

My Church

Year 5-6



Spirit & Life



stmarkfestival.org.uk

British Edition

"Now you are the body of Christ, and members individually" (1 Corinthians 12:27)

HIS HOLINESS POPE TAWADROS II



**118TH POPE OF ALEXANDRIA AND
PATRIARCH OF THE SEE OF SAINT MARK**

Spirit and Life

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Visit the St. Mark Festival website at
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to find the material for the festival and for guidelines and
information on the tests



Spirit and Life

Festival 2020 Anthem

My precious Church

Heaven on earth

A fortress in the world

A refuge for all. (x2)

Since Adam humanity has fallen

Separated from our calling

But Christ came, died and rose

And through Him we were restored. (x2)

My Church you are my strength

Treasury of heavenly wealth

(Sound doctrine, living rites

Leading us to the light) (x2)

House of God, a fruitful vine

My Church, spirit and life (x3)

My Church, the Fruitful Vine

The Church is the house of God

Learning that the Church is the house of God teaches us about the joy of our Church.

The Church is where we live with God on earth, and it prepares us to live with God in heaven.

1- The First Paradise (Garden of Eden):

This was the first place God dwelt with man, and showed His love and care for man. Adam used to hear the voice of God. When Adam sinned, he was cast out of paradise and was separated from God.



2- The Altar:

When Adam and Eve realised that they were naked, they covered their bodies with fig leaves. God made tunics for them and showed them the importance of offering sacrifices. Adam learned from God how to offer an acceptable sacrifice, and Adam taught his sons to offer sacrifices. Humans began having a relationship with God by offering prayers and sacrifices on the altar, like Abel, Noah, Abraham and others.



3- Bethel (Genesis 18:10-22, 35:1-7):

Bethel was the first place in the Holy Bible to be called the house of God. Jacob was fleeing from his brother Esau to his uncle Laban. When the sun set, he took one of the stones, placed his head on it and slept. He dreamt of a ladder connecting Heaven and Earth and the angels were ascending and descending on it. The Lord stood above it and said: "I am with you." When Jacob woke up, he said:

**"Surely the Lord is in this place... How awesome is this place!
This is none other than the house of God and this is the
gate of Heaven" (Genesis 28:16-17)**

In the morning, Jacob took the stone, and set it as a pillar. He poured oil on top of it and called the place 'Bethel', the house of God.



This shows us that the house of God is the place where we feel safe in the presence of God and where Heaven is open to us.

4- The Tabernacle of Meeting:

God wanted to have a place where He can meet with His people and dwell among them. God asked His people to build a house for Him in the shape of a tabernacle. God gave Moses all its specifications on the mountain. He called it the Tabernacle of Meeting and it is where God met with His people. They took the Tabernacle with them wherever they went.



5- The Temple:

God chose Solomon to build a temple for Him in Jerusalem, instead of the Tabernacle. The difference between the tabernacle and the temple is that the tabernacle was a portable tent whereas the temple was a building built in Jerusalem.



6- The Church of the New Testament:

God prepared man from the beginning of creation to understand the Church of the New Testament. Our Lord Jesus Christ was incarnate (became man) and saved us, and He gave us His Holy Body and Blood to unite with His people.

The word Church is derived from the Greek word (Ekklesia/ Εκκλησία) which means congregation. The Church is the body of Christ.

St. Paul says: **“Now you are the body of Christ, and members individually”**
(1 Corinthians 12:27)



“The Church is the body of Christ”

Congregation of the believers:

Those who believe in our Lord Jesus Christ are baptised and anointed with the Holy Myron oil, and practice the Sacraments (Repentance and Confession, Eucharist, Unction of the Sick, etc.) and do good works (serving the poor and sick, etc.).



Gathered in the consecrated house of God:

The house of God is anointed by the Pope or bishop with Holy Myron Oil. The altar, the altar utensils, icons and the baptistery are also anointed with the Holy Myron Oil. When they are consecrated with the Myron Oil, they can only be used for the prayers of the Church.



Led by the clergy:

The clergy are chosen by God and they are ordained by the Pope or bishop. They dedicate their life to God and serve the people of God. They are the Pope, bishops, priests and deacons.



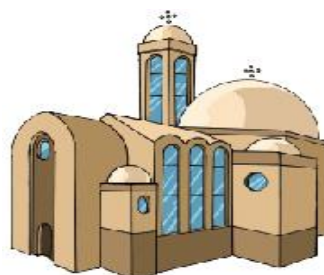
In the presence of angels and saints:

Our Church believes that the angels and saints are present with us in the Divine Liturgy. They share our prayers with us and take them up to heaven.



Gathered around the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ:

The Church teaches us that when we eat the true Body and drink the Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, we abide in God and unite with Him.





Our Beautiful Church

Our beautiful Church is full of treasures.

Fill in the blanks and match the number of each item to where it is in the church.

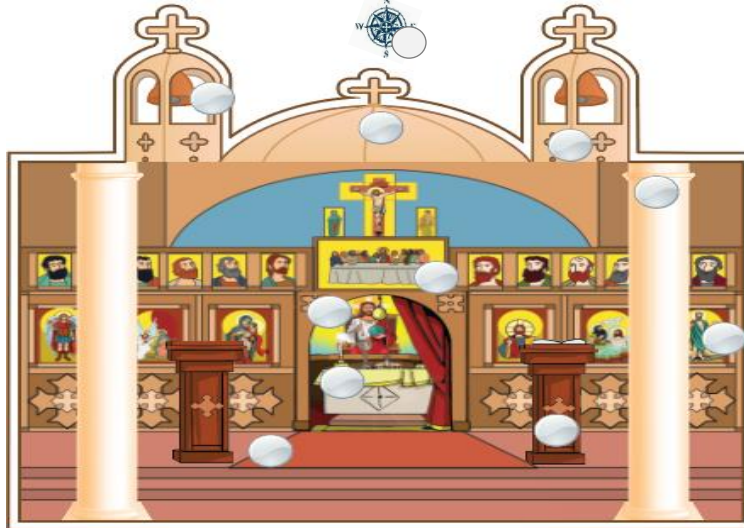
East

Tower

Bell

Pillars

Name the Patron
Saint of your
Church



Iconostasis

Lectern

Sanctuary

Chorus

Bosom of the
Father

1. _____: Every church has one or two. It is a tall structure that can lead people to find where the church is.
2. _____: The Church is built upon them and there are 12 like the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. _____: It is between the Sanctuary and the nave of the church. It declares that the Church is the image of heaven.
4. _____: This is the icon on the right of the royal door, you'll find the icon of our Lord Jesus Christ, then St. John the Baptist, then the patron saint of the church.
5. _____: It is a few steps higher than the nave of the church where the deacons stand, and where you'll find the lectern, candles, and the bishop's seat.
6. _____: Alerts people that prayers are starting, it also rings when the bishop arrives. Joyous ring on feasts, and a different ring for funerals.
7. _____: The direction of prayer. Symbolises our awaiting of the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.
8. _____: The holiest place in the church, where the offering takes place.
9. _____: The reading books are placed on it.
10. _____: A semi-circular wall on the east side of the altar that has the icon of the Lord Jesus Christ on His throne. It symbolises the open arms of God for the world.

