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CHAPTER FIFTEEN
THE FATHER AND I ARE ONE

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Jesus is God the Son, both human and divine.

Jesus is the Messiah. The Israelites expected the Messiah to be a descendent of David, but not God become man.

Jesus performed miracles as a proof of his divinity.

The Transfiguration reveals Jesus’ divinity and his perfect humanity.

Jesus revealed his truths to his apostles before he revealed them to anyone else.

Jesus taught that he is God; he was persecuted for this.

Jesus’ greatest proof of his divinity is the Resurrection.
Aims

The students will learn that Jesus is God the Son, both human and divine.

They will learn that Jesus is the Messiah. The Israelites expected the Messiah to be a descendant of David, but not God become man.

Materials

<table>
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2. Teach the students to sing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed” Adoremus Hymnal, #354

Begin

Review that, although Jesus is God the Son, he did not appear to be different from other people. He did not glow or have a halo around his head (as we see in pictures). In the Incarnation, Mary conceived Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit. He is both human and divine, but he appeared to be human. Have the students try to imagine what it would have been like not knowing all that we have been taught about Jesus.

Develop

5. What is blasphemy? Have the students look up the definition in the Words to Know on Student Text p. 135 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 382).

6. Why would people in the time of Jesus think he was blasphemous by claiming to be God’s Son?
   • The Jewish people worshipped the one true God (however, God is a Trinity, one God in three Persons) and they did not yet know or believe in the Trinity as it was to be revealed by Jesus Christ (see the Chalk Talk on the facing page).
   • They had not yet received the fullness of the Holy Spirit. Relying upon what God had revealed to them and their human reason, they could not yet understand the Trinity.
   • They knew that God is pure spirit and Jesus had a body and a soul.
   • They expected God to vindicate them (restore the kingdom of David) and Jesus was not a warrior.

Reinforce

1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 59 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 187).

2. Teach the students to sing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.

3. Have the students write a journal entry of an Israelite in the time of Christ, present at the Sermon on the Mount (Mt 5:1–12). This journal entry should reveal their thoughts about Christ.

Conclude

58

1. Have the students read paragraphs 1 and 2.

2. Review what Jesus was preaching during his public ministry. See paragraph 5, Chapter 14 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 171) of the student text. Would these teachings be difficult for people to accept? Why or why not?

3. What did the Israelites expect of the Messiah?
   • He would be a man.
   • He would be a descendant of David.
   • He would restore the kingdom of Israel.
   • He would be a descendant of David.
   • He would be a descendant of David.

4. Did Jesus fulfill these expectations?
   • He is a man (but also divine).
   • He is a holy leader and more (Jesus is a priest, prophet, and king, as well as our God).

3. What did the Israelites expect of the Messiah?
   • He would be a man.
   • He would be a descendant of David.

4. Did Jesus fulfill these expectations?
   • He is a man (but also divine).
   • He is a holy leader and more (Jesus is a priest, prophet, and king, as well as our God).

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   • They had not yet received the fullness of the Holy Spirit. Relying upon what God had revealed to them and their human reason, they could not yet understand the Trinity.
   • They knew that God is pure spirit and Jesus had a body and a soul.
   • They expected God to vindicate them (restore the kingdom of David) and Jesus was not a warrior.

Reinforce

1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 59 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 187).

2. Teach the students to sing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.

3. Have the students write a journal entry of an Israelite in the time of Christ, present at the Sermon on the Mount (Mt 5:1–12). This journal entry should reveal their thoughts about Christ.
CHAPTER FIFTEEN: THE FATHER AND I ARE ONE
LESSON TWO: MIRACLES

Aims
The students will learn that Jesus performed miracles as a proof of his divinity.

Materials
- Activity Book, p. 60
- Optional: “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354
- Bibles

Begin
Discuss the difference between tricks, miracles, and coincidence.

A trick (a sleight of hand) is done by man to fool a person into thinking something extraordinary has occurred.

