

Keyword: Venial Sin – everyday faults

Mortal sin destroys love in the heart by a grave violation of God's law; it turns us away from God. Venial sin allows love to subsist, even though it offends and wounds it. We commit many venial sins every day by being selfish in little ways and need to often pray and use Holy Water and other holy things to recover.

Prayer: Act of Consecration (Suscipe)

Take, Lord, and receive all my liberty, my memory, my understanding, and my entire will, all that I have and possess. Thou hast given all to me. To Thee, O Lord, I return it. All is Thine, dispose of it wholly according to Thy will. Give me Thy love and Thy grace, for this is sufficient for me.

Next time...Rosary: The Third Sorrowful Mystery: The Crowning with Thorns

John 19:1-11

Then Pilate took Jesus and flogged him. And the soldiers twisted together a crown of thorns and put it on his head and arrayed him in a purple robe. They came up to him, saying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" and struck him with their hands. Pilate went out again and said to them, "See, I am bringing him out to you that you may know that I find no guilt in him." So Jesus came out, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe. Pilate said to them, "Behold the man!" When the chief priests and the officers saw him, they cried out, "Crucify him, crucify him!" Pilate said to them, "Take him yourselves and crucify him, for I find no guilt in him." The Jews answered him, "We have a law, and according to that law he ought to die because he has made himself the Son of God." When Pilate heard this statement, he was even more afraid. He entered his headquarters again and said to Jesus, "Where are you from?" But Jesus gave him no answer. So Pilate said to him, "You will not speak to me? Do you not know that I have authority to release you and authority to crucify you?" Jesus answered him, "You would have no authority over me at all unless it had been given you from above. Therefore he who delivered me over to you has the greater sin."

Sacred Heart Yokosuka Religious Education



Rosary: The Second Sorrowful Mystery: The Scourging

Pilate took Jesus and flogged him.

Gospel: Matthew 5:13-16

You are the light of the world. Just so, your light must shine before others, that they may see your good deeds and glorify your heavenly Father.

Main Topic: The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit

#1: 136-147 **#2:** 119-124 **#3:** 120-123 **#4:** 115-118

1. The Holy Spirit is the New Law
2. The Gifts of the Holy Spirit make us docile to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit
3. The moral life of Christians is sustained by the gifts of the Holy Spirit. We cannot be good without God's grace
4. The Fear of the Lord is awe and reverence before God
5. Piety is devotion to God and religion. Filial piety is reverence and respect by children toward their parents
6. Knowledge is a desire to learn all that God has taught, especially through reading the Scriptures
7. Fortitude is the moral courage which helps us do good despite difficulties. It means being willing to suffer and even die rather than sin
8. Counsel is the voice of the Holy Spirit which helps us make good decisions and give good advice when we pray for guidance
9. Understanding helps us live out the meaning of revelation through a relationship with Jesus Christ. By coming to understand how he loved us, we are able to love one another
10. Wisdom enables us to know the purpose and plan of God
11. The Fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom

Faith Focus: The 5Ws of Sin

Who do we sin against?

Sin is an offense against God and our neighbor

What is sin?

Preferring something inferior over God (who is Love)

Where do sinners go?

Immediately after death, the souls of those who die in a state of mortal sin descend into hell, where they suffer

When is a sin a mortal sin?

Mortal sin is grave matter (1) committed with full knowledge (2) and deliberate consent (3)

Why do we sin?

The root of sin is in the heart of man, in his free will

Saint: St. Benedict

July 11

St. Benedict was born in 480 in Italy. He had a twin sister Scholastica, who also became a saint. He studied in Rome, but he was disturbed by the sinful lifestyle of many students. So he left Rome to seek a holier life. Benedict first lived near a church, then moved into a cave. After years of solitude, Benedict was asked to lead a nearby monastery. However, the monks did not like how strict he was and even tried to poison him, so he returned to his cave. Soon, many followers came to him. Around 529, Benedict moved to Monte Cassino, a hilltop site where pagans were worshipping Apollo. He destroyed the idol and built churches. Monte Cassino became his main monastery and the center of his work. There he wrote the Rule of St. Benedict, which became the foundation of Western monastic life.

The Rule emphasized obedience, humility, prayer, and work. Benedict taught that idleness is the enemy of the soul, so monks must balance prayer with labor. The Rule organized life in community: monks lived together, shared everything, and treated each other as equals. It required public prayer seven times a day, with all 150 Psalms recited every week. Monks were to welcome guests as Christ, care for the sick, feed the poor, and help the needy.

Benedict did many miracles. He multiplied food, healed the sick, and foretold the future. His sister Scholastica visited him once a year. The last time they met, she wanted him to stay and talk longer, but he would not. So she prayed and then a giant storm came so he could not leave and they stayed up all night talking. Benedict died in 543, standing in prayer after receiving Communion.