The Lord Protects our Church

The Doctrine of Redemption

Learning about the doctrine of Redemption teaches us
about the greatest love story.

God loves man so much that He created nature and
all the animals for us.

Then God created man in His own image and breathed
in him the breath of life.

**“So God created man in His own image, in the image of
God He created him, male and female He created them.”
(Genesis 1:27)**



GOD GAVE MAN FREE WILL:

Then God told him that he could eat from all the trees except for the tree of the
knowledge of good and evil.

**“Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat,
but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat,
for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die” (Genesis 2:16 – 17)**

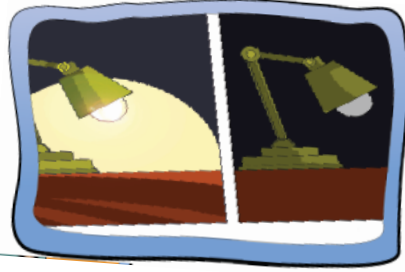
God could have prevented Adam from eating from the tree,
of the knowledge of good and evil but He gave him free will,
allowing him to choose what he wants. Unfortunately,
Adam and Eve ate from the tree. They misused their
freedom when they listened to the serpent and
disobeyed God. They sinned and all of mankind now carry
the same sin after them.



St. Paul says: **“Therefore, just as through one man sin entered
the world, and death through sin, and thus death spread to all
men, because all sinned” (Romans 5:12)**

CONSEQUENCES OF SIN:

- Adam and Eve and their sons received death because of sin, **“For the wages of sin is death” (Romans 6:23)**. Death here means that they will no longer live with God. (Just like a lamp without power will not light up.)



- Sin destroyed their pure nature. (Just like when you eat something unclean, you become sick and need medicine.)

- Adam was cast out of the Garden of Eden and all humanity with him.

In conclusion, man inherited the sin of Adam as well as the corrupted nature.



RENEWAL OF THE CORRUPTED NATURE

All humans inherited Adam's sin and the corrupt nature. The death sentence had to be removed and our corrupted nature renewed.

Was Redemption necessary - why didn't God just forgive man's sin or create a new man?:

- God is perfect in His **justice**. He couldn't just forgive man for his sins. The penalty of sin is death.
- God is perfect in His **mercy** and **love**. He loves man whom He has created, and planned to save him from death.
- Man lost his pure nature and it needed to be renewed.

The only solution was that a saviour must die for man, to remove the inherited death sentence and renew the corrupted nature.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAVIOUR



Must be human: Man is the one who sinned,
(he can't be an angel or any other creature).

Our Lord Jesus Christ came to earth and became a man like us.

Have no sin: If he is a sinner then he will need
someone else to save him.



Must die on behalf of man:

He was crucified by His own will to redeem us. Justice was fulfilled by His death and the sentence of death was taken away from us.



Can defeat death:

He rose from the dead by His own power after being in the tomb for 3 days.



Gives eternity:

He gave us eternal life and renewed our corrupted nature by His resurrection .



Must be unlimited:

His Blood is enough to save all men,
from Adam to the last human being on earth.

But no one has all these characteristics, so God sent His only begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ; He was incarnate (took human flesh) and saved us.

“Knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, but with the precious blood of Christ as of a lamb without blemish and without spot” (1 Peter 1:18-19)

The precious Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ can save everyone in the world,
but those who will benefit from His salvation are those who:

Believe in God



Baptised in the name of the Holy Trinity , and receive the Holy Spirit through chrismation with Holy

Myron oil



Repent and Confess their sins



Receive Holy Communion



The greatest love story is the love of God to man and his salvation. It was God's plan from the beginning, to save man and He prepared our minds to understand His plan.

In the Old Testament, God used many symbols to help us understand the meaning of redemption, which was fulfilled in the New Testament. One symbol is the Passover lamb.

The Passover Lamb (Exodus 12)

The people of Israel (God's people) were slaves to the Egyptians for 430 years. They cried to God who heard their prayers and sent Moses to set them free. He told Moses to go to Pharaoh and ask him to set the people of Israel free, but Pharaoh refused.

God sent plagues on the Egyptians and each time Pharaoh asked Moses to pray to God, to remove the plague. However each time Pharaoh would change his mind and refuse to set them free, until the tenth plague.

Because of Pharaoh's hardness of heart, God told Moses that every firstborn in the land of Egypt will die, from the house of Pharaoh to the servants, and even the animals. The people of Israel must offer a **lamb, without blemish, male** and of **the first year**. Every family should slay it at the same time and put its blood on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the house where they eat it, so that the people of God would not be affected by the plague.



"when I see the blood, I will pass over you" (Exodus 12:13)

They should eat the meat that night roasted in fire, with bitter herbs with unleavened bread. They shouldn't break any of its bones or keep what remains of it until the morning, whatever remains should be burnt with fire. (Exodus 12:46-47)

God told Moses and Aaron that this day should be a memorial and they should keep it as a feast to remember what God did for them. This feast is called Passover because the children of Israel passed from slavery to freedom.





The Passover lamb is a symbol of the Crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ:



The Passover lamb	Our Lord Jesus Christ
A lamb is led to be slaughtered	Our Lord Jesus Christ is the lamb of God, He was crucified for us. “He was led as a lamb to the slaughter” (Isaiah 53:7)
Without blemish	Our Lord Jesus Christ is without blemish. “but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot” (1 Peter 1:19)
Is slayed in place of the people	Our Lord Jesus Christ was crucified for us. “Behold! The lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world” (John 1:29)
Its blood is put on the two doorposts and on the lintel to save the firstborn of the house	The precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ cleanses us and saves us from eternal death. “Without shedding of blood there is no remission” (Hebrews 9:22)
Is roasted in fire with unleavened bread and bitter herbs	Our Lord Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross. The bitter herbs are a symbol of the bitterness of sin.
None of its bones are broken	None of the bones of our Lord Jesus Christ were broken. The soldiers did break the legs of the two thieves who were crucified with our Lord, but when they came to Jesus, He was already dead, so they didn’t break His legs.
Should not keep what remains of it until the morning	The body of our Lord Jesus Christ was taken off the cross on the same day of His crucifixion.
Everyone in the house should eat from the lamb	We must eat the Holy Body of our Lord Jesus Christ and drink His Blood to be united with Him.
The feast was celebrated every year as a memorial of their salvation from Pharaoh’s slavery and the new life	Our Lord Jesus Christ saved us from the slavery of the devil and gave us a new life. We abide in Christ by continuing to partake of the Holy Eucharist.