A coincidence is an occurrence with significant timing or occurrence unexpectedly in conjunction with other events in the natural realm.

A miracle is a work that is above nature and done by God alone (e.g., multiplication of loaves and fish, changing water into wine).

Read paragraph 3 with the students.

2. Discuss the miracles of Jesus. Jesus performed miracles with his own power (since he is God). Jesus did these miracles to reveal that he is God and to help people to believe in his divinity.

Even with the new knowledge of how one should identify if a miracle has been done, he must have been hard to the apostles, who were looking for a Messiah who could deliver them from their enemies (Matt 21:9). The miracle of turning water into wine showed that God has all power. This miracle was a sign to show people that Jesus is the Son of God. It demonstrated Jesus’ power and authority once and for all. It was the first time that Jesus’ divinity was revealed. The apostles saw Jesus change water into wine, and they were amazed. Jesus’ power was so great that even the people around him would not understand what was happening. He showed his divinity and controlled the natural realm.

3. Have the students review the Memorization Questions and Words to Know from this chapter (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 183).

4. Discuss some of the miracles the students have studied:
   - What miracle did Jesus do?
   - What does this miracle teach us about the Kingdom of God?
   - What does this miracle teach us about Jesus?

5. Why did Jesus want to reveal that he is the Son of God (and God the Son)? Why was it not the right time to reveal that Jesus is the Son of God? Why would people not be ready to accept this?

6. The wedding of Cana is the first public miracle of Jesus. It is also the second luminous Mystery of Jesus. You may wish to pray this decade as a class.

Develop

Conclude
1. Lead the children in singing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.

Reinforce
1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 60 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 187).
2. Have the students make presentations on the miracles of Jesus.
3. Have the students review the Memorization Questions and Words to Know from this chapter (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 183).

MIRACLES OF JESUS
Nature Miracles
- Water to Wine: Jn 2:1–11
- Miraculous Catch of Fish: Lk 5:1–11
- Multiplying of Loaves and Fish: Mt 14:13–21
- Transfiguration: Mt 17:1–27
- Multiplying Loaves and Fish: Mt 15:22–39
- Walking on Water: Mt 14:22–33
- Coin in Fish’s Mouth: Mt 17:24–27

Deliverances
- Demoniac at Caperneum: Mk 1:23–28
- Mute Demoniac: Mt 9:32–33
- Demoniac at Gerasenes: Lk 8:26–33

Healings
- Lepers: Lk 17:11–19
- Paralytic: Lk 5:17–26
- Withered Hand: Mt 12:9–13
- Centurion’s Servant: Lk 7:1–10
- Woman with Hemorrhage: Mt 9:20–22
- Eyes of Blind: Mk 8:22–26
- Man Born Blind: Jn 9:1–41
- Malach’s Ear: Lk 22:49–51

Raisings
- Jairus’ Daughter: Mt 9:18–19, 23–26
- Daughter of Jairus: Lk 7:11–17
- Lazarus: Jn 11:1–44

MIRACLES
The word miracle comes from the Latin word mirari, which means “to wonder.” Other forms of the word mirari have the meaning, “wonderful, extraordinary, unusual, or astonishing.”

Take time to let the students wonder at Jesus’ miracles. Ask them how these astonishing events could help people know and believe in Jesus’ divinity.

Preview
In the next lesson, the students will learn about Peter’s profession that Jesus is the Son of God.
1. Have the students read paragraphs 4 and 5.

2. Have the students read from the Bible the miracle of Jesus calming the storm (Mt 8:23–27) and the miracle of walking on the water (Mt 14:22–33).

Ask:
• With these miracles, is Jesus’ identity being questioned?
• What is the conclusion of the apostles? Of Peter?


Ask:
• Who did the people in the time of Jesus say that he is? (Elijah or one of the prophets like John the Baptist)
• Who did the apostles say that Jesus is? (E.g., Peter said that Jesus is “the Christ, the Son of the living God”)
• How did Peter know this? (God the Father had revealed this to Peter, for this was not human knowledge.)

