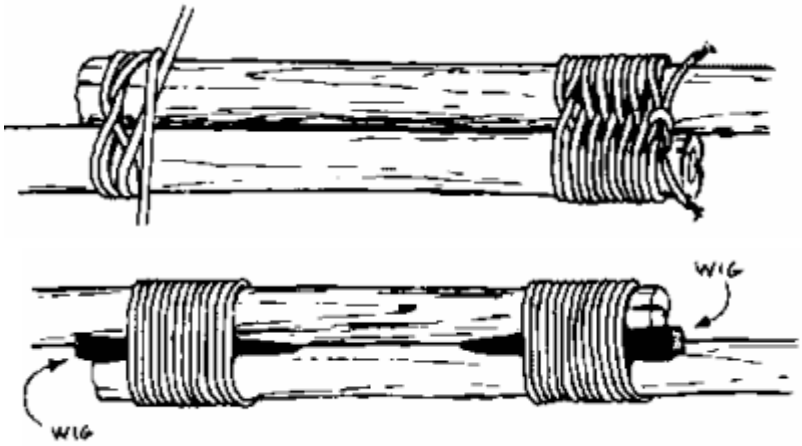
Round Lashing

Objective

Understand how and when to use round lashing.

Fact Finding

- Used to lash two poles together to make a longer pole(constructing a flagpole).
- Tie a clove hitch round both poles.
- Wind the rope around either six or seven times.
- Finish with two half hitches round both poles.
- Driving a small wooden peg between the poles can tighten the lashing.
- If possible force a wedge under the lashings to make them really tight. If the spars are vertical, bang the wedge in downwards.



Nghiêm Tập

Nghi Thức Khai Mạc

VI. TRƯỚC GIỜ KHAI MẠC TRONG SA MẠC

1. Tập họp sa mạc sinh theo hàng dọc
2. Gọi đội trưởng lên trình diện
3. Phát phiếu điểm danh đội, khăn quàng và cờ đội
4. Nói ý lực sống và ngày sinh hoạt cho đội
5. Nói tên đội và khẩu hiệu cho đội trưởng
6. Chỉ định đội trực trong ngày
7. Nói các công việc mà đội trưởng phải làm ngay
   - Tập họp và sinh hoạt đội
   - Kiểm soát đồng phục, quần áo, khăn quàng, bảng tên
   - Điểm danh đội và ghi vào phiếu điểm danh đội
   - Chờ còi lệnh để tập họp khai mạc
8. Giải tán và cho đội trưởng về sinh hoạt đội để thi hành các công tác

VII. NGHI THỨC KHAI MẠC TRONG SA MẠC (THAM KHẢO SÁCH NGHI THỨC)

1. Hồi còi chuẩn bị
2. Tập họp hình chữ u
3. Chỉ định người kéo cờ
4. Chỉnh trang đồng phục
5. Thế nghỉ
6. Mời quan khách, huynh trưởng
7. Khẩu lệnh: “thiếu nhi…”
8. Khẩu lệnh: “chuẩn bị chào… chào”
9. Mời hướng về kỳ đài
10. Khẩu lệnh: “chào cờ… chào”
11. Khẩu lệnh: “thôi”
12. Cất hát bài quốc ca
13. Cất hát bài thiếu nhi tân hành ca
14. Mời hướng về sa mạc sinh
15. Mời người nói câu chuyện dưới cờ
16. Vỗ tay
17. Băng reo theo ý lực
18. Bài ca ý lực
19. Giới thiệu quan khách, huynh trưởng và sa mạc sinh
20. Chào tiễn quan khách và huynh trưởng
21. Đội trưởng nộp phiếu điểm danh
22. Những điểm cần nhắc nhở như luật sa mạc
23. Giải tán