For these reasons, the Cross represents the greatest love story of God to humanity, and that’s why we find the Cross everywhere in the Church.



The Redeemer

K W U D C E W D O Y Z B N Y M O S C K M
 C K C Z E Z K D E B L E L I F E N T I S
 G U O S P D G E B T E L D I W K W W S C
 Y A M I B Y S T A Q I L A E O Y L S H F
 P X M N O J B A M H L M I X N U A A U N
 O G U L P X R E I A G R I E X J J V T T
 K O N F W S A R L Z T S A L V A T I O N
 J D I E A U Z C M J W X E N N E C O E E
 W M O R H H I H A G Q U Q M V U K R V P
 J B N U T E U Y D Y U A W O K H B E I E
 R L B T G Y K G A P M P L A X A L U G R
 R O T A E R C O N F E S S Z P A V S R O
 D Q F N C G A L C W I L L T M K O W O Y
 Q A K S E J F R Q L Y J I I O M C Y F L
 U L B Q R L O Z A D K Z P P V F N Y P Z
 N C N C R U C I F I E D B W D E R J B Y
 T B Z C L D V C T D C A D F J Z Q V E D
 G H A P C H E O I H N V T O B B M N E P
 P E M A X D V H A X W F X H O C W A H C
 G D C A M G E D R T C P O M E G A M I K

Adam
 Baptized
 Believe
 Communion
 Confess
 Creator
 Crucified
 Created
 Death
 Eden
 Eve
 Evil
 Forgive
 God
 Good
 Image
 Life
 Love
 Nature
 Repent
 Salvation
 Savior
 Sin
 Unlimited
 Will



The Church is Well Rooted and Strong

The Holy Trinity

Knowledge of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity and refuting heresies (e.g. heresy of Macedonius), teaches us how the Church has kept the true faith and doctrine throughout the years

We believe in one God – the Father, The Son, and the Holy Spirit - these are **one in divine essence, not three**. The *Father* is the *Origin*, the *Son* is *begotten from* the Father, and the *Holy Spirit proceeds from* the Father. All three hypostasis are equal in divine essence and glory, none are greater than the other. However, all 3 hypostasis have different actions:

The Father: is the *Origin* and *Creator*, He created heaven and earth and all things seen and unseen.

The Son: is the *Word* of God (*Logos* of God). He is the *Redeemer/Saviour* who took flesh, and died for our salvation.

The Holy Spirit: is the Life-Giver, the Comforter, He spoke by the prophets. He declares to us the things of God.

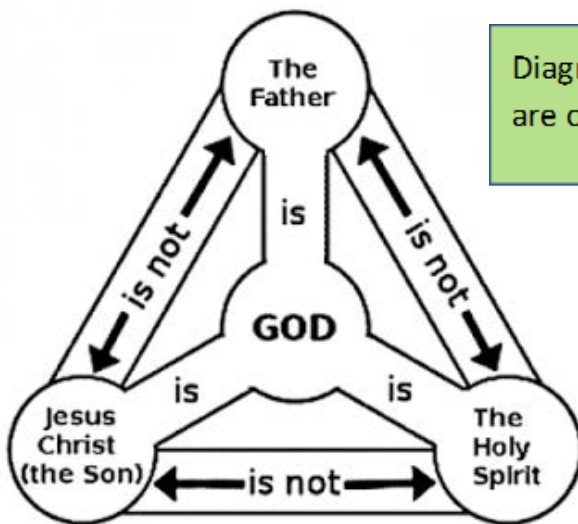


Diagram illustrates the 3 hypostasis of the Holy Trinity who are one in divine essence; but they have distinct actions.

*Key words

Essence: 'substance' (e.g. the essence of the Holy Spirit is Divine)

Hypostasis: 'persons of the Trinity', (e.g. the 3 hypostasis (3 persons of the Trinity) are, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit).

Divine/divinity: 'relating to God'

Heresy: A belief or action that disagrees with the principles / doctrine of the Church.

THE HOLY TRINITY			
	Father	Son	Holy Spirit
<div> <div> Hypostatic properties (3 only) </div> <div> Properties of Essence (many) </div> </div>	Fatherhood (The <i>Origin</i>)	Sonship (<i>Begotten</i> from the Father)	Procession (<i>Proceeds</i> from the Father)
Truth	The Truthful (the Source of truth)	The Truth "I am the way, the truth , and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me." (John 14:6)	The Spirit of Truth "The Spirit of truth , whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees Him nor knows Him; but you know Him, for He dwells with you and will be in you." (John 14:17)
Wisdom	The Wise "To God our Saviour, Who alone is wise , be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen. (Jude 1:25)	The Wisdom "...but to those who are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." (1 Corinthians 1:24)	Spirit of Wisdom "The Spirit of the LORD shall rest upon Him, The Spirit of wisdom and understanding, The Spirit of counsel and might, The Spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD. (Isaiah 11:2)
Love	The Lover "Father, I desire that they also whom You gave Me may be with Me where I am, that they may behold My glory which You have given Me; for You loved Me before the foundation of the world." (John 17:24) ["You loved me" → The Lover]	Love By this we know love , because He laid down His life for us. And we also ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. (1 John 3:16)	Spirit of Love "For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind." (2 Timothy 1:7)
Power	The Powerful "And do not lead us into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one. For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen." (Matthew 6:13)	The Power "but to those who are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." (1 Corinthians 1:24)	The Spirit of Power "But truly I am full of power by the Spirit of the LORD..." (Micah 3:8)

The table illustrates the unity of the Holy Trinity as one God. For example, if we speak of a person, we can say that:

The truthful person, speaks with truth, and we can say he has the spirit of truth

The wise person, speaks with wisdom, and has the spirit of wisdom

The lover (a loving person), speaks with love, and has the spirit of love

The powerful person, speaks with power, and has the spirit of power

As we say in the Creed...

