

# Lesson 15 - The Apostles: Witnesses to Christ

## ***Objectives***

By the end of this lesson the student should know that:

- Understand that Jesus chose twelve of His disciples to become Apostles whom He sent out in His name.
- Understand that the Apostles were empowered by the Holy Spirit who descended upon them at Pentecost.
- Know that Matthias was chosen to be an Apostle by the other Apostles to take the place of Judas.
- Know that Paul was chosen to be an Apostle by the risen Christ who appeared to him.
- Realize that the Apostles witnessed to Christ throughout the Roman and Persian Empires.

## ***For the Catechist***

The Twelve Apostles were men chosen by Christ. They left their former ways of life to follow Him. They were taught by Him and were witnesses of both His words and many signs. They were with the Lord throughout His ministry, some from the time of His baptism until His ascension.

The Gospel of Matthew concludes with the Twelve - minus Judas Iscariot - being commissioned by the risen Christ to "Go ... and make disciples of all nations" (Matthew 28:19). They chose Matthias to replace Judas but had not yet begun to carry out Christ's commission when the Holy Spirit came upon them at Pentecost (see Acts 2) and empowered them. Some time later the risen Christ appears to Saul of Tarsus, and Saul becomes a believer and begins to proclaim Jesus in the synagogues, "that he is the Son of God" (Acts 9:20). The Church at Antioch, convinced that it is directed in this by the Holy Spirit (Acts 13:2), sends forth Saul - now Paul - accompanied by Barnabas and Mark to proclaim Christ.

The Apostles have a unique ministry - to witness to the risen Christ whom they have seen - and they are empowered by the Holy Spirit in the Church to fulfill that ministry. The same twofold process touches each believer called to minister in the Church in any way. We are called to witness to what we have experienced in the life of the Church through the power of the Holy Spirit. We grow in ministry by reflecting on our experience of Church in the light of the Church's Tradition and to pray continually for the guidance of the Spirit as we go about the tasks of our ministry.

## ***Materials Needed:***

*Opening Prayer:* Icon corner, student texts

*Introduction:* Bibles, easel or wall pad, markers,

*Guided Reading:* Abingdon's Bible Maps for Children, Bibles

*Activity A:* "Holy Spirit" Worksheet, pencils, Bibles

*Activity B:* "Apostles" Worksheet, pencils, liturgical calendars, Bibles

*Activity C:* Kingdom Tree Worksheets, craft items

## ***Icons and Pictures:***

*Come Bless the Lord:* Pentecost (#19), SS Peter and Paul (#36)

*Revelation in Color:* Call of the Disciples (#2), The Mandate to the Apostles (#27)

## 1. Opening Prayer

Pray Psalm 110 on page 74 in the student text. Remind the students that the Church sees this Old Testament prayer as pointing to Christ as the Begotten Son of God, the eternal Priest and the One who will judge the living and the dead.

## 2. Review

Review the main points of the previous lesson using the pages from your wall or easel pad. Use the time line on the Unit Page to recall the period of Roman rule and the person of Herod the Great who was so jealous of his role as King of the Jews that he had any possible rivals slaughtered, including his own sons and the boys of Bethlehem (the "Holy Innocents").

Ask the students to explain what they think Jesus meant when He said, "*My kingdom does not belong to this world.*"

- Ask: What does the "kingdom of God" mean? (*Wherever God is recognized as Lord*)
- What does Jesus mean when He says, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness"? (*Try to follow Jesus' way of life*)

## 3. Introduction

Have the students quietly write on a sheet of paper the meaning of the following words; then compare their definitions:

- Eye-witness (*someone who sees something with their own eyes*).
- Testify (*the act of telling what he or she has seen*).
- Testimony (*the statement a witness makes when testifying*).

Ask the students where the testimony of an eye-witness might be important (*in a courtroom or any investigation of the truth*). Note that today we will look at some eye-witnesses to the fact that Christ is risen (*the Apostles*), to their testimony (*the Gospel*) and where they testified (*in Jewish settlements throughout the Roman and Persian Empires*).

