

Sunday School Grade 11

A.G.A.P.E. Curriculum

[Appreciating God-Given Abilities of Persons with Exceptionalities]



Coptic Orthodox Diocese of the Southern United States

Under the Auspices of His Grace Bishop Youssef

Πατριάρχης Ἀιγυπτῶν Ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Νοτιοανατολικῆς Ἀμερῆς

Sunday School Grade 11

A.G.A.P.E. Curriculum

- The AGAPE curriculum is for exceptional student education [ESE] for Sunday School. It is designed by the Coptic Orthodox Diocese of the Southern United States.
- This is a modified curriculum designed for individuals with special needs.
- This curriculum is intended to be taught alongside with the general Sunday School program for each grade.

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- Inclusion is an important aspect of the social and learning paradigm of individuals with special needs.
- Stewards serving children and youth with special needs should try to integrate the students in the mainstream classes for as much time as can be tolerated by the student with special needs.
- Integration and inclusion foster friendships among the same age peer group.

Preparation for History of The Liturgy

Lessons for the Month of Pentecost

- **Lesson Outline: Week 3**

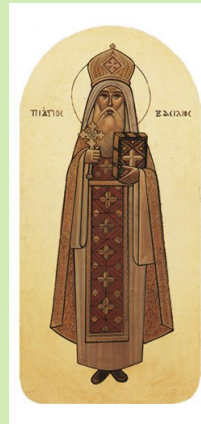
- The Eucharist is the central rite of the Christian religion commanded by Christ at the Last Supper. It is a sacrament, which is the union of Christ with the faithful.
- The most widely used liturgy in Orthodox worship is the Liturgy of St. Basil the Great. It goes back to the 4th century.
- The sacraments baptism, marriage, unction of the sick and the rest converge upon the Liturgy and should end with Holy Communion.
- The Liturgy cannot be prayed without an ordained priest, deacons and people.
- The six meanings of Eucharist are Thanksgiving, Remembrance, Oblation, Presence of God, Intercession and Communion.
- There is nothing on earth holier, higher, and more solemn and life giving than the Liturgy. The Eucharistic is the inexhaustible source of reconciliation with God.

Word Bank

- Last Supper



- St. Basil



- Liturgy



- Sacraments



- Eucharist



- Remembrance



Objective: To know the history behind the Divine Liturgy. To understand what the Liturgy is all about. To know the importance of the Eucharist in our lives.



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Memory Verse: “So continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, they ate their food with gladness and simplicity of heart” (Acts 2:46).



The Eucharist is the central rite of the Christian religion commanded by Christ at the Last Supper. It is a sacrament, which is the union of Christ with the faithful.



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The Liturgy cannot be prayed without an ordained priest, deacons and people.



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History of The Liturgy

Lessons for the Month of Pentecost

- **Conclusion**

- The Eucharist is the central rite of the Christian religion commanded by Christ at the Last Supper. It is a sacrament, which is the union of Christ with the faithful.
- The most widely used liturgy in Orthodox worship is the Liturgy of St. Basil the Great. It goes back to the 4th century.
- The sacraments baptism, marriage, unction of the sick and the rest converge upon the Liturgy and should end with Holy Communion.
- The Liturgy cannot be prayed without an ordained priest, deacons and people.
- The six meanings of Eucharist are Thanksgiving, Remembrance, Oblation, Presence of God, Intercession and Communion.
- There is nothing on earth holier, higher, and more solemn and life giving than the Liturgy. The Eucharistic is the inexhaustible source of reconciliation with God.

- To God be the glory, forever, Amen.

Resources

- Application
 - Coordinate a time for A.G.A.P.E. students to interact with non- A.G.A.P.E. students.
- Activities—Customize according to student abilities, speech, and fine and gross motor skills.
 - Coloring/Painting
 - Cut and Paste
 - Music/Games
- References
 - <http://www.suscopts.org/ssc/Grade11.pdf>