“We believe in one God ... we believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only Begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all ages ... yes we believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the Life-Giver who proceeds from the Father”

The Heresy of Macedonius

Macedonius was teaching false teachings; that the Holy Spirit is not God and is less than the Son. He was denying the divinity of the Holy Spirit.

Macedonius falsely explained verses from the Holy Bible and started teaching it. This is why the Church teaches us to rely on the teachings we received from the early church fathers.

The Church held an Ecumenical Council in the city of Constantinople (the 2nd Ecumenical Council) in 381 A.D. where 150 bishops attended from all over the world. The Council was led by Pope Timothy, the 22nd Pope of Alexandria who explained the divinity of the Holy Spirit from the Holy Bible.



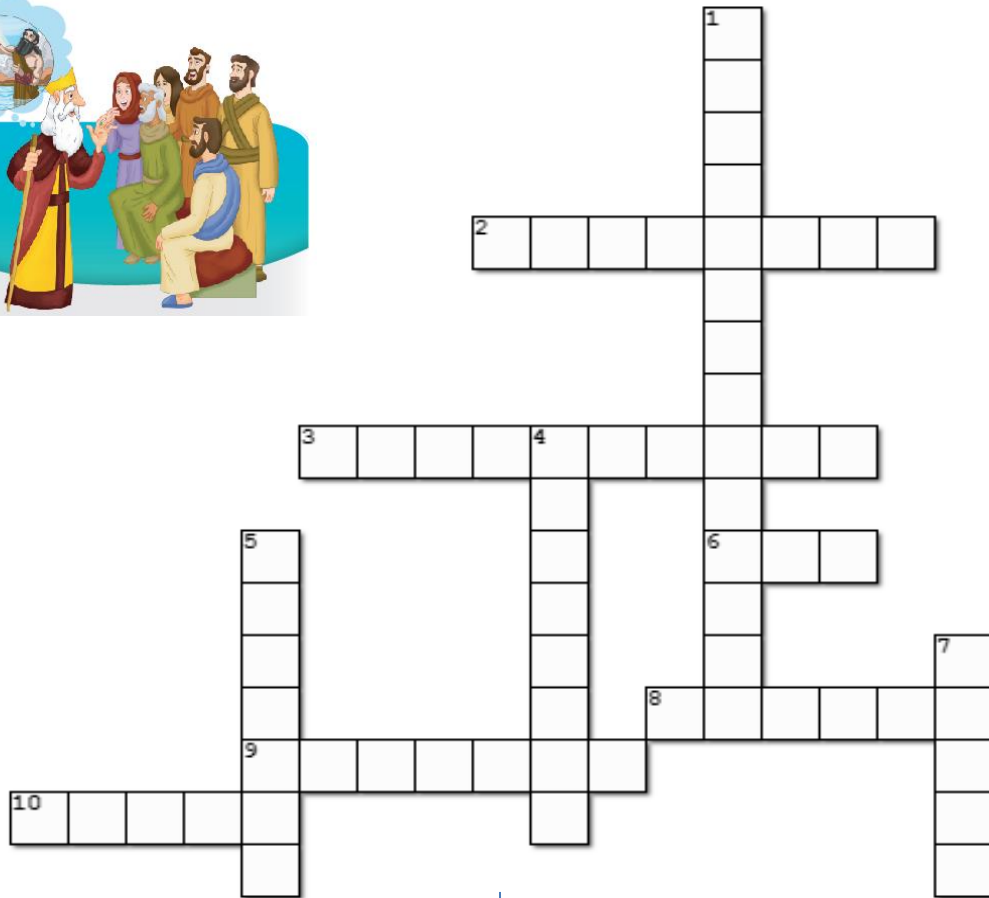
The Council decided the following:

- 1- The Holy Spirit is of one essence with the Father and the Son.
- 2- Complete the Creed of Faith, starting from “Yes we believe in the Holy Spirit” until the end.
- 3- Macedonius was excommunicated due to his false teachings and refusal to repent of his sins.





Keep the Faith



Across

2. The Lord Jesus Christ handed the faith to the _____.
3. He taught false teachings.
6. The Father, Son and Holy Spirit are _____ God.
8. "and He will give you a _____" (John 14:16)
9. The Father, Son and Holy Spirit
10. Our Coptic Orthodox Church preserved the _____.

Down

1. Where was the council held?
4. The _____ of the Holy Spirit was explained from the Holy Bible.
5. The council was led by Pope _____.
7. We say "We believe in one God....." in the _____.

We are the Branches of the Church

St. Mark the Apostle

Synaxarion- 30th day of the Coptic Month of Paramoute (May 8)

The story of St. Mark the Apostle teaches us about the preacher of the land of Egypt.

St. Mark was born in Cyrene, one of the five western cities (now Libya) to rich Jewish parents. His father, Aristopolus, and his mother, Mary, taught him to love God. He studied the Old Testament and the Jewish Law. He spoke many languages such as Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

St. Mark had two names: **John** a Jewish name which means 'God is gracious', and **Mark** a Roman name which means 'hammer'.



The family moved to Jerusalem after their house and properties were attacked. They moved to their home in Jerusalem at the same time that our Lord Jesus Christ began His ministry (service). St. Mark met the Lord Jesus Christ and became one of His disciples. He was one of the 70 apostles. Also, his mother Mary was one of the women who served the Lord Jesus Christ and received Him at her house. Her house became one of the most famous houses in Christian history and it became **the first church in the world**.

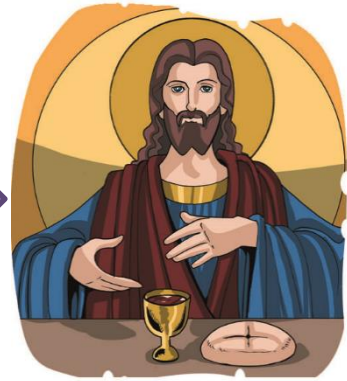
Events at the House of St. Mark

Our Lord Jesus Christ celebrated the Passover with His disciples in the upper room of the house.



Our Lord Jesus Christ washed the feet of His disciples on Covenant Thursday.

Our Lord Jesus Christ instituted the Sacrament of Eucharist.



The Lord Jesus Christ appeared to the disciples many times after His resurrection.

The Holy Spirit descended on the disciples on the Feast of Pentecost.



St. Mark's house is considered the first Christian Church in history.