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### ***Background Reading (The Purpose of Acts):***

"Acts of the Apostles is unique among the books of the NT; it is neither a Gospel nor a letter. We would most naturally call Acts a 'history,' but we should recall a few features of ancient historical writing. Histories reflected the great men and great events in society. They were often composed to honor kings (as in the case of Josephus' works), and often enough commissioned by them. Ancient historians were heirs to the traditions of storytelling. They could be vivid in their description of the background against which events unfolded and they felt free, in a way modern historians may not, to recreate the speeches of their protagonists even when no reliable sources existed. In fact, it was a common educational exercise in ancient Greek schools to create credible speeches for famous characters of history and literature." (*continued on next page*)

#### 4. Guided Reading, Pages 75-77

15      **The Apostles:  
Witnesses to Christ**



The Romans had begun to extend their rule in Europe in the third century BC. They came to control areas all around the Mediterranean Sea in Asia and Africa as well as Europe. They conquered the kings of Macedonia and Syria in the second century BC, and absorbed the Holy Land in 63 BC. Eventually their empire spread from Britain in the northwest to Egypt and the Holy Land in the southeast. The Roman Empire was the first state to include such a wide area and so many different peoples.

Because Rome had brought about this political unity, people from all over the empire traveled freely and settled in different areas far from home. There were Jewish settlements in many Roman cities, especially around the eastern Mediterranean. At the same time people from all over the empire came to the Holy Land, particularly to Jerusalem, the center of Jewish life.

Jesus and probably most of His first disciples came from Galilee, a region in the north of the Holy Land. They lived in villages, such as Cana and Capernaum, far from Jerusalem, the center of Jewish life. They were farmers, fishermen or craftsmen, not known for learning or the arts. This is why we read that the people who heard the first preaching of the Apostles at Pentecost "... were astonished, and in amazement they asked, 'Are not all these people who

God With Us Grade 6      Unit 4: God Works in the New Testament      75

Before the reading, **summarize the objectives of the lesson** on a wall pad or easel pad so that the page can be preserved and used for review next week.

Indicate that in the last lesson we talked about the time of Roman rule. In this lesson we will look at the area that Rome conquered. Have the students **read the first paragraph; then look at the map** of the Roman Empire on page 174. Indicate that the orange area represents the Roman Empire in AD 14 (when Jesus was 17 or 18 years old) and that the lilac area represents territory added during the lifetime of the Apostles and their coworkers.

Using the Abingdon wall map of the world, help the students identify the modern countries contained in the Roman Empire:

- *Europe*: England and part of Scotland (*Britannia*); France and Belgium (*Gallia*); Spain and Portugal (*Hispania*); Italy and Switzerland (*Italia and Raetia*); parts of Austria and Hungary (*Pannonia*); Yugoslavia and Croatia (*Illyricum*); Greece (*Achaia and Macedonia*); Bulgaria (*Thrace and Moesia*); Romania (*Dacia*); Part of Ukraine (*Sarmatia*)
- *Asia*: Armenia; Turkey (*Bithynia, Phrygia, Cilicia, Cappadocia*); Syria and Lebanon (*Syria*); Israel, Palestine, the Sinai peninsula and part of Jordan (*Judaea and Arabia*); and parts of Jordan and Iraq (*Mesopotamia and Assyria*)
- *Africa*: Egypt; part of Algeria, Libya and Tunisia (*Cyrene*); Mauretania.

#### **Background Reading (The Purpose of Acts):**

"Speeches figure far more prominently in the Acts of the Apostles than in most ancient histories. There are twenty-four in all, delivered before Jews and Gentiles, in courtrooms, in friendly and in hostile situations. St Luke succeeds in re-creating what Peter, Stephen or Paul would be likely to say and he may have had access to oral information about what they were known to say. As St Paul's travel companion, he certainly heard Paul preach frequently. It is unlikely that anyone had transcribed the earliest speeches of Peter or Stephen and more unlikely that they would have survived. All the speeches are ultimately the product of Luke's authorship and we find no great variety in vocabulary or style among the speeches.

"St Luke also recounts a number of journeys with vivid details, from his own viewpoint as Paul's companion. These sections, in which the author speaks as 'we,' stand out from the rest of Acts. St Luke also composed a number of summaries and transitions to keep his story moving. His history includes dreams, visions, prophecies and similar elements that were not uncommon in ancient works but would never be found in modern historical writing" (*AW* 10-11).

Stress that there is no contemporary empire that includes so many different continents, countries and peoples. Let's see what that meant for spreading the Gospel.