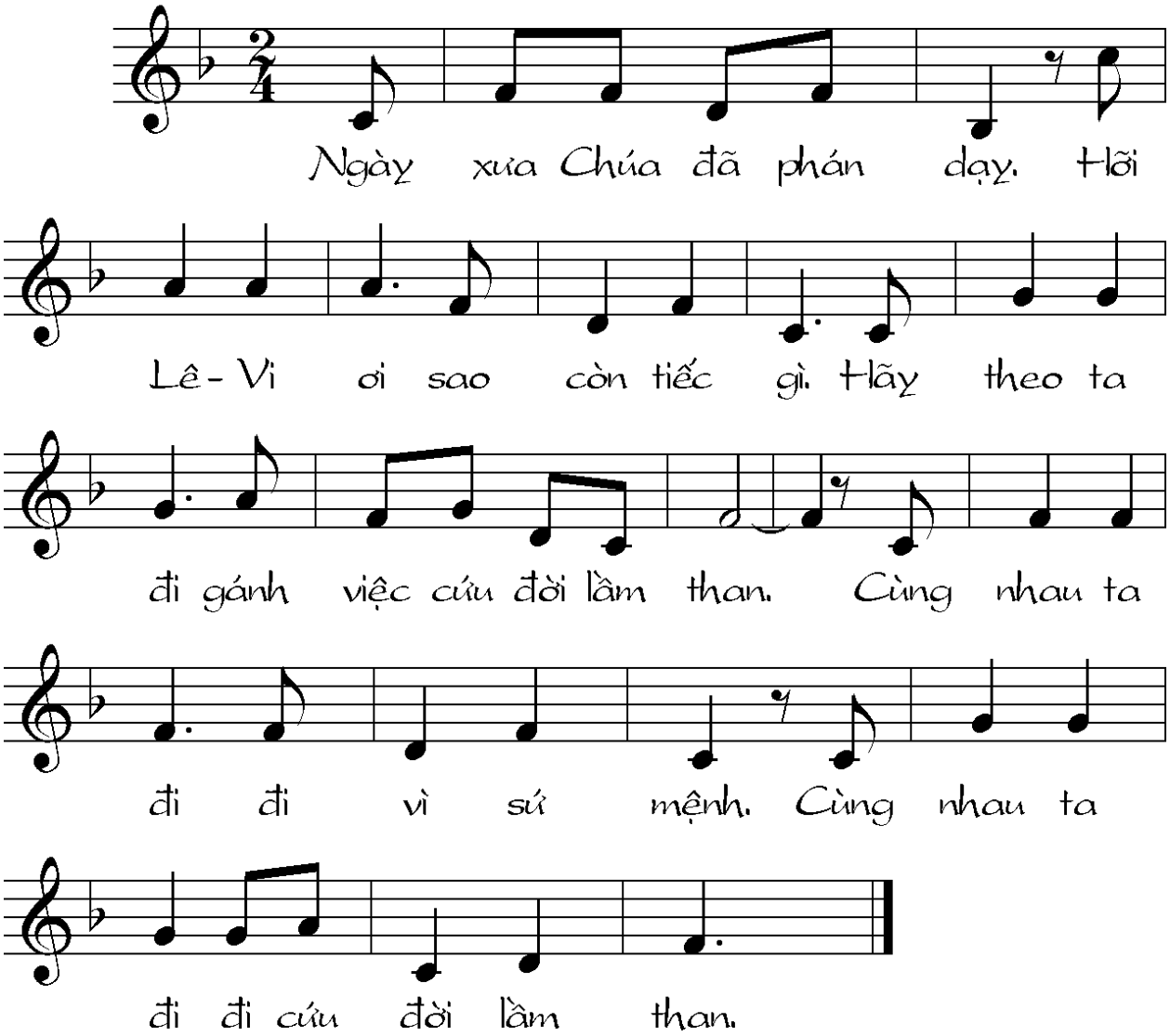
Nghi Thức Bế Mạc

X. NGHI THỨC BẾ MẠC (THAM KHẢO SÁCH NGHI THỨC)

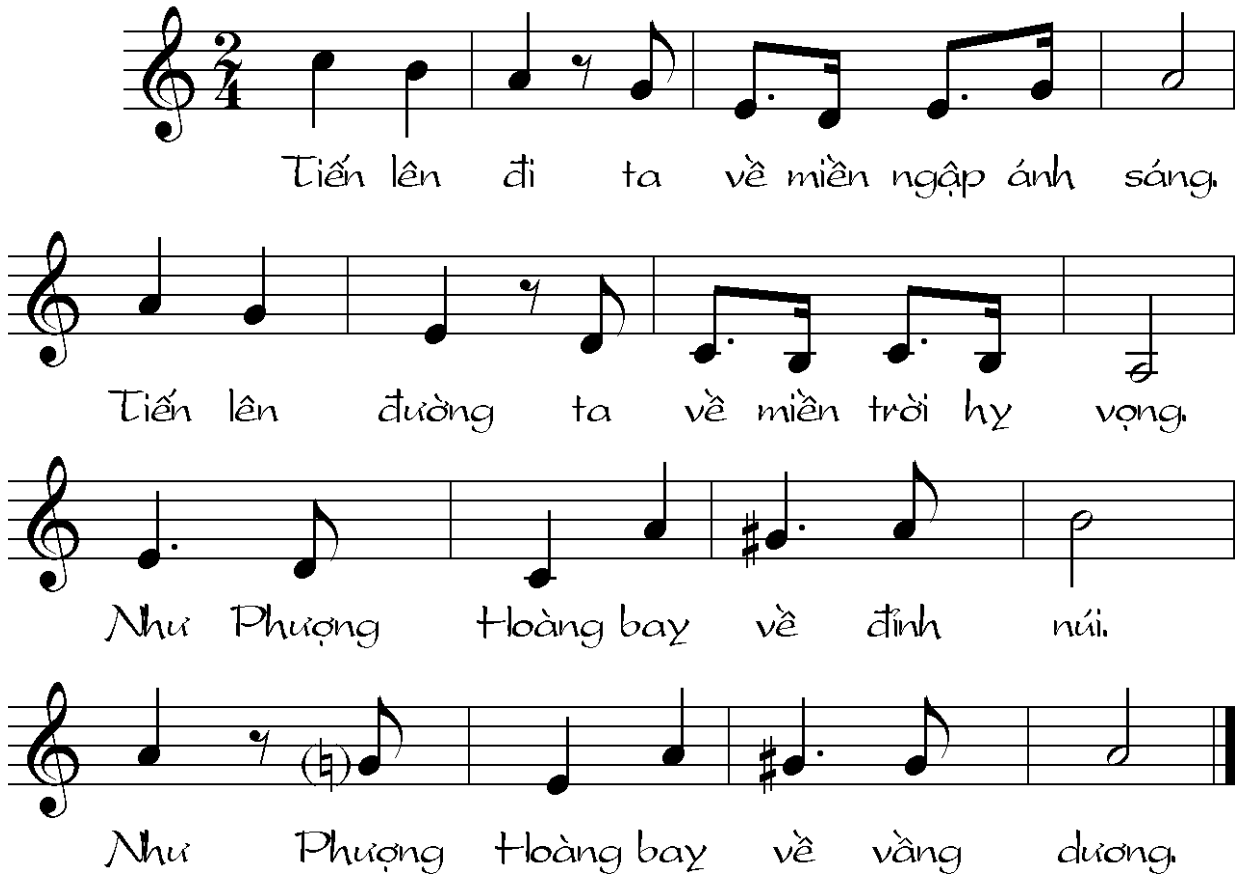
1. Hồi còi chuẩn bị
2. Tập họp hình chữ u
3. Chỉ định trước người kéo cờ
4. Chỉnh trang đồng phục
5. Thế nghỉ
6. Mời quan khách, huynh trưởng
7. Khẩu lệnh: "thiếu nhi…"
8. Khẩu lệnh: "chuẩn bị chào… chào"
9. Mời tổng trực tổng kết sa mạc
10. Mời khoá trưởng và sa mạc trưởng phát bằng cấp
11. Mời người nói câu chuyện bế mạc