St. Mark received the Christian doctrine from our Lord Jesus Christ Himself and so we call him **St. Mark the Apostle, the Holy disciple, and the Beholder of God.**

St. Mark preached in many places:

- While St. Mark and his father were walking, they were faced by a lion and a lioness. St. Mark prayed to the Lord to save them and the two animals fell dead. This miracle was the reason his father, Aristopolus, believed in the Lord Jesus Christ.
- After the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples, St. Mark started his preaching with St. Peter in Jerusalem and Judea.
- He went on the first missionary trip with St. Paul and St. Barnabas.
- He preached with St. Barnabas in Cyprus.
- He preached with St. Paul when he asked him to help in the service.
- He served in Cyrene for many years.
- Then he preached in Egypt.

When St. Mark entered the city of Alexandria, his shoe was torn. He went to a shoemaker in the city named Anianus to repair it. While Anianus was repairing the shoe, he pierced his finger. Anianus shouted in Greek saying: "Eio Theos" ("Εἷοι Θεός"), which means **O, the One God.** St. Mark was surprised and took the chance to talk to him about the One God. St. Mark took some clay, spat on it and put it on Anianus' finger.

He prayed and the wound was healed. Then, he started talking to him about our Lord Jesus Christ.

Anianus invited St. Mark to his house where he talked to his family about our Lord Jesus Christ and they believed. Then he baptised them all. The faith spread from Alexandria to all the cities of Egypt and St. Mark established the Church in Egypt.

He ordained Anianus the first bishop of Alexandria with 3 priests and 7 deacons. Then St. Mark went to the five western cities and stayed there for 2 years where he ordained bishops, priests and deacons.

He went to Rome and stayed with St. Paul until the martyrdom of St. Paul. (2 Timothy 4:11)

After the martyrdom of St. Paul, St. Mark returned to Alexandria and found that the number of believers increased. He built a church for them in (in Alexandria). He continued to preach and teach in all the cities of Egypt and the pagans believed in our Lord Jesus Christ. We call him the **destroyer of idols.**



On the feast of the Resurrection, the pagans attacked the church, and bound St. Mark with ropes. They dragged him in the streets of Alexandria. His flesh was torn, and his blood covered the streets of Alexandria.



Then they put him in prison. In the middle of the night, our Lord Jesus Christ appeared to him, strengthened him and told him about his martyrdom. The following day, the pagans dragged St. Mark in the streets again and he delivered up his soul on Paramoute 30th, 68 A.D (May 8).



However, the pagans were not satisfied. They gathered firewood to burn the body of St. Mark, but heavy rain fell and put out the fire. The believers came and took the holy body of St. Mark, wrapped it and honoured it.

“And the things that you have heard from me among many witnesses, commit these to faithful men who will be able to teach others also” (2 Timothy 2:2)

Works of St. Mark:

1. He wrote the Gospel of St. Mark (the oldest gospel)
2. He wrote a Holy Liturgy (Liturgy of St. Cyril): which he delivered to St. Anianus. Pope Cyril the 1st added some prayers to it and we called it the Liturgy of St. Cyril.
3. He established the Theological School in Alexandria to teach the Christian faith and defend it against the pagan teachings. This school offered a lot of theologians to the Church.

St. Mark was given many names:

1. **The Beholder of God:** He witnessed many of the events in the life of the Lord Jesus Christ.
2. **The Evangelist:** He wrote one of the Gospels.
3. **The Apostle:** He is one of the 70 apostles.
4. **The Martyr:** He died in the name of Jesus Christ.
5. **The Preacher of Egypt:** He taught the Egyptians about God.
6. **Destroyer of idols:** He convinced many pagans to become Christians.

The Coptic Church honors St. Mark throughout the year:

- 1- **30th of Paramoute (May 8):** St. Mark's martyrdom.
- 2- **17th of Paone (June 24):** The return of St. Mark's relics to Egypt during the papacy of Pope Cyril the Sixth.
- 3- **30th of Paope (November 9):** The appearance of St. Mark's head and the consecration of his church.





The Life of St. Mark

Use the word bank to fill in the facts about St. Mark.

St. Mark was born in _____ to rich _____ parents. His father, _____ and his mother, Mary, taught him the fear of God.

St. Mark met the Lord Jesus Christ and became one of His disciples. He was one of the _____ apostles. St. Mark received the Christian doctrine from our Lord Jesus Christ Himself and so we call him the _____ of God.

When St. Mark entered _____, his shoe was torn. He went to a shoemaker named _____ to repair them. While Anianus was repairing the sandal, he pierced his finger and cried out loud **"O, the One God"**. Anianus' family were the _____ people in Egypt to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, the _____ spread from Alexandria to all the land of Egypt.

After the martyrdom of _____, St. Mark returned to Alexandria. The number of the believers were increasing so he built a _____ for them.

St. Mark was faithful in keeping the faith and teaching it to everyone as he received it. He convinced many _____ to become Christians. We call him the destroyer of _____.

When the believers were celebrating the _____, the pagans attacked the church, seized St. Mark and dragged him in the streets of Alexandria. At night, they cast him in _____ and the Lord Jesus Christ appeared to him. The Lord promised him a _____ of martyrdom. The next day pagans dragged him in the _____ until he was martyred on the 30th day of the Coptic month _____ in the year 68 A.D.

The pagans then gathered firewood to burn the body of St. Mark but heavy _____ fell and put out the fire. The believers came and took the holy body, wrapped it and _____ his body. St. Mark served in Egypt and other countries. He built churches and preached the Word of God.

WORD BANK

Honoured

Church

Streets

Idols

Resurrection

Seventy

Faith

Crown

Rains

Prison

Beholder

Jewish

Cyrene

Paramoute

Pagans

Anianus

First

Aristopolus

St. Paul

Alexandria



A Taste of Eternity

The Sacrament of Eucharist

Learning about the Sacrament of the Eucharist teaches us how to abide in our Lord Jesus Christ and be united with Him. Partaking of the Holy Communion shows us what eternity is like.

The **Sacrament of Eucharist** is very important, as through it we abide in our Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord Jesus Christ prepared the disciples to understand the Sacrament of Eucharist after the miracle of feeding the great multitude of people with only 5 loaves of bread and 2 fish. He wanted to change their thoughts from the earthly bread to the heavenly bread:



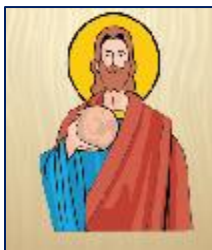
“Whoever eats My flesh and drinks My blood has eternal life” (John 6:54)

Establishing the Sacrament of Eucharist:

On Covenant Thursday, before He was taken to be tried and crucified, our Lord Jesus Christ gathered the disciples in the upper room (St. Mark’s house) and established the Sacrament of Eucharist.