Have the students read the next two paragraphs to see how people from all over the Roman Empire and beyond (Parthians and Medes were from the Persian Empire) could come together. In comparison the natives of Galilee were from the unimportant hill country in one small Syrian province. Ask: How could these Galileans influence so many different people? Read the remaining paragraphs; then repeat this question (*They had seen the risen Christ and were empowered by the Holy Spirit to tell what they had seen*).

Divide the students into groups to read and summarize or explain one of the following passages on the Holy Spirit:

Mark 13:11 and Luke 12:12 (The Spirit will help you when you are persecuted.)

John 7:37 (The Spirit to come after Jesus is glorified, i.e. crucified.)

John 14:26 (The Holy Spirit will remind you of Jesus' words.)

John 15:26-27 (The Apostles will testify as eye-witnesses.)

John 16:13 (The Holy Spirit will guide you.)

Acts 1:8 (Power to witness comes from the Holy Spirit)

Stress that previous lessons showed us many examples of how God's promises were fulfilled: Abraham did become the father of many nations (those who believe in God as Abraham did); David's descendant Jesus would have an eternal kingdom.

We believe that these promises about the Holy Spirit were also fulfilled: He did come upon the Apostles and their fellow-believers. He did help the Apostles to recall Jesus' teachings and to bear witness to Him in all circumstances.

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### ***Background Reading (The Apostolic Preaching):***

"Whenever the Gospel was preached in a new place for the first time, the same basic questions would need to be addressed. The first is 'Who is Jesus?' Acts of the Apostles proclaims Him to be the Lord, the Son of God (9:20), the Savior (5:31; 13:23), the Prophet like Moses and the bearer of the Holy Spirit. Various allusions also identify Jesus with the Messiah, Son of David.

"The second question revolves around His crucifixion. When preaching to Jews, the Apostles do not hesitate to lay the responsibility for Jesus' crucifixion on the Sanhedrin, the religious leadership in Jerusalem (2:23). At the same time, they do not hold the Jewish leaders guilty. Rather, the point of their preaching is to invite them now to repent and to accept the risen Lord as Israel's Messiah. This requires the apostolic preachers to demonstrate from the Scriptures that it was God's plan that the Messiah should suffer, die and rise.

"The third question involves proving that Jesus did in fact rise from the dead. Along with the other Apostles, Peter can claim to be an eyewitness. Paul points instead to his vision of the risen Lord on the road to Damascus that changed his life so dramatically. The various miracles performed by the Apostles in Jesus' name are also meant to convince people of the Lord's enduring power and presence." (*continued on next page*)

are speaking Galilean? Then how does each of us hear them in his own native language? We are Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the districts of Libya near Cyrene, as well as travelers from Rome, both Jews and converts to Judaism, Cretans and Arabs, yet we hear them speaking in our own tongues of the mighty acts of God" (Acts 2:7-11).

Jesus had drawn His disciples from the working people of Galilee. They had lived with Him and learned from Him during His earthly life, and they were witnesses to His resurrection. At first they were afraid of Jesus. When Jesus had provided a miraculous catch of fish, Peter "fell at the knees of Jesus and said, 'Depart from me, Lord, for I am a sinful man'" (Luke 5:7).

When Jesus was arrested, they were even more afraid and most of them ran away. But after Jesus had risen from the dead and the Holy Spirit had descended upon them at Pentecost, the Apostles lost their fears. They became able to speak confidently about Christ and were given the power to confirm their words by signs and miracles. They were no longer simply average godly Jews, they had become Spirit-filled witnesses to Christ.

**Made Bold by the Fire of the Spirit**

We read one dramatic example of the Apostles' new boldness in the Acts of the Apostles. "Now Peter and John were going up to the temple area for the three o'clock hour of prayer. And 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 from 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 Nazarene, 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" (Acts 3:1-8).

The miracle drew many people to hear what the Apostles have to say, but the same people who had opposed Jesus tried to silence the Apostles. The chief priests and elders warned the Apostles to stop speaking about Jesus. "Peter and John, however, said to them in reply, 'Whether it is right in the sight of God for us to obey you rather than God, you be the judges. It is impossible for us not to speak about what we have seen and heard'" (Acts 4:13-18).