4. Immediately after Peter’s profession of faith, Jesus instituted Peter as the first Pope of his Church.

• If we believe that Jesus is the Son of God, then all that he taught must be true and this should affect how we live.
• We will follow this teaching and be a member of the Church he founded.

5. “Who do you say that I am?” Through many years of discerning, the Church came to define the truth of Jesus’ identity.

These beliefs are summarized in the Nicene Creed: “I believe…in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Only Begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages, God from God, Light from Light; true God from true God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father; through him all things were made.”

CHAPETER FIFTEEN: THE FATHER AND I ARE ONE
Lesson Three: The Son of God

Aims
The students will learn that Jesus revealed his truths to his apostles before he revealed them to anyone else.

Materials
• Activity Book, p. 61
• Bibles
Optional:
• “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354

Begin
Review that by human reason alone, man could not grasp that Jesus is the Son of God. People thought that perhaps he was a prophet or a holy man, but without the grace, understanding, and faith given to us by the Holy Spirit, man could not know of Jesus’ divinity.

Develop
1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 61 (see Teacher’s Manual, p. 187).

2. Have the students profess their faith.

3. The students may go to pray before the Blessed Sacrament.

Conclude
1. Lead the children in singing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.

2. Lead the students in praying the Nicene Creed and an Act of Faith (see Teacher’s Manual, pp. 383 and 382).

The students will learn that Jesus revealed his truths to his apostles before he revealed them to anyone else.

1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 61. Optional: “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354

Focus: The Son of God

In his last chapter, we learned that Christ brought people closer to God (f. 17). Peter, who loved him and knew him, was torn between this love and the fact that Jesus was the Son of God. He knew these people and he knew what it meant to be a disciple of the Messiah. He knew Jesus as well.

What was this mysterious Jesus that was able to do all of this? Was he the child of a king? Was he the child of a prophet? Was he the child of an inanimate object? No, Jesus was the Son of God. He was the Messiah. He was the Son of God.

The people who witnessed these things, people who saw the miracles, said that Jesus was the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. He truly was the God and the Son in one person.

We see the proof of these miracles in the Bible. In the Old Testament, the Son of God was revealed as a man of power. In the New Testament, the Son of God was revealed as the Son of God.

On this Mount of Transfiguration a new law of faith was revealed to the apostles. Can we ever know how much the apostles had to know about Jesus as the Son of God? Can we ever know how much they knew about Jesus as the Son of God?

In the Old Testament, the Son of God was revealed as a mighty power (Ex 15:3; Jer 50:5; Dan 4:34). In the New Testament, the Son of God was revealed as a humble man (Mt 17:25; Lk 21:20).

The apostles were told to go and tell others about Jesus. They saw him as a man who was able to do miracles, but they did not know who he really was. The Father had revealed this to Peter, for this was not human knowledge.

Q. 71 How was Jesus Christ known to be the Son of God?
Jesus Christ was known to be the Son of God because God the Father proclaimed him as such at his baptism (Mt 3:17) and his Transfiguration (Mt 17:5). During his earthly life, Jesus declared himself to be the Son of God in the Nicene Creed (CCC 464, 535, 594, Mt 17:17, Lk 9:35).

Q. 72 What is a miracle?
A miracle is something visible to the senses, but beyond all the forces and laws of nature. It is, therefore, something that can be worked only by God (CCC 548).

Q. 73 With what miracles did Jesus Christ confirm his teachings and show that he is God?
Jesus Christ confirmed his teaching and showed that he is God by restoring sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, health to the sick, and life to the dead. He also commanded demons and the forces of nature. Above all, he confirmed his teaching and showed that he is truly God by his Resurrection from the dead (CCC 515, 547–50, 638).

Reinforce
1. Have the students work on Activity Book p. 61.