- First, He washed the feet of the disciples (to teach us to repent before partaking of the Sacrament)



- Then, He took bread, blessed and broke it and gave to the disciples to eat saying: **“Take, eat; this is My body” (Matthew 26:26)**



- Then He took the cup (fruit of the vine) and gave it to the disciples to drink saying: **“Drink from it, all of you for this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins” (Matthew 26:27-28)**

Why do we use leavened bread to make the Holy Bread (Korban)?

The leavened bread has yeast, and the yeast is a symbol of sin. Our Lord Jesus Christ carried our sins on the cross. While the bread is hot in the oven, the yeast dies. This represents how the Lord Jesus Christ conquered sin. The bread also rises just as the Lord Jesus Christ rose from the dead.



The Lord told the disciples to “Do this in remembrance of Me” (Luke 22:19) because:

- It's a sacrament of life
- We remember what the Lord Jesus Christ has done for us
- The Lord Himself is present with His Body and His Blood every time we pray the Divine Liturgy

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE HOLY EUCHARIST:

Those who partake of the Holy Eucharist must:

- Be a Christian baptised in the Coptic Orthodox Church.
- Believe in the Sacrament and the effect of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ in us

How to be prepared spiritually:

- Believe that it is the true Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ
- Practice the Sacrament of Repentance and Confession
- Be in peace with everyone
- Come early to the Divine Liturgy
- Make our Lord Jesus Christ the center of our thoughts

How to be prepared physically:

- Fast for 9 hours before partaking of the Holy Communion
- Cleanliness and purity of the body



Blessings of the Sacrament: (write the verses)

- **Remission of sins: (Matthew 26:28)** _____

- **Granting us the eternal life: (John 6:54)** _____

- **Abiding in our Lord Jesus Christ: (John 6:56)** _____

- **Growing in grace: (John 6:58)** _____

- **All the believers unite in the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 10:16-17)**

**The offering of Eucharist is the continuation of the offering of the Cross.
It is the crown of sacraments, sacrament of thanksgiving, and sacrament of life.**





The Last Supper

Read Luke 22:14-23 and fill in the blanks.

The Lord Jesus Christ Institutes the Lord's Supper

When the _____ had come, He sat down, and the twelve _____ with Him. Then He said to them, "With fervent _____ I have desired to eat this _____ with you before I suffer; for I say to you, I will no longer eat of it until it is fulfilled in the _____ of God."

Then He took the cup, and gave _____, and said, "Take this and divide it among yourselves; for I say to you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the _____ of God comes."

And He took _____, gave thanks and _____ it, and gave it to them, saying, "This is My _____ which is given for you; do this in _____ of Me."

Likewise He also took the cup after _____, saying, "This cup is the new _____ in My _____, which is shed for you. But behold, the hand of My _____ is with Me on the table. And truly the Son of _____ goes as it has been determined, but woe to that man by whom He is _____!"

Then they began to _____ among themselves, which of them it was who would do this thing.



God, the Creator of Everything

**We learn that God is our heavenly Father,
God loves us so much and God created everything for us!**



God is our heavenly Father, God loves us so much,
God created everything for us!

We see God in everything around us,
in all the amazing wonders He has created.

God created the whole world.

God said, **"Let there be light"; and there was light."** Genesis 1:3

The Holy Bible says, **"By the word of the LORD the heavens were made, And all the host of them
by the breath of His mouth.... For He spoke, and it was done;
He commanded, and it stood fast" (Psalm 33:6,9).**

Our God is amazing! Our God is an intelligent designer, He created a fantastic universe with everything in perfect order.

- **Look at the Earth:** it is the only known planet equipped with an atmosphere of the right mixture of gases to sustain plants, animals and human life.

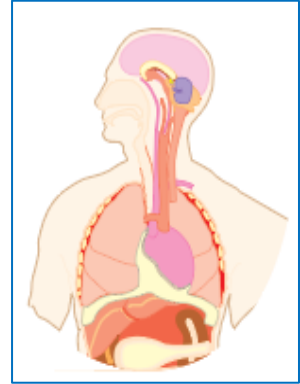
God created the earth at a perfect distance and a relative size to the sun. The Earth is located at the right distance from the sun. If the Earth were any further away from the sun, we would all freeze, and if we were any closer, we would burn up. The universe did not come into being by accident or by some giant explosion in space. God created it **"by the word of the Lord"** (Psalm 33:6).



- **Look at the sky:** the blue sky which stands without any support.
- **Look at the birds:** they can fly. Humans learned how to design airplanes by studying birds.
- **Look at the sea:** God put boundaries to all the seas, oceans, and rivers.
- **Look at the creatures in the sea:** From tiny fish to huge whales, corals and fish of every colour. Look at how they live and breathe in different ways than other mammals or insects.
- **Look at each animal:** God created them with different colours, attributes, and all nature lives in harmony... you name it, He made it!



- **Look at the organs of the human body:** Our brain processes more than a million messages a second. Our heart, how it pumps blood with each beat. Our eyes with all the lenses can distinguish among seven million colours, taking pictures each billionth of a second so you can see. Our tongue, this tiny muscle that can taste the food, speak and sing.
- Every human is born with a unique fingerprint, no two have ever had the same set of fingerprints. God created each human perfect and unique and we are all created in His image.
- With all man's knowledge and inventions (high-rise buildings, bridges, phones, and computers), if anything goes wrong with a tiny organ in our body, God gave humans the intelligence to fix it (medicine, doctors), this shows us how amazing God is!



**“You are worthy, O Lord,
To receive glory and honor and power;
For You created all things,
And by Your will they exist and were created.” Revelation 4:11**

The Holy Bible tells us about God!

God gave us the Holy Bible; it is God's word. Through the Holy Bible
God, speaks to us and teaches us about Himself.

- In the Old Testament, God spoke to many people and they heard His voice, like Moses, Abraham, Noah, Ezekiel, and many others.
- In the New Testament, many people saw our Lord Jesus Christ, the incarnate God; they heard His voice and saw the amazing miracles He did.



We can also see and feel God in our lives by feeling His influence;
how He guides our paths, and how He touches our hearts.

**God is Creator of all things, He alone is worthy of all
our love, praise, and worship.**

“The fool has said in his heart, “there is no God.” (Psalm 14:1)



The Creator

God created the entire world in 7 days.

Read Genesis 1 & 2 and write down what He created on each day.



Day 1

Day 2



Day 3

Day 4

Day 5



Day 6

Day 7

"By the word of the LORD the heavens were made,

And all the host of them by the breath of His mouth....

For He spoke, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast" (Psalm 33:6,9).

Memorisation

The Ninth hour of the Agpeya (None)

The Gospel according to St. Luke (Luke 9:10-17)

And the Apostles, when they had returned, told Him all that they had done.