The Apostles had seen and heard so many amazing things in the years they spent with Jesus, but the most amazing was His own resurrection from the dead. This memory, given



76

Have the students read the section "**Made Bold by the Fire of the Spirit.**" Point out that the Acts of the Apostles records instance after instance of how the Apostles were helped by the Holy Spirit to bear witness to Christ.

After the reading remind the students that the Apostles, like the rest of us, would all die. Would their witness to Christ die with them?

Ask: what two ways did the Apostles insure that their witnessing to Christ would continue? (1- They wrote down their testimony in books that would become part of the New Testament; 2- They selected bishops to succeed them in the leadership of the Church). Through the New Testament and the teachings of the bishops we continue to hear the witness of the Apostles.

### **Background Reading (The Apostolic Preaching) continued:**

"Finally, the Apostles offered their hearers a share in the salvation offered by Jesus Christ. When speaking to Jews, they stress the continuity of God's plan. Jesus is Israel's Messiah, the fulfillment of all the promises God first made to Abraham. Paul's approach to the Gentiles is sensitive to their positive points (17:23, 28) but the Apostles never hesitated to condemn the superstition and ignorance they found in pagan cultures. Whether speaking to Jews or Gentiles, the conclusion of the Apostles' preaching is always repentance.

"St Peter's sermon to the crowds assembled in Jerusalem on Pentecost (2:14-40) is a good example of how the Gospel would be presented to Jews. Peter mentions Jesus' own miracles, but also relies heavily on OT quotations to explain the gift of the Holy Spirit, the resurrection and the ascension.1 He argues that the promises made to David remain unfulfilled unless we accept that they have been fulfilled by Jesus (2:29,34). Thus, the OT proves that the Jesus Jerusalem knew only as the crucified one was "Lord" - that is, divine - and "Christ" (the Messiah, 2:36). To motivate his hearers to repentance and faith in Christ, Peter reminds them that the promise of a Messiah was made to them, the Jews, specifically. He likewise plays on the sense of anxiety all Israel felt in those days: "Save yourselves from this crooked generation" (2:40; cf. Psalm 11:7)."

*(continued on next page)*

#### 4. Where the Apostles Preached Pages 77-78

power by the Holy Spirit, made them unafraid of what anyone could do to them. They spent the rest of their lives (c. 30-70) telling people throughout the Roman world and beyond about Jesus and the mystery of our salvation.

The Apostles' message was a threat to many in the Roman and Persian Empires. One by one, all of the Apostles except St John the Evangelist were killed for their faith. Many of their co-workers would die in the same way. Arrested and exiled to a penal colony on the small island of Patmos near Ephesus, St John would live to old age and die about the year 100.

**Where the Apostles Preached**

The Scriptures tell us the names of the original twelve Apostles (Matthew 10:2-4) and that John the Baptist, who betrayed Jesus, was later replaced by Matthias (Acts 1:15-26). It also tells us that the first Apostle to die was James, the brother of John. According to Acts 12:2, James was killed in Jerusalem by King Herod Agrippa, who reigned from c. 37-44. The other Apostles traveled to Jewish colonies in different areas, witnessing to the mystery of salvation as they had experienced.

**St Peter** preached in Samaria (Acts 8:14), at Antioch, in Asia Minor and Greece. He reached Rome, where he was put to death in about c. 66, during the persecution under Emperor Nero. Peter was crucified upside down at his request since he did not feel he was worthy to die in the same manner as his Lord.

**St Andrew the First Called** ministered among Jews who had settled in Samaria (modern Ukraine). He also preached in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey) and in Greece. He is said to have been crucified there, in the city of Patras.

**Matthew, Bartholomew, Thaddeus and Thomas** were probably most active in eastern Syria, Mesopotamia and the Persian Empire. They worked chiefly among the large number of Jews who stayed in the area after the Persians had conquered Babylon. Tradition has **Thomas and Bartholomew** preaching as far as the east as India, where to this day believers are called "Thomas Christians." The Assiout-Coptic Church calls Thaddeus "Addai" and credits him with compiling their Liturgy.

**James**, the son of Alphaeus, is said to have reached Jews in Spain. The Jewish historian Josephus reported that he was stoned, then clubbed to death in Syria.

**Simon the Canaanite**, so the story goes, reached Macedonia, on the southwest coast of Africa.

**Matthias** is said to have gone as far as Macedonia and Dacia (modern Romania). **Philip** is said to have evangelized in Asia Minor.