2. Have the students prepare their faith.

3. The students may go to pray before the Blessed Sacrament.

SAINT PETER AND THE KEYS

In Matthew 16:13–20, Jesus gives Peter the “keys of the kingdom of heaven.” What does this symbol of the keys mean? Keys were an important symbol in the Davidic kingdom.

In Isaiah 22:22 we see that the keys represent kingly authority. As the Good Shepherd (Jn 10:11), Jesus appointed Peter shepherd of his flock (Jn 21:15–17). In the same way, as one who ruled “the throne of his father David” (Lk 1:32), Jesus gave Peter a symbol of his kingly authority (Mt 16:19). These keys represent Peter’s authority as the first Pope and Vicar of Christ. That is why we believe that to obey the Church is to obey Christ.

In the next lesson, the students will learn about the Transfiguration.

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Words to Know: Monarchy, divinity, Transfiguration

183

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Words to Know: Monarchy, divinity, Transfiguration

183
Aims

The students will learn that the Transfiguration reveals Jesus’ divinity and his perfect humanity.

They will learn that Jesus taught that he is God and that he was persecuted for this truth.

The students will learn that Jesus’ greatest proof of his divinity is the Resurrection.

Materials

- Activity Book, p. 62
- Bible

Optional:

- “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354

Begin

He was very clear in his teaching that he is God the Son, the Second Divine Person of the Holy Trinity.

Develop

1. Have the students finish reading the chapter.

2. Discuss the Transfiguration.
   - How did Jesus reveal his divinity to Peter, John and James?
   - How do we know that Jesus alone is God’s Son?
   - How did Jesus reveal this divinity to Peter, John and James?

3. The Transfiguration not only reveals that Jesus is divine, it also reveals his perfect humanity. It foreshadows the glorious Resurrection from the dead (CCC 638).

4. The Transfiguration is the fourth Luminous Mystery of the Rosary. Pray this decade as a class.

5. Jesus revealed that he is the Son of God by his miracles and beautiful transfiguration. We also will learn that Jesus spoke of himself as God.

Reinforce


2. Have the students work on the Memorization Questions and Words to Know from this chapter.

3. Have the students make presentations on the various miracles and proofs of Jesus’ divinity.

4. Have the students prepare for the quiz.

Conclude

1. Lead the children in singing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.

2. Lead the students in praying the Nicene Creed and an Act of Faith (see Teacher’s Manual, pp. 382 and 383).

POPE JOHN PAUL II: ROSARIUM VIRGINIS MARIAE

On October 16, 2002, the start of the 25th year of his pontificate, Pope John Paul II wrote an apostolic letter on the Rosary. His purpose in writing it was to remind Catholics of the beautiful prayer of the Rosary and encourage a revival of this age-old prayer. “A prayer so easy and yet so rich truly deserves to be rediscovered by the Christian community.” Focusing on the Rosary as a fundamentally Christocentric (Christ-centered) prayer, the Holy Father suggested a new set of mysteries: the Mysteries of Light. These mysteries are an optional addition to the Rosary which allow us to meditate on the ministry of Christ from his baptism to the eve of his Passion.

LUMINOUS MYSTERIES OF THE ROSARY

1. The Baptism of Christ in the Jordan
2. The Wedding Feast at Cana
3. The Proclamation of the Kingdom
4. The Transfiguration
5. The Institution of the Eucharist

I look to all of you, brothers and sisters of every state of life, to you, Christian families, to you, the sick and elderly, and to you, young people: confidently take up the Rosary once again. Rediscover the Rosary in the light of Scripture, in harmony with the Liturgy, and in the context of your daily lives.

—Pope John Paul II

Rosarium Virginis Mariae

Preview

In the next lesson, the students’ knowledge and understanding of the material covered in this chapter will be reviewed and assessed.
Aims

The students’ knowledge and understanding of the material covered in this chapter will be reviewed and assessed.