12. Mời những người kéo cờ tiến lên
13. Mời hướng về kỳ đài
14. Khẩu lệnh: "chào cờ… chào"
15. Khẩu lệnh: "thôi"
16. Mời hướng về sa mạc sinh
17. Bài ca tạm biệt
18. Chào tiễn quan khách và huynh trưởng
19. Giải tán

Ca Hát

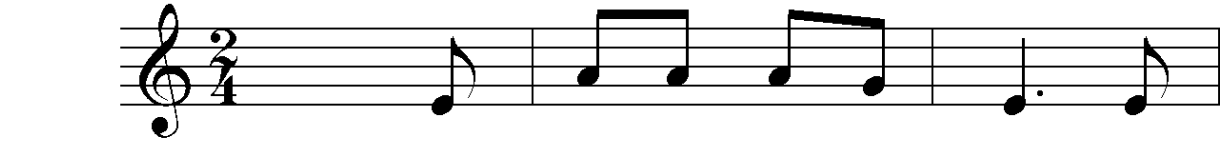
Đi Vì Sứ Mệnh


Ngày xưa Chúa đã phán dạy. Hỡi
Lê-Vi ơi sao còn tiếc gì. Hãy theo ta
đi gánh việc cứu đời lầm than. Cùng nhau ta
đi đi vì sứ mệnh. Cùng nhau ta
đi đi cứu đời lầm than.