77

Refer to the map on page 175, showing the Early Apostolic Missions. Divide the class in two with one group taking turns reading the section and the other group finding on the map those places mentioned in the reading (Jerusalem, Samaria, Antioch, etc.). After the reading ask:

- Which Apostle was the first to die? (*James*)
- Which was the last to die? (*His brother John*)
- Which Apostles went to the east? (*Matthew, Bartholomew, Thaddeus, Thomas*)
- Which Apostles went to the west? (*Peter, Paul, James the son of Alphaeus, Simon*)
- Which Apostles went to the north? (*Andrew, Matthias, Philip, John*)
- Which Apostles went to the south? (*None, because there were no great cities there*)

Have the students **find and read 1 John 1-3**. Stress that wherever they went all the Apostles gave eye-witness testimony like this that Jesus was risen from the dead and that He had sent the Holy Spirit to be with His Church. They would spend the rest of their lives spreading this message and planting seeds that would grow into the world-wide Church of today.

Note that the New Testament term "Brothers of the Lord" (sidebar) has been thought by some to refer to sons of St Joseph by a previous marriage, making them Jesus' half-brothers. Others think that this term is used in a general way to refer to relatives, such as cousins.

#### ***Background Reading (The Apostolic Preaching) (continued):***

"We may contrast Peter's inaugural preaching to Jews with Paul's attempt to evangelize the sophisticated pagans of Athens. Paul took the Gospel to the Athenian marketplace, where a variety of philosophers could always be heard addressing the leisured men of the city. He seizes on the existence of an altar 'to the unknown god' to begin on a positive note. He offers to introduce the Athenians to the God they do not yet know. Avoiding specifically Jewish themes altogether, Paul attempts to lead his hearers gently out of paganism and even quotes a line from a pagan Greek poet. He reminds them that God cannot be contained in any earthly sanctuary: that He created all things and created man specially. For a time, God has allowed the Gentiles to search for Him on their own, but now He has definitively revealed Himself in a 'man' whom He 'raised from the dead.' Incarnation and resurrection both offend the Greek preference for 'pure' and 'spiritual' religion and the Athenian intellectuals finally dismiss Paul politely" (*AW* 22-23).

**5. Activity A (The Help of the Holy Spirit)**

Distribute Worksheet A. Have the students form two teams. Let each team research five of the ten references using their Bibles. Then have each team share its answers with the entire group. Discuss how each answer specifically applies to the students (e.g. their faith, prayer or particular gifts).

**6. Activity B. (We Remember the Apostils)**

Distribute Worksheet B. Have the students form three teams. Let two teams each research six of the twelve references using their Church calendars. Have the third team check local telephone books to find area churches dedicated to the memory of the Apostles. Then have each team share its answers with the entire group.

**7. Activity C (The Kingdom Tree)**

Have the students read and discuss the meaning of Jesus' Parable of the Mustard Seed (Matthew 13:31-32; Mark 4:30-32). Explain the project of the Kingdom Tree in which each branch will represent another area to which the Church has spread.

Point out that the Kingdom Tree has its roots in the Old Testament and its stock or trunk is Christ. Have the students add branches to represent the Apostles and the places they evangelized.

**8. Time Line**

Refer to the time line poster. Have the students brainstorm the names of people mentioned in this lesson (*The Apostles, the Brothers of the Lord, the Evangelists, St Mary Magdalene*) and indicate the period in which each lived. Write in the names and dates under each appropriate heading to show when the Church began to spread the Gospel of Christ.

**9. Summary**

End the lesson by summarizing the lesson from the aims on page 222, from the elements in the student text on which you focused and/or from any other points raised in the lesson.

**10. Closing Prayer**

**10. Closing Prayer**

Conclude with the reading of the selection from Psalm 19 on page 79 in the student text.

## The Gift of the Spirit

"The Lord Jesus promised the Spirit to His followers (Jn 15:16-17, 26; 16:4-16). The Gospel writers describe the fulfillment of this promise in different ways. St. Matthew speaks of baptism in the 'Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit' (28:19). St. John tells of Jesus appearing after His Resurrection and breathing the Spirit into His disciples with the gift of authority over sin (Jn 20:22-23). St. Luke tells the story of the fiftieth day, when the Holy Spirit came upon the first Christian community in the form of tongues of fire (recalling the Old Testament theophanies) and enabled the apostles to be understood in a variety of languages (Acts 2:1-12). He describes the amazement of the hearers, 'How is it that each of us hears them in his native tongue? We are Parthians, Medes and Elamites. We live in Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus, the province of Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, Egypt, and the regions of Libya around Cyrene' (Acts 2:8-9). From this beginning the Spirit is shown granting to His people a multiplicity of gifts according to their needs, for He loves and wishes the salvation of each and all.