Materials

- Quiz 15, Appendix, p. A-21

Optional:

- “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354

Review and Enrichment

1. Review some of the many miracles of Jesus.
2. Jesus performed miracles as proofs of his divinity that people might believe in him.
3. Review the reasons that belief in Jesus as the Son of God was so radical an idea for the Jewish people.
4. Review the ways we know that Jesus is divine:
   - His miracles
   - The testimony of the apostles
   - The voice of God at Jesus’ baptism and Transfiguration
   - Jesus spoke of himself as God
   - Jesus’ power over death, especially his Resurrection
5. Review the events of the Transfiguration.

Assess

1. Distribute the quizzes and read through them with the students to be sure they understand the questions.
2. Administer the quiz. As they hand in their work, you may orally quiz the students on the Memorization Questions from this chapter.
3. After all the quizzes have been handed in, you may wish to review the correct answers with the class.

Conclude

1. Lead the children in singing “Hail to the Lord’s Anointed!” Adoremus Hymnal, #354.
2. End class by leading the students in prayer.

Chapter Fifteen: The Father and I Are One

Name:

The Father and I Are One Quiz 15

Part I: Yes or No.

1. Did Jesus claim to be the Son of God?
2. Did everyone accept this truth?
3. Is blasphemy a sin against the Second Commandment?
4. Did some people think Jesus was guilty of blasphemy when he said he was the Son of God?
5. Did these people reject Jesus because they were expecting a Messiah who would restore the earthly kingdom of Israel?
6. Did Jesus reveal all at once that he was a different kind of Messiah?

Part II: Fill in the blanks.

1. Only can perform miracles.
2. Jesus gave hints of his divinity through his .
3. Jesus multiplied to feed thousands of people.
4. Jesus changed a with a single command.
5. Peter was able to walk on water until he became afraid.
6. Jesus raised from the dead.
7. Some people thought the was Elijah or some other prophet who had come back to earth.
8. Peter said to Jesus, “You are .”
9. The Transfiguration makes it clear that he is and .
10. He was transfigured so that he looked like the sun, and his garments were as white as .
11. Jesus took on his own the name of God and revealed to Moses, which is .
12. The greatest proof of Jesus’ was his Resurrection from the dead.

Chapter Fifteen: The Father and I Are One

Name:

Jesus Teaches the Truth

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What did Jesus start teaching?

Jesus started to preach after coming back from the desert where he began to preach in the villages of Galilee.

2. What did Jesus teach?

Jesus taught people about the heavenly Father who loved them and offered them the way to eternal life. But there was another message about the Messiah who would go with him to the end of the age.

3. Why was Jesus’ teaching new?

It was the truth that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, fully God and fully man.

4. Why was the Son not ready for this truth?

They thought the Messiah would be a man, a descendant of David.

5. Why did Jesus have to reveal the truth about himself little by little?

Because a man declaring to be God sounds like blasphemy.

6. Did Jesus reveal all at once that he was a different kind of Messiah?

No.

7. who did Jesus reveal his divinity to?

Jesus revealed his glory to three of his apostles: Peter, James, and John.

8. What was Jesus’ divinity?

It was the truth that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, fully God and fully man.

9. When Jesus revealed his glory on the mountain, it was called:

The Transfiguration.

10. What miracle was the greatest proof of Jesus’ divinity?

Miracles

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. How was Jesus Christ known as the Son of God?

Jesus Christ, who is fully God and fully man, is the Son of God.

2. What did Jesus teach?

Jesus taught people about the heavenly Father who loved them and offered them the way to eternal life. But there was another message about the Messiah who would go with him to the end of the age.

3. What was the Transfiguration?

It was the truth that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, fully God and fully man.

4. Why was the Son not ready for this truth?

They thought the Messiah would be a man, a descendant of David.

5. Why did Jesus have to reveal the truth about himself little by little?

Because a man declaring to be God sounds like blasphemy.

6. Did Jesus reveal all at once that he was a different kind of Messiah?

No.

7. Who did Jesus reveal his divinity to?

Jesus revealed his glory to three of his apostles: Peter, James, and John.

8. What was Jesus’ divinity?

It was the truth that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, fully God and fully man.