Then He took them, and went aside privately into a deserted place belonging to the city called Bethsaida. And the multitudes, when they knew it, followed Him, and He received them, and spoke to them about the kingdom of God, and healed those who had need of healing.

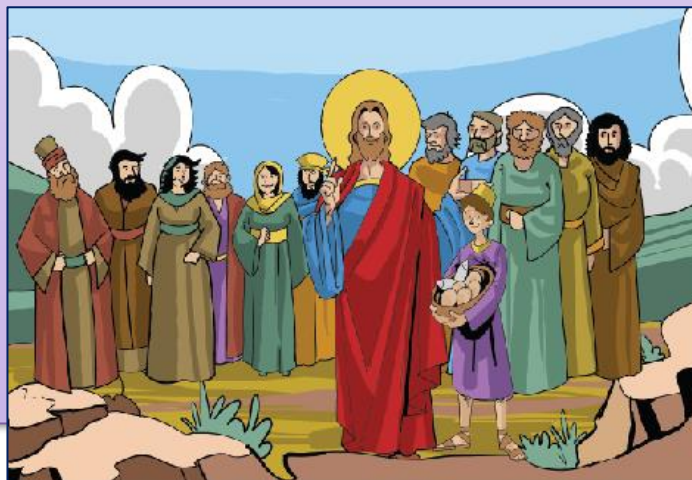
And when the day began to wear away, the twelve came, and said to Him, "Send the multitude away, that they may go into the towns and country round about, and lodge, and get provisions, for we are here in a deserted place."

But He said to them, "You give them something to eat." And they said, "We have no more than five loaves and two fish; unless we go and buy food for all these people." For there were about five thousand men.

And He said to His disciples, "Make them sit down in groups of fifty." And they did so, and made them all sit down.

Then He took the five loaves and the two fish, and looking up to heaven, He blessed them, and broke, and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude. And they ate, and were all filled, and twelve baskets of the remaining fragments were taken up by them.

Glory be to God forever. Amen.



Years 5 and 6

Coptic Curriculum

The Coptic Language consists of: -

+32 Letters

+24 Greek letters

+7 Coptic letters + 1 Numeral

❖ Jinkim = movement = (`)

- I. When Jinkim comes over a vowel letter, the letter must be pronounced by itself.
- II. When Jinkim comes over a consonant, an E sound proceeds the letter. for example, `N = en `u = em

<u>letter</u>	<u>Sound</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pronunciations</u>	<u>Coptic</u>	<u>Pronunciation in English</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Ⲁ ⲁ	A	Alfa	A vowel pronounced (as "a" in f<u>a</u>ther)	ⲁⲗⲟⲩ	a-loo	boy
Ⲃ ⲃ	B / V	Vita	A consonant pronounced as I. "v" if followed by a vowel (as "v" v olt) II. "b" if not followed by a vowel (as "b" b ig)	ⲂⲘⲃ Ⲃⲉⲣⲧ	vib vert	cave flower
Ⲅ ⲅ	G, GH, N	Gamma	Consonant pronounced as I. "g" if coming before ⲈⲘⲩⲧ II. "n" if coming before Ⲅⲕⲗⲭ "gh" otherwise	ⲄⲘ Ⲅⲣⲁⲫⲓ ⲁⲩⲩⲉⲗⲟⲥ	gee ghraphi Angelos	Earth writing Angel

Coptic Language Yr5- Yr6

Ⲑ ⲑ	Th, D	Delta	1 TH as in <i>then</i> , 2 D in names/when a consonant comes after	Ⲑⲟⲥⲁ Ⲑⲁⲣⲓⲁ	thoksa David	<i>Glory</i> <i>David</i>
Ⲏ ⲏ	E	Ee	A vowel pronounced (as “ai” in <i>main</i>)	Ⲏⲛ	En	<i>monkey</i>
ϥ	6	so-oo	it is the numeral 6 (‘so-oo’ masculine ‘so’ feminine)	ϥⲁ ϥ	pha so-oo	<i>Hexagon</i>
Ⲫ ⲫ	Z	Zita	A consonant pronounced (as “z” in <i>zinc</i>)	Ⲫⲱⲟⲛ	zwon	<i>Animal</i>
Ⲭ ⲭ	Eee	Ita	A vowel pronounced (as “ee” in <i>see</i>)	Ⲭⲓ	Eee	<i>House</i>
Ⲑ ⲑ	Th	Thita	A consonant pronounced as “Th” in <i>think</i>	Ⲑⲛⲣⲓⲟⲛ	thirion	<i>monster</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	I	Iota	A vowel pronounced (as “i” in <i>big</i>)	Ⲓⲟⲥ	Yoh	<i>moon</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	K	Kappa	A consonant pronounced (as “k” in <i>cook</i>)	Ⲓⲁⲗⲗⲓⲃⲓ	Kalivi	<i>chamber</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	L	Lavla	A consonant pronounced as “l” in <i>look</i>	Ⲓⲁⲥ	Las	<i>Tongue</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	M	Me	A consonant pronounced as “m” in <i>mother</i>	Ⲓⲟⲗⲥ	Molh	<i>candle</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	N	Ne	A consonant pronounced (“n” as in <i>nancy</i>)	Ⲓⲟⲥ	noh	<i>rope</i>
Ⲓ ⲓ	ks	Eksi	A consonant pronounced “ks” as in <i>box</i>	Ⲓⲟⲙⲓ	Xomi	<i>Ruler</i>