"'Every good gift is of the Holy Spirit, in whom all creation lives and moves' (First Antiphon of Sunday Matins, Tone Three). It is through the Holy Spirit that we receive the gifts common to all believers: confidence in the Father (Rom 8:15-16), faith in Christ (1 Cor 12:3), and the very ability 'to pray as we should' (Rom 8:26). Following the Spirit's lead in daily life produces 'love, joy, patient endurance, kindness, generosity, faith, mildness and chastity' (Gal 5:22).

"The apostolic tradition affirms that each believer is called to be a temple of the Spirit. This is why the newly baptized receive the gift of the Spirit in the mystery of *chrismation*. In this sacrament the believer is anointed with myron (olive oil mixed with many fragrances) on several parts of the body. The multitude of fragrances symbolizes the variety of gifts of the Spirit, and the different anointings symbolize that the faithful Christian receives the Spirit for all the needs of life. St. Simeon of Thessalonica remarked that in this mystery the baptized and chrismated person received all the divine gifts, except holy priesthood (*On the Holy Mysteries* 66, PG 155,229). Thus the whole Church is built up by this diversity of gifts which are received by the new member of the Body of Christ. Through these gifts of the Holy Spirit, the individual person is joined uniquely to the Body as an integral part to assist in its growth and perfection" (*LLI* 73-75).

## The Help of the Holy Spirit

*The Holy Spirit came upon the Apostles at Pentecost and gave them the confidence to proclaim Christ, the power to confirm their words by miracles, and the inner strength to endure persecution for Christ. The Holy Spirit is given to help us, too, in our Christian life. Answer the following questions by looking up the Scripture passages listed to see the Apostles' teachings.*

**How do we relate to the Holy Spirit? (1 Corinthians 3:16)** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**When do we receive the Holy Spirit? (Acts 2:38)** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**What does the Holy Spirit give us all? (Romans 5:5)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**What else does the Holy Spirit give us all? (Romans 8:15-16)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**What does the Holy Spirit give each one differently? (1 Corinthians 12:8-13)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**What does the Holy Spirit help us do? (2 Corinthians 12:3)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**What else does the Holy Spirit help us do? (Romans 8:26)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**What happens to us by the Holy Spirit if we focus our lives on the Lord? (2 Corinthians 3:18)**

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**What fruit do we bear if we live guided by the Holy Spirit? (*Galatians 5:22-23*)**\_\_\_\_\_

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**What will the Holy Spirit do in us at the resurrection? (*Romans 8:11*)**\_\_\_\_\_

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## We Remember the Apostles

*Every Thursday the Church remembers the Apostles chosen by Christ. Each of them is also remembered on a particular day during the year. Using the Church Calendar, match the date with the Apostle remembered on that date.*

<b>August 9</b>	_____	<b>Matthias</b>
<b>October 6</b>	_____	<b>Thomas</b>
<b>June 29</b>	_____	<b>Andrew</b>
<b>November 14</b>	_____	<b>Peter and Paul</b>
<b>May 8</b>	_____	<b>Matthew</b>
<b>October 9</b>	_____	<b>James, son of Zebedee</b>
<b>June 11</b>	_____	<b>Bartholomew</b>
<b>November 16</b>	_____	<b>James, son of Alpheus</b>
<b>May 10</b>	_____	<b>Jude</b>
<b>June 19</b>	_____	<b>Philip</b>
<b>November 30</b>	_____	<b>John</b>
<b>April 30</b>	_____	<b>Simon the Cananean</b>

*All the Apostles are remembered together on June 30. Find the Epistle and Gospel passages listed for June 30 on the calendar. Read the passage from your Bible and summarize it in your own words below.*

**Epistle** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Gospel** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## We Remember the Apostles