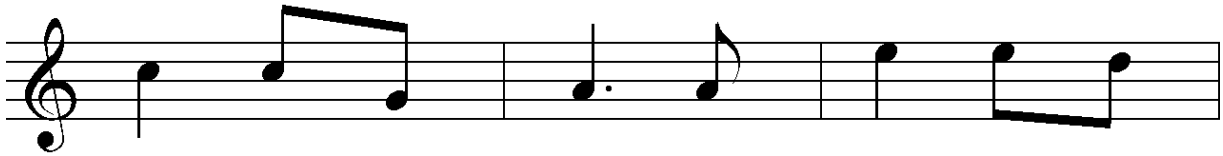
Phượng Hoàng Về Núi



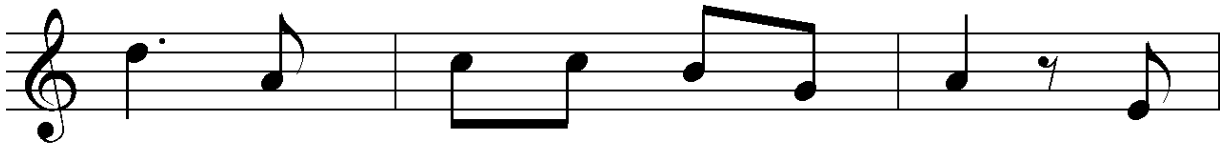
Hướng Tâm Lên



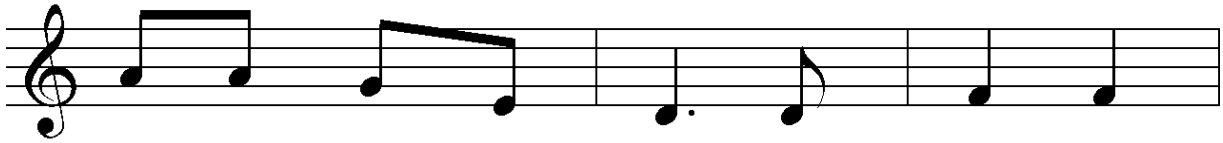
1. Dù nơi thôn quê an lành, hoặc
2. Dù khi vui chơi học hành, đời



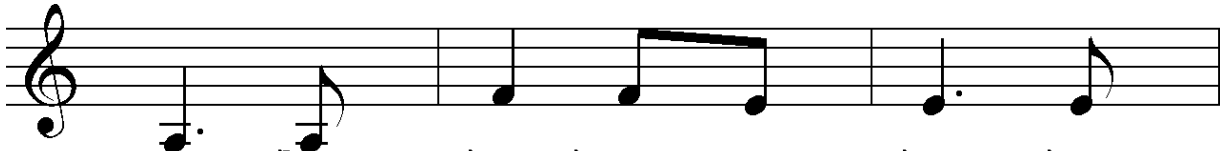
chốn núi rừng xanh. Bạn hãy hướng tâm
ngất hương trời thơm. Bạn hãy hướng tâm



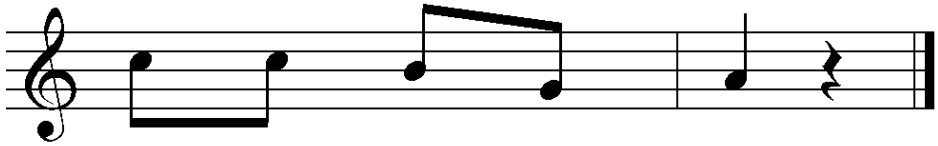
lên, bạn hãy hướng tâm hồn lên. Dù
lên, bạn hãy hướng tâm hồn lên. Dù



nơi sông sâu biển cả, cuộn sóng thét
khi đau thương hoạn nạn, cuộc sống chán



gào. Bạn hãy hướng tâm lên, bạn
chường. Bạn hãy hướng tâm lên, bạn



hãy hướng tâm hồn lên.
hãy hướng tâm hồn lên.