Coptic Language Yr5- Yr6

Ⲑ ⲑ	Ⲑ	O- Micron	A vowel pronounced (“o” as in not)	Ⲑⲥⲕ	osk	<i>late</i>
Ⲡ ⲡ	Ⲡ	Pi	A consonant pronounced as “p” in Peter	Ⲡⲁⲣⲗⲟⲥ	Pavlos	<i>Paul</i>
Ⲣ ⲣ	Ⲣ	Ro	A consonant pronounced (as “r” in run)	ⲣⲟ	Ro	<i>door</i>
Ⲥ ⲥ	s/ sa/ z	Sima	A consonant pronounced (as “s” in savior)	Ⲥⲱ	Saw	<i>drink</i>
Ⲧ ⲧ	Ⲧ/ ta/ d	Tav	A consonant pronounced (as “t” in take)	Ⲧⲟⲧⲥ	Tots	<i>Chair</i>
Ⲩ ⲩ	i/ oo/ v	Epsilon	A vowel pronounced as I. “v” if coming after a or e II. “o” if coming after o III. “e” in all other cases	ⲟⲩⲏⲃ ⲥⲩⲱⲛⲟⲥ ⲙⲁⲣ	Ouib Hemnos Mav	<i>Priest</i> <i>Song</i> <i>Mother</i>
Ⲭ ⲭ	ph	Phi	A consonant pronounced as “f” in fan	Ⲭⲉⲗ	Phel	<i>beans</i>
Ⲯ ⲯ	k/ sh/ kh	Kee	A consonant pronounced as I. “k” Coptic origin words II. “sh” (she) if coming before ⲉⲙⲓⲣ “kh” (Mikhaeel) otherwise	Ⲯⲁⲕⲓ Ⲯⲉⲣⲉ Ⲯⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ	Kaki Shere khristos	<i>darkness</i> <i>Hail</i> <i>Christ</i>
Ⲱ ⲱ	Ps	Epsi	PS (both are pronounced)	ⲰⲣⲮⲟⲥ	psikhos	<i>cold</i>
Ⲳ ⲳ	W	O- Mega	A vowel pronounced (as “oa” in throw)	ⲱⲓⲕ	ouik	<i>Bread</i>

Coptic Language Yr5- Yr6

ϣ ϣ	F	Fai	A consonant pronounced as “f” in <i>fan</i>	ϣⲟⲧⲉ	fote	<i>Towel</i>
ⲃ ⲃ	KH	Khai	A consonant pronounced as in Arabic “kh”	ⲃⲘⲃⲥ	Khibs	<i>Lamp</i>
ⲉ ⲉ	H	Hori	A consonant pronounced as “h” in <i>house</i>	ⲉⲘⲓⲃ	He-yib	<i>Lamb</i>
Ⲭ Ⲭ	J / g	Ganga	Consonant pronounced I. “j” if coming before ⲈⲘⲓⲣ junior “g” otherwise	ⲬⲓⲬ Ⲭⲟⲙ	Jig gom	<i>Hand</i> <i>power</i>
Ⲅ Ⲅ	Ch		Consonant pronounced “ch” as in <i>Church</i>	Ⲅⲓ	Chi	<i>take</i>
Ⲥ Ⲥ	Ti		A consonant pronounced (as “tee” in <i>teeth</i>)	Ⲥⲛⲟⲩ	Tinou	<i>Now</i>

The words in the table is only for reference

2- Coptic Grammar

Singular masculine Singular feminine Plural	Definite article		
	ⲡⲓ	ⲡ	Ⲫ
	Ⲥ	Ⲥ	Ⲫ
	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲉⲛ	

3- The Preposition “Of”

ⲛⲧⲉ	ⲛ	ⲙ
-----	---	---

In English, the preposition ‘of’ comes between two nouns to indicate possession of the second to the first. For example, “the book **of** Mark” → Mark owns the book. (ⲡⲓⲭⲱⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲕⲟⲥ)

Coptic Language Yr5- Yr6

Possess with “of” is formed by:

1. Adding **ⲛ** or **ⲩ** to the object as a prefix; or
2. Using the preposition **ⲛⲧⲉ**.

ⲩ is used in front of word that begin with (**ⲃ ⲙ ⲡ Ⲫ ⲱ ⲩ ⲥ**)

3. **ⲛⲧⲉ** is used with Verbs of the sense & a few others.

When to use **ⲛⲉⲛ**:

❖ (**ⲛⲉⲛ**) has two meanings/uses:

- 1- As a (possessive adjective plural).

ⲛⲉⲛⲓⲟⲩ = **our** fathers

- 2- As an article {**the**} when a possessive article comes before the next word, e.g.

ⲛⲉⲛⲭⲱⲙ ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲕⲗⲓⲥⲓⲁ = **the** books **of** the church.

4- Words for memorizing

<i>Coptic words</i>	<i>Translation for words</i>
ⲡⲓⲱⲓⲕ	The Bread
ⲡⲓⲕⲟⲥⲙⲟⲥ	The World
Ⲫⲱⲛⲛ	life
ⲡⲓⲡⲛⲉⲧⲱⲗ	The Spirit
Ⲫⲛⲛⲃ	The Master
Ⲫⲓⲱⲧ	The Father
ⲧⲡⲁⲣⲑⲉⲛⲟⲥ	The Virgin
ⲧⲉⲣⲛⲛⲛ	The peace
ⲧⲭⲱⲙ	The Power
ⲧⲱⲉⲣⲓ	The Daughter
ⲑⲱⲗⲁⲣ	The Mother
ⲑⲛⲛⲃ	The Lady
ⲡⲓⲃⲉⲛ	Everything
ⲡⲓⲁⲩⲩⲉⲗⲟⲥ	The Angels

ΠΕΝΙΟΥΤ	Our father
Πιρωω	The Men
ἸΝΤΕ ΠΟC(ΠΒΟΙC)	Of the Lord
ἸΝΤΕ ΠΙΧΔΧΙ	Of the enemy
ἸΕΩΠΩΔ	Worthy
ΠΙΕΠΙΚΟΠΟC	The Bishop
ΠΕΝΒΟΙC(ΠΕΝΟC)	Our God
ΦΝΟΥΤ (ΦΤ)	The God

5- Sentences for Reading and Writing in English: -

1- Χε ΠΕΝΙΟΥΤ ΕΤ ΘΕΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥ: ΜΑΡΕΥΤΟΥΒΟ ἸΧΕ ΠΕΚΡΑΝ:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.

2- ΜΑΡΕCΙ ἸΧΕ ΤΕΚΩΕΤΟΥΡΟ: ΠΕΤΕΖΝΑΚ ΜΑΡΕΥΩΠΙ: ὩΦΡΗΤ ΘΕΝ ΤΦΕ ΝΕΩ
ΖΙΧΕΝ ΠΙΚΔΖΙ:

Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven

3- ΠΕΝΩΙΚ ἸΝΤΕ ΡΑCΤ ὩΗΙ ΝΑΝ ὩΦΟΥ: ΟΥΟΖ ΧΑ ΝΗΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ:

Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses.

4- ἁφρη† ζωη ἵπενχω ἐβὼλ ἵνηετε οὐον ἵταν ἐρωου: Οὐοε ἡπερεπτεν
ἐδοϋη ἐπιρσως αλλὰ νὰεωεν ἐβὼλ εα πιπετωου.

As we give those who trespass against us and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from the evil one.

5- Ἦεν Πιχριστος Ἰησουε Πενβοις:εε θωκ τε †μετογο νεω †χοω νεω
πιωου ωα ἐνεε:άωεν.

In Christ Jesus our Lord. For Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever Amen.