**August 9 - *Matthias***

**October 6 - *Thomas***

**June 29 - *Peter and Paul***

**November 14 - *Philip***

**May 8 - *John***

**October 9 - *James, son of Alpheus***

**June 11 - *Bartholomew***

**November 16 - *Matthew***

**May 10 - *Simon the Cananean***

**June 19 - *Jude***

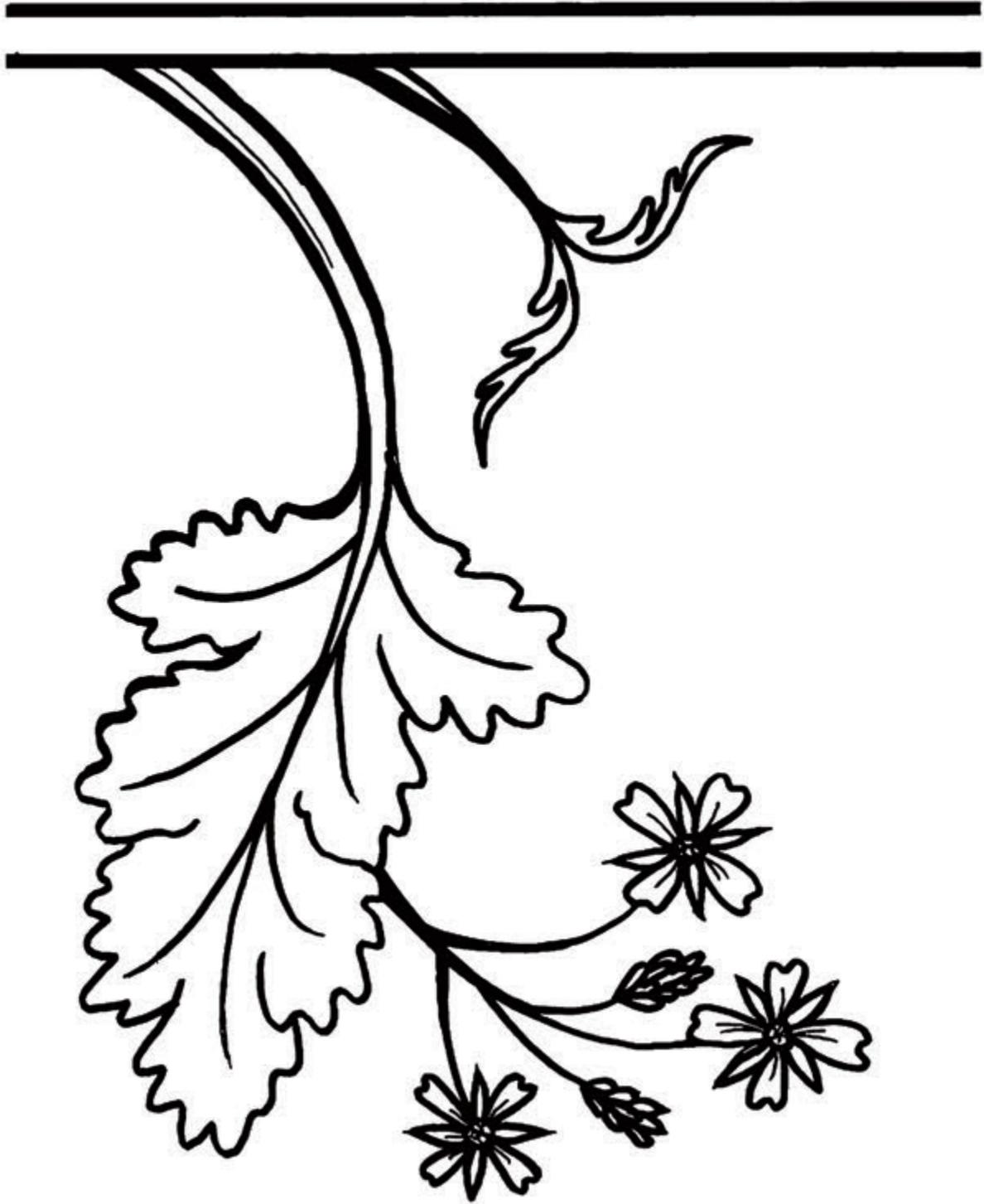
**November 30 - *Andrew***

**April 30 - *James, son of Zebedee***

### The Kingdom Tree - Roots



## The Kingdom Tree - Branch



## The Kingdom Tree - Crown

